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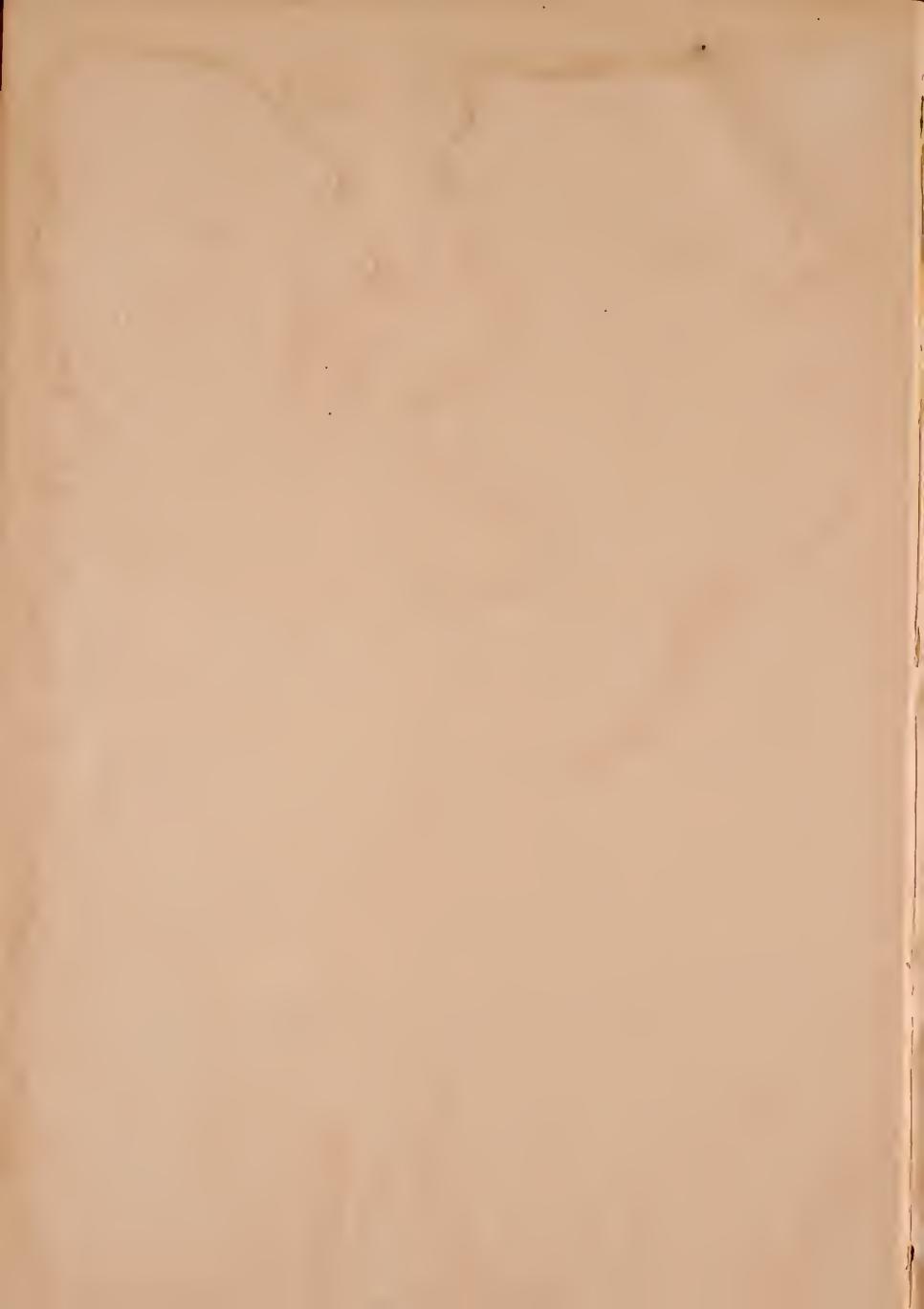
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Terms, Five Doltars a Year. }

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875,

Volume 4, Number 3, 147 Chathau at, (Clly Hall sqr,t.

Selected for Forest and Stream. By Guyon, WAITING.

THOU of the samp lead,
And boson fairler than the blowtesea foam;
O, Spring, in what waste desert dost thou stay,
Whilst leaves await thy procence to unfold?
The branches of the line with fruct are gray,
And all imprisoned is the crocus' gold;
Conty, sweet Enchanters, come!

Though in the sombre west

Thy shir half lift his cryst—
Fule Phosphor fronting full the withered moon;
Thy violets are sepailtered in snow,
Thy dailest winkle never in the snin,
Rude winds throughout the rained forests blow,
And silent is the dove's melodious moan;

Enchantress, lasten soon.

White are the country ways,
And white the tangled maze,
Love of the exlip and the creeping thyrre;
Bare shakes the poptar on the suffer ridge;
Cold glooms the spectral initi above the flood;
Hearse forrents stream beneath the lyted bridge,
And tighenings strike the darkness of the whod;
Enchantress, bivss our clime.

No bloom of dewy morn,
No freshly blussoured thorn
Gladdens the importunings of sad eyes;
The day reastes drearly through cloud and sleet;
Over the watered meadows and stark vales.
The night comes down, impetators and firet,
And ships and chies shiver in the gates;
O fair Enchantress, rise.

Arise, and bring with thee
The rathe bad for the tree.
The healing sanishine for the trampled grass;
Loose tendrils for the bunghs which bless the caves.
And shield the swallows in the rainy hours.
The pendant farms a writch the bungang heaves.
And faint scruts for the wind-stirred line flowers;
Einchautress, breathe and pass.

Men knew and kissed of old
Thy garment's glinering full—
Thy radiant footprint on the meather waste;
Earth shidled at the advet, ultars horned,
And ringing cymials bade the hearth be gay;
But now, in santess suitudes hurried,
Thos lear'st the world unto relactant day;
O haste, Enchantess, haste!

The lark shall sing again,
Between the sau and rain.
The brown bees through the flowered gastures ream,
There shall be music let the frozen woods,
A gurgling carol in the rushing brook,
As oder in the half unbosomed bad,
And dancing fox-gloves in each forest mock;
Then come, Euchanters, came!

-Chambers' Journal.

For Forest and Stream.

Bambles on the Cexas Grontier.

NE bright morning in January I found myself on Morgan's ferry boat, crossing the Father of Waters, and in a few minutes was at the depot in Algiers. Ifere taking the train for Brashear City, I was soon ratiling away at a rapid pace through a country full of interest to a traveler whose journeyings have heretofore only led bim through the Middle and New England States. Broad acres of sugar cane take the place of wheat fields; the sparkling dashing trout brooks give place to the dark, sluggish waters, where the alligator lurks for its prey. The palmetto, with its long green leaves, waves in the breeze along the banks instead of the alder. Grand old magnolias, resplendent in the wealth of their emerald foliage—dark and sombre forest of funeral cypress, draped in Spanish moss—luge junipers, graceful bays, dense canchrakes, with here and there an immense prairie, where the tall grass, as It bends in the breeze looks like an ever restless sea. These and many other strange sights present themselves to the observing eye as we whirl over the iron track. At noon we reach Brashear City, a place of considerable import-

ince on account of being the terminus of the Lauril T. Railroad and the landing place of a number of steamers plying on the Gulf of Mexica. Having engaged a passage to Brazos Suntingo, I step on board the trim little steam ship Gussie, 900 tons, Capt. Furwell communding. After n short delay in transferring freight and baggage from the tralu, we cast loose and steamed down towards the Gulf, The scenery is at first attractive from its atter dreariness; the scenery is it first oftractive from its inter disuriness; but one som lifes of the clernal sameness. You take up a book and read for an hour, and then take a look, and it seems hard to realize that that old cypress standing far out in the stream, the outer sentiacl of the somire grove beyond, is not the same that you passed a half a scure of miles away. At nightfall we have passed through all the torthous channels with the unspeliable names given them by Mr. Lo (the poor Indian), and enter the broad matters of by Mr. Lo (the poor Indian), and enter the broad waters of by Mr. Lo (the poor Indian), and enter the broad waters of the Gulf. Soon the gong sounds, and a rush is made for the supper hube, where we find Mr. M., the geninl nurser, presiding in place of the Captain. After supper we sit on deck and enjoy the luxury of a good smoke, and all an early hour turn in. In the morning, we who have our sea legs on turn out early und enjoy the glorious suncise. At breakfast there is a small attendance. The day passes quietly along; we see no sails to relieve the monotony of sky and water, and one shivers at the thought of being wrecked in such a desolute highway. At moon we notice slight indi-cations of a Norther, that dreaded storm of the Guif. A three P. M. we are in full sight of Polat Isubel, and at half just four we nuchor off the bar to wait for the pilot to take us over. The Norther is freshening up, and we see the pilot hoat, after two trials, give up the attempt to get over to us; so we have to make ourselves contented, trusting that we shall ride the night out in sufety. The stunneh little Gussie rolls every way but clear over. We turn in early, and at daylight the next morning we are up and anxions lo get ashore. The sky is clear, but there is a heavy sea on, and we watch the shore chosely to see if the pilat is going to starl out. He makes two ideffectual trials, and gues back, and so we leave off watching and go to break-fast. On our return to the deck we see the boat starting again, and in a few minutes we see the most starting again, and in a few minutes we see him pass safely through the long line of surf. Soon he is alongside, and we poss over a line and let him drift astern, as the sea is running too high for her to lay alongside. We fill up one boot, and lower it; a few strokes, and she has landed her freight. Another one is lowered, in which your humble correspondent takes passage. As we pull up alongshile and watch our chance to get aboard, as the wave rises we jump, and some of us land full length on deck. In the next boat there are a number of failies and children, and as they come up we lend them a helping hand, and soon have them all safe. Putting the ladles, children, and some of the male passengers in the little box of a cabin, we cost off lines, hoist sails, and start for the shore. Just hefere we enter the surf we butter down the hatches, while those who remain on deck hold ou to whatever they think will her remain on deck hold ou to whatever they think will heat save them from being washed off; and now we enter the foaming, holling waters. One huge wave lifts us high up in the air, and as we sink down again into the depths a huge roller dashes in over the stern and literally deluges us; another, and thank God we are safe through. I release my hold immediately and go to work taking off the hatches (as the crew have their hands full), so as to give the poor pent up ones a breath of fresh air. They need li, for as they reach the deck they all look as though they could not have stood it many minutes longer. All had been deathly seasick, and they were in a had plight. In a few deathly searck, and they were in a half plight. In a few minutes we were up to the wharf at Brazos Santlago; here we took a little tug to go to Point lashel. Just as were nearing the pier the tug ran aground, and we had to be transferred to a sail boat. We soon after reached the pler, which, as it was very high, and the tide very low, we had to do some tall climbing to reach the top. At last we are all safely landed, and on the shore find sundry and divers conveyances walting to take us up to Brownsville, twentyeight miles distant. Our little party (made up in the steam-

er) consisted of Mrs. O. aml child, Mrs. B. and child, Maj. O'C., two Spanlards, and myself. We selected a team which we thought looked as if it would bring as up shout the inickest. Ains, approximes are very described, especially to harse flesh. Our team was samething of a cross between on ambulance and a male wagon, the motive power being a mule and a mostang at the pule, and three mustangs hornessed abreast diedad. At a short distance we harded up at a bouse to get some funch to take along—a splendid institution, by the way, excellent for a release had, but a most diabulleal arrangement for the jown to backle. After layling in our complexity and solve the special contents of the tackle. After laying in our commissury we started off in Soon one team aloud of us broke down, and we had to lay alongside and repair chanages. First one team would get stalled and then another. Our turn came at last in a great quagmire; but we got out. At another place we stalled, and all the male passengers had to alight and foot it through and and water knee deep for half a and foot it through mind and water knee deep for half a mile. Our route look as across portions of Hog Wallow, Jackass and Palo Alto prairies; nothing fan mud, water, and gross, white here and there a Spanish bayonet bush for the eye to rest upon. At sunset we halted at the Reaca de la Pidma (hartle ground Mexican war), and at a small hamlet—here called a picul eye had some excellent coffee and contains a like. Polyachal was started on acoust. caffee and goat's milk. Refreshed, we started on again, The moon rose bright and respleadent, thiting the tail grass The moon rose bright and respicablem, thiting the tail grass with silvery light. At half past seven we entered Browns-ville, having been eight hours going twenty-eight miles. At Miller's Hotel I found Don Benito waiting for ms, so bidding my fellow travelers adien we crossed the Rio Grande and lamiest in Mexica. At the landing we took a back and drove up to the Heride City, (Monmorse). Ou reaching Don Benito's house, I fannst there was a built going on at El Tentro de la Reforma, and mathing must do but I should, go. My baggage not having arrived, Don Benito kindly placed bla wardradre at my disposal; but your carespondent being Datch halft he can'd anterest suit, either in pudot of law or fact, such echad to brosh up. sult, either in judnet of low or fact, on he had to brook up the best he could and go. The theatro is a very pretty little one. The floor had been hald flook with the stage, little one. The floor had liven laby floor with the singe, and covered over with canvas. An excellent string hand gave us some good music. The dark eyed senorites moved with hewitching grace through the mazy dance. This three pleased my foury most, from its grace and easy statelliness. During the intermissions we samited through the lathing gracellars some particularly line, clears. the latibles, smoking some particularly line eigars.

At half past four Sauday morning I left and turned in pretty well tired out with my day's travels. At half post six Sauday murning i rose and taak a walk. My domical was directly opposite the Plaza—n saudl square which, la all Spraish tawas, is the rallying paint. The trees were all small, none being over thirty feet high. I was particularly struck with the note of a large black bird, about the size of our crow thick bird. This one, and a smaller one, were very tame, and feel in thecks in the streets, like our pigeons. After breakfast I judged Don Bealto, and went up to the market. The market was a mivelty to me, with its huge giles of real peppers, beef cut in long strips, curious earthen ware, strings sweet potatoes, and peanuts having the appearance of suffering from small pox. Matamaras claims a population of 20,000, but I think it can stand a very leavy discount. None of the houses are ever two stories; the best are built of a light calared brick; oil the windows have iron gratings. Some of the streets are paved with octagonal blocks of maquite wood. The once charming private gardens have gone to decay under the blighting effects of many revolutions, and marght marks their place save here and there a stately date paint, with its feathery of the empire, had an earthwork thrown up around the entire city, with here and there a small brick fort, which enables the city to be held by a small garrison. At each roadway a guard and a customs officer is stationed. All cals, fire alarms, etc., are made with a hugle. The garrison consisted of only one regiment while I was there; the privates were all dressed in coarse linen or cotton, and wore

sandals in place of shoes. Properly officered, there are no better troops in the world; they are always in light marching order. A forced march with them is something almost incredible, and would throw "Sheridan's Ribe" in the

After a few days longing around between Matamores and Brownstelle, we commenced making preparations for a hunting trip on the American side, and on Monday, every thing being fixed, we started off at the Octobe in good stelle. Our party considered off Don Bruito, Don Remon, Br. C. and beson, a bright, small history, but the good of the property of t

close as I thought, and after an hour's walk I came to the conclusion that I had lost my hearings. So I sat down to amoke, and cogitate over the situation. I then started again, determined to find my way out. This was easier said thou done, especially for one not well skilled in woodcraft, and particularly in a country like this, where one sees trees almost identically the same; the giant cactus before you looks exactly like the one you possed a few minutes since; the little glade before you is the counterpart of the one just crossed. It is of no use to follow any of the innumerable cattle paths, for they were made by stock that range, I ter miles and miles away. I looked at my watch, and found that I had already been three hours from camp, and foll pretty sure that Don. Benito would soon return and make inquiries about me; so I sat dawn and studied more carefully the sun. Soon thinking I had sulved my difficulty, I made another start, and before long heard three shots ahead of me and more in the rear. I concluded—and, as it proved afterwards, I was correct—that the shots in front did not come from our party, unless, imbed, it was that Dr. C. had altered his lutended course, so I turned to the rear In the direction of the other shots, and soon heard several more. I then fired my revolver three times in quick succession, and almost hefore the noise of the last report had died out I heard two shots from a shot gun, which I knew must be in answer to mine. I then walked rapidly, and an occasional firing being kept up I kept my course very straight, and after a sharp walk for half an hour I struck a trail that I knew I had crossed the day before. Hearing some one enting wood, I went to the spot and found a Mexican plying the axe. Mustering up the best Spanish I could, I asked him if I was on the right truit to Don Modesta's; he replied "Si, senor," and theu rathed off a lot of Spanish, not a word of which I anderstood.

In a few minutes I entered camp, and was greeted with a shoul of lengther. I found that Don Benit

stool. I spoke to him, snying Non intenda Espagnol, which I stood.

In a few minutes I entered camp, and was greeted with a shout of lenghter. I found that Don Benito had returned, and becoming alarmed at my long absence had started off four or live vaqueros on horseback to ham me up, and had the rest firing at a target with the rifles, which oncounted for the firing I had heard. I suggested that they had hetter put me in leading strings next time. I paid my respect to some of Don Ramon's excellent milk punch, and whitel very patiently for dinner, which was on this day io he something extra. It was much of a novelty to me, and would no doubt be to many of your realers. We were to have a pensackie. A fat young heifer is selected and securely field, then thrown down on the side, the throat cut, the blood caught in a pan, salt stirred up in it; the hide is then removed from one side, and the desh is taken off in long strips and lung up. After one side is stripped, the limit is then taken out and thoroughly cleansed, and the choice pieces of meat and the blood put in; the stomech is then securely fied and covered with some coarse bogging and then put in a large hole in the ground; over this is put some of the large holes of the exclus, and the bole filled up with earth, and then a rousing fire of pursquite wood is mode over it, and it is left to cook for four or live hours. When done it is taken up, the stomneh opened, and the contents served up in a lunge pm. This, with some hat to tilbus (a thin cake made of fine corn meah), makes a royal set out. We must not, however, lorget the morlo, a same compounded of sliced onions, flery red peppers, and vinefair. One never lorgets the first taste; you leel like you had swallowed a red hot stave, and that your eyes were the natural ontlet for some boilling spring. Just as we set to, Mr. E. rule over from his nurble und joined us, and insisted on our breaking up camp and going over to his ranche, where game was more abnudhat. After dinner we amused on selves in target shoot

ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND.

INTERIOR EXPLORATIONS-FLORA, FAUNA, AND GEOLOGI-CAL FORMATION.

[Continued from February 4th.]

CHAPTER VD.

CHAPTER VI).

CTOBER 27th,—The Western territory is entirely primitive. No rocks appear hut granifite. The only soft speat, which vary in quality according to situation. In the valleys some patches are very similar to the savanna peat in the pastward, but as the peat ascends, becomes shallower and lighter until it terminates at the sammit of the mountains in a mirre matting; lichens occupy every station, on the peat, among the other plants, and on the bare rock. The Arbitus and lichens occupy the highest resting places for vegetation on the mountain tops. The trees, all vegetating upon pent, are often forced in this region to assume new features. The harch in particular will grow in spite of the nipping blasts, and where it is not permitted to rise creet on the mountain top, as it does on the lower stations, it creeps along the ground to leewant, whore neither the birch nor spruce can exist. It is thus sometimes only a few inches in height, and many feet in length. The spruce fir thickets are often only a few feet in height, the trees hooked and entangled together in such a minore as to trander it practicable to walk upon, but impossible to walk through them. In an extensive flat, barren track, that lay on our left, there are a number of small, conical shapad granite hills, clad with sombee spruce, which resemble islands in an ocean of meagre vegetation. Yet there are here the remains of extensive forests, destroyed by tire, where mow there is not a tree within many miles. Neither reptile nor serpent of any kind had yet fallen under our notice, nor had the Indians ever seen or heard of any noxions animal being in the island. It may therefore be concluded that there are none of this class, common on the neighboring islands and continent, here.

Were the agriculturists of the coast to come here, they would see herits of réindeer, fat on natural produce of the country, sufficient for the supply of provision to the fisheries, and the same animal fit, with a little traiting, to draw sledges at the rate of twenty unl

the interior, now in waste, at once a well-stocked grazing country, could be done through the means of employing qualified herdsmen, who would make themselves familiar with, and accompany these berds from pasturs to pasture, as is done in Norway and Lapland with the reindeer there, and is Spain with the sheep. When taken young these deer become very domestic and tractable. Were the intelligent resident inhabitants of the coust, who have an interest in advancing the country internally, to adopt a plan for offecting this object, under their own vigilinee, benefits and comforts now unthought of could be realized. Norwegians or Lapland Finns could be easily introduced into the interior, if the Indians were unwilling or until.

We met many thousands of the deer, all hastening to the castward on their periodical migration. They had been dispersed since the Spring, on the mountains and barren tracts, in the West and northwest division of the interior, to bring forth and rear their young amidst the profusion of lichens and mountain herbage, and where they were, comparatively with the low lands, tree from the persecution of thes. When the first frosts, as now in October, nip vegetation, the deer immediately turn towards the bond and East, and the lirst fall of snow quickens their pace in those directions, as we now met them, towards the low grounds where browse is to be got and the snow not so deep over the lichens. In travelling herd follow herd in rapid succession over the whole surface of the country, all bending their course the same way in parallel lines. The herds consist of from twenty to two hundred each, counceted by stragglers or piquets, the animals following each other in single files, a few yards or feet apart, as their paths show; were they to be in close bodies, they could not graze freely. They continue to travel south-eastward until Febrauly or March, by which the returning sun has power to solten the snow and permit of their scraping it off to obtain lichens underneath. They then turn round towards the

waters which unite lakes, the deer unavoidably concentrate in travelling. At those passes the Indians encomp in purities, and stay for considerable intervals of time, because they can there procure the deer with comparatively little trouble.

After the first great fall of snow, although the acclivities had been for a few days laid bare by the mild weather, the summits of the mountains remanned covered, and the snow lay in bunks in the valleys. Light snow showers atterwards accessionally fell, spreading the vell, and thickening the white mantle of Winter in every direction. We suffered much at night from the inclemency of the weather. This trees were here generally so stanted and scanty that we could hardly collect enough of brushwoul and roots to keep a very small fire failwe, and then we were anavoidable exposed. At one time, for three nights in succession, we entit not find a dry spot of ground to lie upon. In such situations the want of sleep nitended the want of schere, and it was a contest between frost and fire which should have the supremacy over our bodies. Although we could slow the extremely over our bodies. Although we could slow to support the system under the exhaustion mil bad of painful latigue which we had to undergo. For any part I could measure my strength—that it would not obey the will not drag along the frame beyond two weeks more. Still it was cheering to hope that space of rime would carry us to the west coast. Ever since we left the last porty of Indians, my Indian disputed with me about the course we should pursue, he obstinately insisting upon going to the southward. Perhaps he had a secret desire out to pass too near the Red Indian convery, or he many have heard that some of his tribe were encauped in the direction he was inclined to go. As a separation might have led to serious consequences, I submitted from a cessity.

Oetober 28th.—The small lakes were sufficiently frozen over for us to walk upon them. As we neared the sont he directions on theirly and southerly of each other. Most

on a wrong course. This small party consisted of eight individuals—one man, four women, and three children; one an infant, was strapped or laced to its cradle, and placed apright against the side of the vigroum, as any piece of domestic furniture might he. They had left St. George's Harbor three months before; since then, had been in the interior, and intended to spend the Winter at Grent. Cod Roy River in St. George's Bay. As every hour was precious towards the final accomplishment of my object, I proposed to my Indian host to accompany me to St. George's Bay; my offer was agreed to and a stipulation made to set off in two hours. In the absence of this Indiau, who told me his name was Gabriel, his family—consisting, as already observed, of females and children—were provide for themselves. For this purpose two guns and ummunition were left with them. One of the young women was a cupital shot; during our halt with them she left the camp and shot a deer close by. Having partaken of the hest piece of venison the interior could produce, together with smoked deers' longues, we set off. Owing to our enfrebled condition, this man's vigor and streugth were enviable.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

For Forest and Stream

SHOOTING ON THE COAST OF ENGLAND

A BOUT seven years ago, I was stopping in an Euglish village, situated on "The Waste," of English historic renown. One sharp, frosty afternoon, as I was strolling along the road, smoking a pipe, and watching the blue snoke fade into air, I was accosted from behind, by the

ling along the road, smoking a pipe, and watching the blue smoke fade into air, I was accosted from behind, by the following words:—

"Oloa sur! where going to?"

"Oh, Jabez! it is you? how are you?" said I, as I turned round and saw the village fisherman, duck shooter and general "Jack of all trades" of the place. "Auything doing down shore?"

"Well, yes," said he; "there's some good sport down there just now. I made a pretly middling good bag of it yesterlay. I recommend you to try a day before this frost lets ap."

"All right, Jabez, I'll think about it." By this time we were apposite the village public house. We walked in, and taking a seat at the bar-room table, Jubez gave me some ascful hints, and very interesting and important information as to the time of the tide, the location of the creeks, and strongly impressed on my mind the necessity of steering home as soon as the tide turned, as if not, I should he too late for the ducks returning from their day spent inhand.

Accordingly, in the evening, as I was smoking my cigar, I proposed to my brother Ned that we should take a day beyond the lank after wild fowl.

"All right," he said; "I was thinking of proposing it myself."
"I guess we had better sling our rifles on our backs, as I hear, that there are some stray swans down this hard

"I guess we had better sling our rifles on our backs, as I hear that there are some stray swans down this hard Winter," he continued.

Whilst finishing our weed we concluded to rise at ahout seven o'clock, and retired early, thinking of the morrow's sport. We wrre up in good time the next morning, eager for the fray, and demolished a very huge hreakfast, after which, letting our retrievers, Bang and Sling, out of their kennel, we set off on our expedition. Confoundedly cold it was, but walking fast, by the time we reached the bank we were in a perfect glow. Before proceeding farther, it may be well to describe the sort of ground we were going to shoot over:—

it was, but walking fast, by the time we reached the bank we were in a perfect glow. Before proceeding farther, it may be well to describe the sort of ground we were going to shoot over;—

The hank, so frequently referred to, is an embankment of engineering construction, crected some years ago, at the time of the reclamation of land from the sen—a necessity to keep the water from again flowing over hand that hefore helonged to it. Beyond this bank the shore was flat for about four miles, and at low tide perfectly dry, with the exception of large creeks running about in all directions, the outflow of all the sea and inland water into the oceau. The first mile and a half is covered with a coarse grass and samphire; the remainder of the distance down to the sea is hard, black mul, with quicksands here and there, and running about in all directions in the grassy portions are little creeks about three feet wide, not at all pleasant when it is known that the exact edge of them is ungetatable through being covered with a sort of weed. This is the description of the exact ground when discernable in Summer, but what it booked like in the depth of Winter is quite another thing; but as we had arrived at the foot of the hank, I will describe what we saw on the top.

Chambering up it when about three feet deep in snow is no easy matter, and we should, anyhow, have paused on its samapit to get our breath, but I think perfect astonishment reigned supreme in both our minds for the first few minutes that we gazed on the unexpected and wonderful sight that then net our view. There had heen several beauty snow storms we knew, but we expected that the title would have taken it off each day as it fell, but such was not the case. The tide up to that time had not risen so high as to come within a mile of the bank. The snow had partially thawed and then frozen, making blocks of snow ice, and the next fall of snow drifting land also thawed and then frozen, tusking a lange ice burrier all along of about a mile in depth to be passed befo

it hard to retrieve, as the goose heing only winged fixed it's beak into the dog's tlank, which, if his howls were to be taken as evidence, was most excessively implement to him. Fearing lest he should forget himself, and so injure the phimage, I hurried to his assistance, but, sufortimitely, when within about ten yards, I stambled and came down a cropper, causing my nose to beleed freely and severely bruising myself all over. I slit some pieces from my handkerchief, with which I effectually plugged my nose und proceeded on my junracy for the reliet of Bang. Little did I expect the old dog would have behaved himself so well, for, although he had held the bird for quite a time, he had hardly ruffed the feathers—a thing I was very auxions about, as the singular fact of the bird being solitary, had impressed me with the idea that it was a rare specimen; and when I got up to it I found I was right, although until I had shown the bird to some accepted authorities, I hid not know that I had been fortunate enough to shoot an Egytian goose. I soon afterwards succeeded ha killing, some carlew, and just before getting to the open ground I brought down a heron.

I think few people ever have felt a greatur sense of relief than I did when I had got clear of the snow-lee, and was able to walk on comparatively firm ground with quick-sand only to hank out fur.

Here we, both of us, kept up a pretty lively bang I hang I small game being plentiful, sand birds, stait, sea suipe, ta

emflew, and jost before getting to the open grown of the show-lee, and down a heron.

I think few people ever have felt a greatar sense of relief than I did when I had got clear of the show-lee, and was able to walk on comprimitely firing ground with quick sand only to hak out for.

Here we, both of us, kept up a pretty lively bane; I hang is small game being pleutiful, sand birds, stait, sen snipe, (a large kind of stait,) and smulry other small sea birds, giving us some fun. At last I began to feel with the court of game to carry, (although I aftewards ited all unwand from the effects of my fall and a good heavy weight of game to carry, (although I aftewards ited all unwand if the bank, where we hatended to make the court of game to carry, and breed and unwait fleet," a binocushive expression for waiting for the flocks of ducks to pass over on their way to the sea after their day in the country, where they feed. Ned commenced to walk toward me, and cousequently we soon joined, and of course we cross examined each other as to our aport so far, I told him and showed him what I had, and in teturn, I found that he had nailed a heron, six brace of carlew, a stray mallard, some gulls, and, like me, a quantity of stait and other small fry. Bang some grew lired of his bank, which was too much for him to scrannile over the ice with, so I had again to shoulder it, pitching into my brother pretty roundly for having proposed bringing our rides, as we had not seen a single swam all day, although I saw some in the market of the "Post town," Boston, a few days afterwards, but in such staved condition as to make them not worth shooting.

I need not weary you by no account of our journey back to the bank; sulfice it to say that after a heavy piece of work for nearly as hour, we arrived liber after many adventures, such as suddenly finding ourselves in one of the tiny little creeks I referred to hove, sitting down rather unexpectedly, and all that sort of thing. The next thing on the programme was to take our position under th

HOW INDIANS HUNT

IT is generally supposed that the Indians never make use of their dogs when hunting, but do their own driving on foot. There are, however, some tribes that use dogs saccessfully in the clase. The Chippewa Indians surround some favorite feeding ground of the deer, and one Indian turns the dogs bose in the centre of the enclosed space. Some of the dogs are well trained and hunt independently of each other, and it often impens that several drer are killed at one drive. The number of hunters engaged in a drive is limited, according to the number of runways to be manned. Large parties often "split" up and hunt in localities adapted to their numbers. Sometimes the Chippewas still hunt singly. They have trails cut through their hunting grounds, as nearly parallel as they can make them, so that when they are hunting there are no dead sticks to crack, and alarm the game, or any twigs to obstruct the hunter's view. Many Indians foolishly

chew their bullets until they become so rough that they can scarcely force them down their rilles. I told one limited that to chew his rille bulls was "bad medicine," and that they would go erooked. He took a ball from his ponch that was badly nourred and pointed to it, saying: "Good medicine—heap kill deer." I tried to show him by signs that he was wrong in his belief, but could not convince him of the fact. Mr. Lee then took a cartridge from my helt, and after having looked at it, and turned it over about twenty times, he looked up quickly and gave a grunt of sutisfaction, and said: "Big shoot—heap kill mattan!" (bear.)

and after having looked at It, and turned it over about twenty times, he looked up quickly and gave a grant of (beart.)

The cartridge referred to was one of Surp's 4-cal, with patched ball and eighty grains of powder. My real friend soon left me, evidently musing ou the big cartridge. As he was leaving, I saw him look at one of this small balls and quickly put it in his pouch, as if he was disgusted with its small size.

In a hudslo country the Gros Ventres, Sioux, Assloboines, Arickarces (Rees) Plegaus, Pawuces, and Utes, surround or corrall a herd when hunting. In some pinces I have seen Indians keep a herd of builtdo corralled for three days. They keep their sentinels out on rises on the prairie about a mile or two, (according to the lay of the ground,) from the herd, and should the buffalos anke a "break" they are inmediately headed and generally turned back by oun or more Indians. Hunting the buffalo is the chief sport of the Iudiaus. In fact they are never so happy as they are when hunting the buffalo is the chief sport of the Iudiaus. In fact they are never so happy as they are when hunting thes buffalo is the chief sport of the Iudiaus having fast horses, or in other words, horses that will calch buffalo, the a leather lu their animals' hells, and should an Indian have a horse that can easily overtake a boffalo, he puts an additional feather in his pony's forelock as mark of great speed. Some of the Sioux Indians punch holes in the back edges of their ponies' cars and the flem fall of hright-colored sifks and worsteals, which are left pendant to fly in the breeze. Horses me vained necording to their feathers, and should an Indian wish to bay a horse he immediately asks its owner It the pony can eatch a buffalo. Undans seldom hunt alono far from their villages. First, it is against the rules of their tribe—and secondity, they are alread of losing their senips. Shouth an Indian go huntlog "on the sly" and he found on howed here the buffalo each individual has two pooles, one of which he leads; they are r

compty his Winchester. Bulls are soldom killed by the Indiaus, as the flesh and silken robes of the cows are the desiderata.

When the chase is over the hunters claim their game and dress it as follows:—The skin is removed and the quanters severed from the body. The leg bones are cracked and the matrow saved for making penticau. The brains of the cows are also used for eating and launing. The tiesh is taken from the animal in flakes and pilet on to the poor little ponies until they are heavily lended, then Mr. Lo mounts on top of the meant, and the ill-used little bensts stagger newly under their double leads. The entroils are partially cleaned, looped on a stick, reasted over a camp three and then growliff devoured as it bits. If a party of Indians are ant huming in an enemy's country the equaws are "permitted" to do all the strudgery of preparing the meat. Early in the season few skins are used, except for making teepies or lodges. When the Winter coat of the hulfulo is about half grown then the Hulfaus commence tanning robes for trading and for their own use. A Uto Indian will sell a good robe for five dollars. The Indians in unrithern Montana ask eight and ten dollars for indian. The Chippewas are the best trappers I have seen mining the different tribes. I have known one young Chippewa back to tend forty traps. The majority of the about ness are cool lazy to trap. In conclusion, I would say, incrus, as a class, are good hunters but poor shots. They are patient, and will wait in a coulé on the trial of a band of antelope all day, if necessary, to obtain a shot. In the timber they are equally good at fluding game, and watch runways and watering places nutil game is killed. Indians will not tramp after game if they can get it by watching.

Moccanal

Little Elk Ricer, Minnesota, January 27th, 1875.

HIDES.—American hides have now become a large and permunent article of export to Europe. American leather is in staple demand in Europe also, and is shipped in large This results from the enormous Increase in the stock of eartle since the war. In Kansus, Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming a farmer can double his capital in twenty months in beef cattle, and the business requires little beyond the guarding of the herd. In all the border States innucine herds of cattle are raised on what is called "the range," that is the open public domain, the owners not being possessed of an acre of land. It is from these limitless multitudes of cattle that our markets are supplied with beever, and even this demand scarcety does more than carry off the increase. The prospect appears to be that our country is destined to become the greatest producer of hides in the world. The interest has not yet developed itself West of the Rocky Mountains, except in southern Cah foruia, where it is beboming immease.

SEA Moss .- Considerable business is done at Kittery, Me., SEA Moss.—Considerable business is done at Kittery, Me., in collecting and drying sea moss, which is collected in dories, in the neighborhood of Whale's Back and White Island. Rakes are used, which at half tiple teat the moss from the rocks. It is taken to the beaches and hedded and bleached. It has to be turned like hay. When arred it is packed in barrels and scut to Boston, selling at six cents per pound. Large quantities are used by browers a settling ale.

Hish Culture.

This Journal is the Official Organ of the Fish Cultur-ists' Association.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH

THE recent lecture of the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, hefore the New York Geographical Society, upon the Distribution of Fish in the United States, has not recelved that attention from us which it merited, owing to pressure upon our columns. Alluding to the rapid progress which had been made in the science of fish culture, the speaker contrasted the present knowledge of the habits of fish, and the necessary condition of life for different kinds of fish, with the ignorance upon this subject at the not illstant period when attention was first directed to the necessity for the preservation of fish in our streams, and repopulating them with the kinds that had become scarce Now it is no more difficult to raise fish than to raise chick ens, when proper methods are pursued. A reason given for the searcity of salmon and trout in New England waters, Is the existence of numerous dams which prevent the mi-gration of the fish at Spring and Fall, the Yankees in their zeal for mannfacturing having Ingnorantly destroyed a great source of wealth, which cost nothing to produce. Salmon are not found this side of New England. Hendrick Hudson reported having seen salmon at the month of Hudson River; but Mr. Roosevelt declared that Hendrick was mistaken, and that the fish that he saw were probably weakfish.

Shad can live in water of much higher temparature than treut, and are found in all the rivers running into the Atlantic from Florida to Connecticut. They have already a peared this season in the streams of Florida and Georgia, and will successively he taken in the streams of the Southern and Middle States, coming northward as the warm weather approaches. The speaker declared shad to be the fish for "the people," while trout and salmon were "for us aristocrats." He then instructed his audience in the art of "boning shad." "boning shad." One might as well take one of the small birds and cut it into bits across bones and all, as to cut shad in the way it is usually done. Every fish has its "system" of bones. The shad has its "system." One series is connected with the spine; from the fins are other series; and when attention is paid to the manner in which the bones are placed, it is easy to separate them from the flesh

In the rivers flowing into the Pacific, are fish belonging to the salmon family, though differing from the New England salmon in some particulars. A marked difference of the Pacific salmon is the fact that it lives in much warmer water than its Eastern eousin. It is therefore proposed by the Fish Commissioners to take advantage of this fact, and introduce this salmon to the Atlantic rivers south of New England. In return, the Atlantle coast will send to the Pacific rivers the shad, which now is not found in these waters.

The national fish of America is the black bass. Wholly unknown in European countries, it exists solely with us, where its vigor, enterprise, restlessness, and independence, Its athletic but not altogether comely appearance, makes it rather representative in its character. It is self-reliunt, and when placed in new waters not merely makes itself at home, but appropriates the locality, explores its farthest recesses and devours its aboriginal inhabitants. Its natural distribution was through a few of the lakes of New York, but mainly in the northwestern States. but mainly in the northwestern States. It has, however, heen acclimated in many other pouds and lakes, where it now flourishes extensively. A younger brother, the Oswego or grass bass, is more common, and being less partien-lar in its choice of habitat, fills often in countless numbers the muddy and weedy pouds and streams which the true black bass disdains. These tish, together with the pike perch, (lucioperea,) a variety of which is called the Ohio Susquehanna salmon, people the waters of our land from New York to the Rocky Mountains, and exist here and there also in some of the streams of the South Atlantic States.

They have certain marked differences of habits; the They have certain marked differences of habits; the black bass loves bright, pure, lively water, not as cold as the tront streams of our spring-producing hills and mountains, but free from foul matters held suspended in it, and with motion either of current or from the winds. It deposits its eggs on rocky or pebbly ledges. The pike-perch lives in the great lakes, and rarely, as in the case of the smaller specimen, the Ohio salmon, remains even in the larger. specimen, the Ohio salmou, remains even in the larger rivers; while the grrss bass loves muddy, weenly shores, along which it lays its eggs. None of these varieties are susceptible of artificial cultivation,

Very many Interesting facts were given in regard to fishes, the subject being handled by one who was evidently in love with it. No mention was made of the recent discoveries that the "songs of sirens" are to the ascribed to certain musical fish. So we cannot tell if our speaker would feel regret at having a welrd and beautiful romance destroyed, or be delighted at the discovery of charming ac-complishments in his pets. He did not explain what per centage of "brain food" was to be found in the several varicties of fish, though he seemed assured that his audience, like himself, would look on fish and see that it "was good for food." Nor did he give his hearers any Items showing Ash to have contributed to the poetry of life. The amber gris, from which is prepared the delicate perfume, found floating on the waters principally of the southern hemisphere, is supposed to be produced in the intestlnes of the

spermaceti whale and some other kinds of fish. shores of the Mediterranean Sea where are the salt basins, there are minute ereatures inhabiting the water, which when it is evaporated to the point of yielding salt, die, and yield in their death a perfume like the odor of violets, while a beautiful rosy tint covers the surface of the water. Many fish exhibit exquisite tints of color, both in their living and their dying, Nature having left none of her orders of life without grace and beauty. The energies and enthusiasm of an Agassiz have opened a wide field of research among the denizens of the water. And the labors of the Fish Commissioners are utilizing the reientific knowledge, and teaching the people how to "make two grow, where was one before," Art assisting Nature.

Was the poet a prophet when he cricil-"Oh ye gods and little fishes!"

AMERICAN FISH CULTURISTS' ASSO-CIATION

THE Convention of American Fish Culturists was called to order at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at office of its Vice President, G. Shepard Page. The the office of President, Ilon. Robt. B. Roosevelt in the chair. 45 members were present, and before the morning adjournment a large number of names were added to the list.

Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to formally open the session hy a brief address in review of the progress of Fish culture during the year that has chapsed since the previous meetduring the year that has empsed since the previous ince-ing. He rejoiced that this great economic interest was everywhere advancing, and failing nowhere; success in every direction. Mr. Green's expedition to Michigan in quest of grayling and their eggs, was a success to be proud These fish had been transported to the New State Hatch House at Caledonia, and under the supervision of Mr. Collins, these eggs have been hatched, and there are now fish three inches long, the product of this venture.

of Mr. Collins, these eggs have been hatched, and there are now fish three inches long, the product of this venture.

Sturgeon were formerly very large and very abundant in the Hudson River, and a valuable item of food. It is very prolific, producing millions of eggs, nevertheless the manufacturers of what is known as "caviare," or the the dried roe of fish, have so decimated the supply, that it has been impossible for the Fish Commissioners to procure eggs even for propagating purposes; the more particularly because the eggs used in making caviare are taken before they are fully ripe.

A new fishway, the invention of Mr. Brewer, of Muney, Pa., has been placed in the Mohnwk river, four miles below Schencetady, by way of testing its value, and the result has shown it to be in the estimation of the Commissioners, the hest, most convenient, least expensive, and the most easily adapted to the dam, than any yet invented. We shall give a description of this fishway in our next issue. During the year we have received and distributed black bass, shad, white fish and salmon trout among a greater number of lakes and streams of the State than the public cum have any conception of, and waters that were once totally exhausted and larren of any kind of fish or fish food, are now repopulated and fruitful.

Experiments are always doubtful, and thus the experiment of planting shad in fresh water has not yet proved that these fish can be thus neelimated. It is true that large shad have been taken in Lake Ontario, the Genessee, and other rivers where young fish were placed. It is neer tained that small fish will grow, and large ones will live, under the changed conditions of food and water, but it remains to be seen whether they will deposit their spawn and propagate therefrom. The problem is not yet solved. So also with the introduction of salmon from the Paelife,—the small fry have thriven and grown to large maturity, but we cannot yet determine whether they will multiply and propagate here.

Our greatest triumplin success has

and he produced in ahmdance,—a very important fact, inasmuch as it is one of our most valued and delicious food fishes.

The Secretary Mr. Collins, then read the minutes of the last meeting. After which followed a paper by Fred. Mather, Esq. on "Poisouing and Obstructing Waters" which will be printed in our columns next week verhatim. He showed that our streams are poisoned by chloride of lime from paper mills, dyestaffs from cloth works, and the fishways are not brill into the dams, as is required by law. Our haw prohibits the pedlution of waters under heavy penalty, but is rendered a unillity and inoperative by the exception it makes in case of running water that furnishes power for mills. Mather had seen dead fish in the Hudson 12 miles below Alhany, douhless killed by the chemical works nhove, and on the shad grounds of the Connectical river below the dam, where are two paper mills and a cloth mill. He estimated that 5 tons of chloride of lime and dyestall was discharged from these mills cach day. Sewage from cities was another means of pollution that demanded attention, a cause of damage most inexcusable, inasmuch as there were numerous processes of ntillizing it as manure, or precipitating it altogether. The British Parliament has a proposition now hefore it to correct this aluse in the Thanes. The process of doing away with sewage by earthonization was a most excellent one, and might be applied with advantage. Rivers are also often polluted by the percolation through the soil of nanures placed on the land. He said that, if our rivers were only as pure now, as when our fathers first settled the country, we should have the same ahundance of fish in them now as then.

The Committee on nominations reported in favor of the old hoard of ollicers, who were duly elected.

Mr. Green in referring to Mr. Mather's paper on the impregnation of waters by deleterious matter, coincided with that gentleman, and gave an interesting description of his own experiences.

Dr. Edmunds alluded to the stocking of the Connectleut

Dr. Edminus alluded to the stocking of the Connecticut and stated that as far as his knowledge went no great loss of fish has ensued. He advocated the making of new and more stringent laws on the subject. Mr. Bowles gave an interesting account of his trip to the Au Sable, and the capture of the grayling. He read an interesting letter from Mr. Norris regarding the acclimatization of the grayling in

Eastern waters. Mr. Bowles continued the recital of his experience on the Au Sahle, and commented upon the clearness of the stream, whose fish could be seen in the bottom in water of 20 feet depth. He camped each night in a different place, and found the fish so plentiful as to debar sport. He considers the grayling, although the flesh is white and tender is not equal to the trout for the table. With regard to grayling and trout in same stream Mr. Green stated that as the trout spawn in Fall and grayling In Spring, when the grayling are small and standing on their "tail ends" the trout will "go for him and take him sure."

In Spring, when the graying are sman and standing on their "tail ends" the trout will "go for him and take him sure."

Mr. Collins had experimented with grayling eggs and hatched them at same time as trout, when the grayling were so small and puny that they hid in the gravel, and it was difficult to say that there was fish there. The same food was used and they ate it before sack was entirely absorbed. The experiment as such was successful, and he succeeded in saving 90 per cent. Mr. Mather for many reasons prefers the grayling to the trout—and considers it a question as to which are best for table; require less food and care than tront. The discussion was continued by Mr. Green and Mr. Mather. A telegram was received from Mr. Whitcher regretting his not being able to come, but the Dominion was worthily represented by Mr. Wilmot who gave a most interesting description regarding his experiences, and referred particularly to the great increase of salmon of late years.

Professor Theo. Gill, of Washington, made some interesting remarks regarding the classification of fish, with reference more particularly to the grayling.

Dr. Milner discussed the white fish of the lakes, their mode of feeding, etc.

The subject of grayling was renewed by various gentlemen interested in the subject. Mr. Bowles said this fish was found in Bavaria with a mouth like a sucker. Mr. Hallock alluded to Capt. Bendire as having met graying in Montana; he considered him good authority.

On motion of Mr. Bowles the meeting adjourned to meet at same place and hour on Wednesday. As we go to press on Wednesday our report cannot be completed in this issue.

FISH CULTURE IN VIROINIA .- A bill is before the Virginia Legislature to secure the appointment of Fish Commissioners for that State. It empowers the Governor to appoint two competent persons, who shall continue in office for two years and be known as commissioners of fisheries. They are to inspect all the streams of the State with a view of stocking them with the best food fishes; to consult with the Fish Commissioner of the United States, and of the several States, as to the best modes of constructing fish ladders, propagation, &c., and examine into the feasi-hility of cutting a channel around the Great Falls of the Potomac, or constructing fish ladders at that point to ailmit the passage of fish from tide water into the Upper Potomae and into the Shenandoah, and also inquire into the expediency of constructing ladders to admit the passage of fish over dams or other obstructious in the Upper Potomae and Shenandoah, or elsewhere in the State, make an estimate of cost, &e., and report to the next Gen-

eral Assembly of Virginia.

They are to select proper locations for the propagation and culture of such food fishes as it shall be decired desirand culture of such food fishes as it shall be decuted desirable to introduce into the waters of the State, obtain the accessary ova, and erect suitable houses and devices for hatching them and protecting the small fish until fit to be distributed, and then to distribute them among such waters of the State as shall be deemed proper; are also to have the power to take fish from any of the streams of the State for the purpose of propagation and investigation; and are to make an annual report to the Legislature. The act appropriates \$2,500 to carry out its provisions and pay the necessary expenses of the commissioners.

A gentleman who has lately visited the Bucksport salmon breeding works, informs us that two men are now busy there attending to the work required in changing the water, earing for the eggs, etc. Several million eggs are on hand at the present time. Near the close of February on hand at the present time. Near the close of February a large number of the little fish will be placed in the lake and stream and look out for themselves. The works appear to be quite snceedsful, only a few eggs spoiling, the greater portion hatching all right. Nearly all the fish live, though a few dead ones are taken from the ponds.

The work of stocking the "Twin Lakes," at Salisbury Ct., with salmon trout was begin in good earnest on the 20th of January, on which day Ernest S. Pease, the artist, placed the results of the hatching of the first five hundred ggs sent out by Seth Green on the first fifty cent venture. Placed in the gravelly part of the lake where no grass or weeds give shelter to their enemies, it is hoped that they will make their way to deep water without much loss. Of the "millions," we hope to see "in it," some 3,000 are still the "millions," we hope to see "in it," some 8,000 are still on the hatching screens, and as soon as the yolk sacks are absorbed they will be set at liberty to forage for themselves. Ben. White, of Sheffield, Fred. P. Miles, of Snilshury, E. S. and J. L. Pease, of Twin Lakes, were the pioneers (pecuniarily) in the good work; and it is to be hoped that they will take their reward by hook and crook in the near "by and bye." Another year, the work of stocking the tront streams near by will be pushed with vigor.

Fish Culture in Illinois.—A bill is before the Legislature of Illinois to appoint a Fish Commissioner for that State. In order to secure the full henfits of the Government's work, Illinois ought to have a Commission that would look into the matter and study it. As it is now all the fish that inland towns receive, save a short time in Winter seasons, is the coarse and illfavored buffalo, that no person living along the hanks of a running stream ever pretends to eat. The denizens of the prairie are practically without fish, when hy a little attention they might have excellent bass and pike for the greater part of the year and at a price much less than they now pay for pork and beef. The present bill only contemplates giving the Commissioner \$3 per day and expenses. A modest sum enough in all conscience.

Hatural History.

For Forest and Stream.

T is a well established fact that the attention of observant minds has ever been, to a greater or less degree, attracted to the wonders of the insect world from a very remote period. We meet with numerous references to in seets in the most ancient records which have been preserved to us; and in the oldest of these the judustry and foresight of certain insects, and the ravages of others, are especially brought under our notice. Nor is it at all difficult to account for this. The spleudid lines of namy insects, the remarkable forms of others, and the curious habits of all, are well calculated to excite the admiration of even those who know nothing of them scientifically; while the extensive injuries committed by associated bands of creatures, individually so insignificant, could scarcely fail to confer importance upon an enemy against whose invasions the snl ferers must have felt themselves to be altogether power

The publication many years ago, in England, of Kirly and Spence's invaluable work on entomlogy gave a new direction to the study of insects, and taught their collectors that there was a higher purpose to be attained than the mere admiration of "Bright troops of virgin moths and fresh born butterflies."

It showed beyond a doubt that the external forms of these creatures are the least curious and least instructive sources of interest attaching to them, and the popular style of the work at once seeured for it an elevated rank in scientific literature, which, notwithstanding sundry nnavoidable minor errors, it will ever retain.

In view of the acknowledged merit and standard excel-lence of this work, I shall not besitate to borrow from its valuable and interesting pages such illustrative passages as may tend to further the object of these papers—the familiarization of the popular mind with the idea that the study of insects is neither a frivolous nor an unprofitable mode of occupying time.

The science of entomology is considered and claimed by many emineut students as equal, if not superior, to those of the other branches of natural history. They have shown the sources of pleasure opened to the entomologist, from the inexhaustible nature of the subject, the infinite variety

many emineut students as equal, if not superior, to those of the other branches of natural history. They have shown the sources of pleasure opened to the entomologist, from the inexhanstible nature of the subject, the infinite variety and beauty of the insects, their curious habits, the instruments of attack and defence with which they are provided for their own protection, as well as those expressly intended for the construction of habitations for their progeny, and, above all, the religious instruction to be drawn from these wonderful little creatures.

The lords of creation plume themselves upon their powers of invention, and are proud to enumerate the various useful arts and machines to which they lave given birth, not aware that "He who has tanglit man knowledge" has instructed these despised insects to anticipate him in many of them. The builders of Babel doubtless thought their invention of turning earth into artificial stone a very happy discovery; yet a little bee had practiced this ant—using, indeed, a little different process, on a small scale, and the white ants on a large one—ever since the world began. Man thinks that he stands unrivalled as an architect, and that his buildings are without a parallel among the works of the inferior order of animals. He would be of a different opinion did he attend to the history of insects. He would find that many of them have been architects from time immemorial; that they have had their houses divided into various compartments, and continuing staircuses, gigantic arches, domes, colonnales, and the like; nay, that even tunnels are excavated by them so immense, comparted with their own size, as to be twelve times bigger than that projected by the engineer of the Thames tunnel at Gravesents, who were doomed, to unsightly whitewash and rush carpeting, are ignorant all the while that before they or their ancestors were born, even before the boasted Tyrian dye was discovered, a little insect had known how to hang its walls with tapestry of a scarlet more infliently su

since "He who is wise in heart and wonderful in working" is the inventor and fabricator of the apparatus of insects. There is no exaggeration in these statements, though to the careless observer of these it would seem so. The little stone-making insect first alluded to is a member of the family of muson bees, all of which build their houses of artificial stone, formed principally of graius of sand, selected with great care, one by one, and formed into masses with their own viscid saliva. With these masses of sand, transported singly in her jaws to the site of the building the little architect constructs a number of cells, he each of which she deposits an egg, together with a supply of provisions, to be ready for the young burve on its exclusion; the vacuities between the cells are filled with the same materials as the cells themselves are formed of, and the whole is finally covered with a coating of coarse grains of sand. The mass of cells thus finished looks more like a splash of mid thrown on the wall than anything else, and is so hard as not to be easily penetrated with a kuife; but, hard as it is, certain parasites contrive to pherce the structure with their boring instruments, and to deposit their eggs in the cells; the larve proceeding from these intruders devour the provisions stored up by the industrious cell-builders, whose care for the sufety of their offspring is thus frastrated.

Another family of bees includes the upholsterers, which exercate burrows in the earth tor the reception of their

whose cire for the sufety of their offspring is thus frustrated.

Another family of bees includes the upholsterers, which exervate burrows in the earth tor the reception of their eggs. These burrows they line with an elegant apestry of leaves and flowers, cut from the living plants. One of these bees selects the brilliant searlet petals of the poppy for the drapery of her rooms. After having excuvated a burrow about three inches in depth, and polished its sides, she flies to the poppies, cuts oval pieces out of their flowers, and returns to her cell with these portions an ent out carried between her legs. The petals of poppies, before they are fully expanded, are much wrinkled; the hee manages to smooth out the wrinkles and otherwise fit the pieces to the place they are to occupy. Placing three or four coats at the bottom, she overlays her walls with the brilliant tapestry, proceeding from below upwards until the whole is covered. An egg is then deposited, a supply of food provided, and the apper portion of the lining folded so as to envelop the contents of the cell, the mouth of which is closed last of all with earth. The proceedings of the other upholsterer bees are equally curious; they usually select the green leaves of trees for the lining of then burrows, which are filled with several thinble shaped cells, placed one within the other, the rounded end of one fitting into the mouth of that uext below it.

(To be continued.

-The American Museum of Natural History is Central Park has secured Mr. E. G. Squier's valuable antiquarian

POMPANO AND CREVALLE.

SMITHBORIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1875.

Syltheorian Institution, Washington, D. C., Junuary 29, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A few words of explanation may resolve the doubts and confusion, which appear to prevait among some of your readors respecting the Pordpano and Crevalle.

Our more common fishes rejoice severally in exceptionally large numbers of English names; on the other hand the mander of names is little larger than, if as large as, the number of fishes. The nomenclature, then, is adjusted in this way: The same fish is on different parts of the coast known by different names, while the same name is transposed in the different places to other fishes. This is the case with the two fishes in question. There is not, and never has been, among naturalles, the slightest confusion of the Uorso Crevalle (Carangus hippos) and the Pompano (Trichynotus curofinus) with each other. Mr. Clarke is the error in his statement that Holbrook confounded them. Holbrook bith described and figured them, one (Crevalle or Pompano) ander the name Bothrodaemus pompanus, the other (Horse Crevalle) is Curant defenser; the former is, however, at some places (as at Charleston) called Crevalle; others Cavall, and at others Pompano. The Carangus is also int some places called Crevalle alone; at others (where the Pompania is called Crevalle) "Horse Crevalle," Acc., Holbrook simply committed errors in the scientific nomenclature of the species.

Mr. Clarke, in respect to the description of the Cavaill (i. c. Crangus hippos)" Is the fish by full to the Cavaill in scientific discussion and weighting of testimony). The identification of the Cavalli of Pompano with fishes found northward near Holmes' Hole, was made, however, by the naturalists of the United States Continussion of Fish and Fisheries, and If they are not to be trusted for distributing what the fish is, or is not, whose matherity will Mr. Clarke accept? The specimens which have been identified can at any time be examined at the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. Clarke, and the scientific world may then have the b

SEVERAL MOOTED QUESTIONS.

ROYALTON, Vt., February 1, 1875

ROYALTON, Vt., February 1, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STIREM:—

I had written a short article for you louching the curious blunders of one of your Simborn correspondents, confounding the Pompano with the Cavaili, when I was pleased to find myself anticipated by two other correspondents. There is a striking external resemblance between the Pompano and Cavaill of smallar size. I have often caught the latter in the Bay of Mobile, and thrown them away, when the former were bringing one dollar aplece in the market.

Another correspondent seems to rank the turkey inzzard with some of our best fowls for purity of oder. If the cacteris are paribus in other respects, I know not why we may not get a new sensation by serving the hird on our inflex. I think he has smelled with the eyes, and confounded the hird cirching in graceful orbits high up in the pure ether, with the homely thing rafe in his hideomenses of form and odor, feasting upon the tainted garbage of the city. I once shot a buzzard upon the spot—then an open field—where naw stands the heautiful village of Eutaw, the county seat of Green county. Vt. It was before metallic pears bad come into use. and I shot the bird for its quills. I boiled those quills and sub-

jected them in every deodorizing process I could think of, but in vain. The scent of the bird bring round them, ettll, and it was not the scent of

the rose.

Another correspondent speaks of the predactors and domineering illaposition of the English sparrow. Having occasion last Snumer to spend an horr or two in the depot at Binhugion, I amused myself watching the social confision of access of those pel chatter boxes that had appropriated the upper part of the building to their own use, placing their nests high up among the iron gluders and haves of the roof. A gentleman informed one that a few pairs that leren inraced loose in the town, and at once enfonting thin the building, which was already in possession of the damestic pigeon. Were was declared at once and the little "hamilti" carried the day, driving out their pompons adversaries, and may hold middle undefinited domintor.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION BY FREEZING.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1875.

In the aquarium in the windows of Messesger Brothers, 55 Hrandeld street, are four far-chaking smelt, swimming about as Ilvely as the front and other fish that keep them company. These smelt were purchased in the market one day best week, frozen soild. When Messes Messenger bought them the dealer soild they had been caught the previous day. The four frozen shill were thrown his of the quantum, and In less than an hour were apparently as happy as though never taken from the water.

I cut the above from the Hoston Post of Feb. 1st. Have hene stopping at the Bromfield Hums, and saw the fish every day. Mr. Messenger folia me that they were but lightly frozen. One of the fish shows signs of the dreaded fragues. They have very kindly given them to ma for my exhibition of fish at Buffalo Feb. 10th to 17th.

Just how fur fish life can be suspended by freezing is an interesting problem. If frazen soild, it would seem as if the disease would be problem; and past recovery.

Free Mattern

The following letter would seem to give valuable toatl-

The following letter would seem to give valuable testimony upon the question rulsed by Mr. Mather:—

POTNAM, CONN., Fob. 3, 1875

I have been much to make some of my friends believe that a fish after larving been freezen stiff and solid can be thanved out, and, so to speak, be brought to life. Having tried this experiment upon a much some very constitution.

ought to life
ching tried this experiment upon a purch sonn years ugo, I knew
of I affirm, but would be pleased to heat from you or some of the
S. correspondents relative to similar experiments.

Yours truly, Alburt H. Moway

FREAKS OF NATURE IN DEER.

New York, Junuary 28, 1873.

NEW YORK, January 49, 1874.

Eintun Famist and Streat:—
Allow me to mid number doe with horns to your list—John Choney has, among his many victims, also killind a doe with horns. The horns were about four or live luches long under the "spike" order. In speaking with him about the peculiarities of dear, he told me that among those he had killed were some entirely out off the common order. Among these was one old back who had never changed his roat, and was killed late in the Fall, as red as a cherry. At another time a disc was captured which had her full growth, and was still equited like in fawn. But the strangest of all was the river he drove to Sandy Raiph. Thony took the dug and went in the Howard Hill to start, while Raiph went to the river to watch; he had gone but a short way when his dog took the river to watch; he had gone but a short way when his dog took the river to watch; he had gone but a short way when his dog took the track, and with senercely a turn put the discretizable fute the through he discretize that, together with the natural pair of horns, there was mothur spika graving straight from the forchead, and still another from where the left type should hel.

This is a well authoritated fact, and Mr. Choney and Ralph are still alive to prove it. Yours,

NO GALL IN DEER.

Children, Cal., January 28, 1875.

Entron Porest and Stheam:—
In your Issue of January 7th, 1 notice (your correspondent from Birch Camp, Minn., in writing of diseased fiver in deer, says: "I observed that the gall of the doe was wanting." Now, what I waith to know is, did he ever find a gall in a deer of any kind? I have killed doer on the prairie, and in the pineries of Minnesota, and in the Slotra and coast ranges of California, and I have my distriber in kill that possessed at gall. I lithik that "J. H. B." is not a very close observer. Yours leak.

Paging:

Patri

It is known, and has been so stated in our paper, that deer have no gall. J. H. B. is a young student who is acquiring knowledge by the toughest kind of experience on the remote frontier, collecting specimens in mild Winter, and shivering alone in a sharty with the thermometer ever so many degrees below zero. The fact that he has made the discovery for biuself that deer have no gall shows that he is a close observer. Be charitable. We have all got to learn .- ED.

WHITE CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Nicasio, Marlon county, Cal., January 29, 1858.
Entrum Finiest and Stream:

As many of your residers are interested in ablinces, I send you the description of a California quail shot in this vicinity. This spectago is a unite and partial ablim, having a white spot on the lower part of throat circle, about one-half luch square; on the breast below are white finith ers; right wing, six primaries, and coverts jure white; left wing, four outer wing coverts white; middle and inner two, half waite; nall of hind toe on left foot white. This bird has been mounted by Mr. Chas A. Allen, of Nicasio, and is in good plumage.

Thimas II. Estx.

Twin Lakes, Canaan, Conn., February 3, 1875

Khiton Forest and Stirkam:

Mr. E. Sherman Pease, of Twin Lakes, Conn., has lately caught a for that puzzles our oldest, as well as youngest inhabitant who has "never seen such afore." It is me gray as a bay lying, trimmed around with foxy red, with black points to nose, care and tall, white under the throat and belly. Now, whether it is a "sliver gray" worth \$150, or only Shalberti gray, at \$1.50, is what we would like some writer for Forest and Stream to decide. Mr. Pease being in artist, as well as trapper, has made a painting of the variabil, which, with one of an ofter now on the casel, may find its way to the Spring exhibition, and the mosted point be settled.

Graves.

Probably a "cross-fox."-ED.

-"Pray, Miss Primrose, do you like steamboats?" in-quired a gentleman of a fair friend to whom he was paying his addresses. "Oh! pretty well," replied the lady, "but I'm exceedingly fond of a smack." The lover took the lilnt, and impressed a chaste salute on the lips of the blush-ing damsel.

The Rennel.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DOMESTIC DOG.

THERE appears to be a wide difference of opinion among naturalists as to the stock from which our dogs of the piesent day came. Some have it the wolf, others the jackal, or fox, while not a few claim that the dhole, or wild dog of India, is the source from which sprang all the varieties. In our opinion It can not be declared with any degree of certainty what the parent stock was. Certain it is that to no one animal can the paternity of these useful ruces be credited, as they are so widely dif-ferent in form, color and other characteristics, and minn could never have developed and brought together such vast differences, opposite natures and shapes as can daily be seen in domestic dogs, unless the original species were in possession of the radiments. Neither could food, climate, or any contrivuuce whatever so completely ulter the nature, docreuse the scenting powers, render the coat, short, tlong, or curly, lengthen or shorten the limbs, unless separate types and formished the material.

Ancient has relief and monumental delineations, picture the dog as distinct in its characteristics thousands of years ago as at the present day, and fossil remains have been repeatedly discovered so little resembling either the wolf, jackal, or fox, and so different in type, as to be classified with the spaniel, terrier, hound, bull dog, turnsput, pointer and pag; and as these, or a part of them, we know to be made dogs, or in other words hybrids, the species must There been fully as numerous then as at the present time.

There are numerous species of wild dogs differing from

one another ulmost as much as our own domestic animals of to-day. Granting that the spuniel, grayhound, and tertier, spring originally from the wolf as some argne, why not point out first why the male dogs are so dissimilar? and again, why the wolves of different countries are unlike, and which species of wolf is the true and only one? Without wishing to conflict with the opinions of those so much more learned on the subject than ourselves, we would ask, would it not be much more reasonable to suppose, williout positive proof, that the origin of the domestic dog can be referred to numerous aboriginal species, crossing with the wild varieties, as we know our dogs will frequently do, in-cluding the wolf, jackal, and the fox if we like; elimate assisting and man aiding by judicious intermixing and breeding, until the present high standard of this useful ani-mal has been reached?

The Indiau dogs may be traced to the prairie wolf, and in Asia the native domesticated dog to the jungle dog. Whatever may have been the originals of the partly tamed canines of the aborlgines of the different sections of the globe, it is probable that the primitive dog, like other ani mals, was very different from any of the present races.

THE WHIP IN BREAKING.

THE WHIP IN BREAKING.

Boston, Mass., February, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The questions most frequently asked me by parties who come to visit my kennel are, "How do you make your dogs mind you?" and when I maswer that I scurcely use the whip at all, the reply is uniformly, "Well, I cannot see how you manuage without it." This is just the mistake (and it is a great one) which many breakers make, especially if they are amateurs of but little experience. They seem to think ibut the only way to get an idea into a dog's mind is to whip it in, just us the old time pentagogues considered the birch the best mental stimulaut on the royal road to knowledge. Years ago I was no wiser than the rest; but fortunately both for myself and my dogs, I soon learned that the whip was my warst enemy. While I used it I never had a well broken dog, and more than this, I can say that I have nover seen one thus trained which was not either cowed in spirit, or made a sulky, negligent worker. The great secret of perfect breaking is to teach the dog that you me his master, and at the same time to so stimulate both his love for sport and his love for yourself that whether in or out of the field he is constantly studying your wants, and finding his greatest pleasure in ministering to them. A breaker need never expect to bring out a dog's full capacity for good work if, instead of awakening his sympathy, he unreasonably and unmercifully thrashes him for every trivint fault, upon the principle of "showing him who is master." Yet so tenacions are some men of their dignity that they assert it by lashing their dogs, and so are served, if served at all, with the heartless work of a slave, rather than the cincertal service of a sympathizing Iriend.

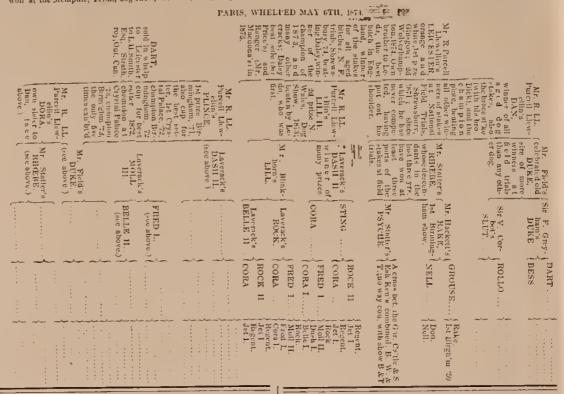
Gol. Hutchinson, in his able treatise on breaking, strougly recommends the use of the check cord, and though satisfied that as a whole his system is much more complicated than it should be, years since I leanned to agree with him fully in his opinion of the cord, and consider it now, with its di

ner in which I work my dogs so as to avoid it as much as possible,

I object to the whip because at best there are few men cool enough to use it properly. It is too handy, and in a noment of passion the pup is so severely punished that instead of understanding that he has done wrong, he becomes frightened by the pain and the violent manner of bis muster, attempts to escape, and if successful is often ever after a confirmed ranaway. Again, I am satisfied that it effects a thing which the cord will not do better and without any danger. I have seen many naturally fine young dogs ut-

PEDIGREE OF FIFLD TRIAL SFTTER DOG, PARIS,

PARIS was imported by owner in Utero from the kennels of R. LL. Porcell Lieweillin, E-q., of Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-zoneti, Lei-cestershire, England, and is owned by Mr. L. H. Smith, Strainboy, Onlario, Canada. Pails is own brother to Mr. Bryson's Munde. Mande won at the Memphile, Term, dog show, October, 1801; let prize for best active puppy; also extra prize for the best dog in the show.



terly ruined by a single injudicious thrashing, and I have yet to note the first case where the cord has done barm, even in the hands of a climbey operator.

After a dog has been thoroughly broken, then the whip can be used to advantage in certain cases. In all instances of evidently wilful hisobedience I use the lash, and smartly too, (since one good thogging is far more effectual than, and saves a dozen slight ones.) At the same time I witch my dog critically, and never allow castigation to go be yond the limit of reasonable punishment, lest I awaken an angry, obstinate resistance to my will, that either induces suflemess or develops a sly couning by which the dog tries to get his own way the moment he is at liberty. Before I let the dog go I talk to bim, but more in the tone of warning than reproof, and findly send him off with a gravely spoken caution, and as soon as I see that he is trying to make up for his fault by good work, I encouring him by a pleasant, cheerful word that places us again upon our ordinary sympathetic basis.

I never go into the field with a broken dog without having my whip in my pocket, since, as I have said, circumstances may arise where it is really needed, but I frequently avoid its use for an entire senson by what I deem only proper vigilance. By this I mean watching my dog carefully at all times, never taking my eve off of him if it can be avoided. By such watchfalness I can tell the moment when he strikes a trail, and if he appears in the least earcless or excited, I can by a word check him and prevent the commission of a graver fault deserving the lash. This gives me the most perfect control over my dog, since he soon learns that he is constantly ender my eye, and that the slightest fault will be instantly detected; nor is such supervision difficult, as by practice it has become so habit and as to be almost involuntary, and besides the advantage it is to me in hundling the dog, it keeps me constantly on the alert, and prevents my being surprised by a wild bird rising mexpected

CANINE RAILWAY FARES.

SHAROPEE, Miun., Feb. 2, 1875.

Shakopee, Minn., Feb. 2, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stream:—

In your issue of the 7th of January honorable mention is made of the officers and employés of the Missouri, Karsas and Texas Railways, and they are very favorably compared to other companies whose inter lack of attention or regard for the sportsman and his dogs bave carned for our railway, as a general thing, an unfavorable opinion, to say the least, abroad; while among our American sportsmen a feeling savoring very much of deep disgust towards those who are guilty of this lack of accommodation and civility is becoming yearly more apparent. But, as I can gladly testify, there is one company hereaway that will approach the standard of deceney and respect that you have unanimously voted to the Missouri, Karsas and Texas Railway, and whose officers and employes like unto them are more or less attached to those pastimes where the dog and gun are prominent, that is the St. Paul and Siony City Railway Company. In fact, I have reason to believe that

nearly, if not quite all, the companies whose rai?roads centre in St. Paul and Mankato are great respectors of limiting dogs, and whose employes on the trains generally look upon the owners of such minimals as just about O. K.

We are very glad to learn these facts, and hope that the reform already initiated will become general. Our eastern roads will do well to fall into line a nace. The tariff system for dogs, so recently adopted by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, should be adopted everywhere with rates to correspond. A uniform charge of one cent per mile for carriage is not excessive, but the rates already adopted are somewhat less, as will be seen.—ED.

-It is now said that hydrophobia can be cured in this way:-"The bite must be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the would will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger.

WAWAYANDA,—In FOREST AND STREAM of Dec 24th, W. P. Ansonin asks where he can procure a setter dog. If he will write to A. Hughes, No. 20 Nassau street, N. Y., he will hear of one that is considered very good, and for sale at a fair price—\$50.

S. L. SAVILLE, 106 Wall strent. Room 5, thus black and tan fox bound og; would like to that some one with opposite sex desiring good dag to reed.

Aus-Address "Peter," care of J. L. Northrop, Newton, New Jersey.

Miss E. A. T. W., Saratoga Springs.—I wish to know if you could tell me of any person from whom I could procure a Muliese dog; also the a-nal price of such a dog?

Ans—We have no knowledge of such a description of

dog in this country.

S. E. P., Cleveland, Ohio.—1s a cross from setter to spaniet good or handing, or are they liable to be wild?

Ans—Such a cross would not be equal to a setter for any purpose; they would be serviceable for rabbits or

squirrels, and could be made good duck retrievers.

Q.C., Philadelphia.—Please give me your advice in selecting a dog, whether a setter or pointer! Which is the kinder, neater about the conseand yard, more gentle with children, and more retentive of what staught? Also, would you advice a dog or slut?

Ans—1st. The setter is generally a neater and kinder dog about the house. The pointer retains his breaking longer, and is generally the most stendy when hunted but seldom.

2d. A dog, by all menns, unless you want to preed stock.

THE PIKE.-A writer referring to this voracious fish,

The Pike.—A writer referring to this voracious fish, snys:—

"Tho pike is undoubtedly the longest-known and most widely-diffused fish in the world. It inhabits the inland waters of all northern countries. It was a favorite fish in the tays of the Roman Empire, and has been eaten in Germany and Poland from time immemorial. It is known to live to a very great age. Rzaczushi, a Russian writer, says that he knew of a pike that lived to the age of ninety years. One was taken in a lake in Snabia, Germany, in 1479, having a ring attached, on which an inscription mentioned that the fish was placed in that water in 1280, anking its age 199 years. It weighed three hundred and fifty pounds. This ring is still preserved at Mannheim. In seining a pond near Newport, England, one was taken weighing a hundred and seventy pounds. In Persia they are also said to grow to a great age and size."

—This is the way a colored preacher at Richmond arranged his hearers for untual convenience: "De fore part up de church will please sit down so de hind part ob de church can see the fore part, for de bind part can't see de fore part ef de fore part persist in stamm' before de hind part to de utter exclusion of de hind part by de fore part."

Pachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no hiter than Monday in each uses.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK

	Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
Feb. 12 Jan. 13 Jan 54 Feb. 15 Feb. 16		 10. M. 3 2 8 5: 1 17 5 54 7 6 8 18 9 14	H. M. morn 0 87 1 31 2 40 3 5: 5 2 6 10	H. M. 11 51 nioru 0 17 I 51 3 6 4 18 5 24

Feb. 17.

YACHTINI: AND BUATING—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—
A general meeting of the club was held on Thursday evening of lust week, Vice Commodore Douglus in the club.,
After the minutes of the last meeting had been read the rights of an owner to vote whose yoch had not been registered in accordance with the by-laws, it being understood that the owner of the schooner. Waterwitch " had not complied with this regulation. Upon a vote being taken the representation was allowed. After a call of yachts by Messrs. Draper, Krebs and Minton, it was found that the following geutlemen were elected to fill the various allices for the cusuing year: Commodore—George L. Kingsland; Vice Commodore—William T. Garner; Rear Cammodore—S. Nicholson Kane; Secretary—Charles A. Minton; Treasurer—Sheppard Homans; Measurer—A. Cary Smith; Fleet Surgeon—L. de Forrest Woodruff, M. D.; Regatin Committee—William Krebs, R. K. Cooke, J. Frederick Tams; House Committee—Fletcher Westray, N. D. White, George L. Jordan, W. H. Pendleton, J. G. Beresfard, George W. Kirld, H. N. Alden.

Mr. E. Bouche, of the English cutter yacht Fiona, with several others, was added to the membership of the club.

On mation of Mr. Diekerson, Thursday, June 17, was appointed as the day for the sailing of the next annual regata, and the sum of \$3,300 was appropriated for defraying the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses appertaining the cost of prizes and all other expenses apper

Mr. Flint, of Collins Point, opposite Gleu Cove, has of-fered to present the Club with an aere of ground at that phase, providing a suitable club-honse was erected thereon. phase, providing a suitable club-house was erected thereon. A proposition was submitted by Commodore Garner to the effect that he would erect a building of ample dimensions at Stapleton, S. I., if a rent of \$2,000 per annum and taxes are guaranteed him for a series of five years. After much discussion a committee was appointed to investigate and report on both offers.

On motion of Mr. Coston a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Coston, Dickerson and Center, was appointed to confer with the American Lloyds regarding the subject of registering all yachts of the club.

A letter received fram the officers of the proposed Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia was read, asking the club to take part in an international regatta, in which prizes to the amount of \$100,000 will be offered. The matter was referred to a committee, to report at the next regular meeting.

As the rules now stand, in all future regattas yachts will be required to sail to the westward of bnoys 8½ and 10, and to the northward of bnoy 5½. A special meeting of the club is ordered for this evening, 11th inst.

— Ponghkeepsic, as the headquarters of the principal ice-boat clubs, is preparing for the annual regatia which will come off as soon as opportunity offers, when the races for the ladies and champion pennants will be decided. The Peughkeepsic Club extends a cordial invitation to New York yachting men to witness their sport.

IGE-BOAT RECATTA.—The New Hamburg Ice-Boat Club held their annual races on Saturday last. The ice on the river stretching as Iar north and south as the eye could reach was a foot or more in thickness and as smooth as glass. The course was 12 miles in length. At quarter past twelve the following boats came into position for the first

Bont.		Owner.
Zero		Peter Le Roy
Flying Cloud.		rving Grinnell
Zig Zag		Jucob Le Roy
Burtle	,	J. R. Lauren
	P. A.	

Every loat earried three men, who were muffled up and stretched flut on buffulo robes laid on the bout. Only one man staticued on the cud of each windward runner plank, to keep the boat from lifting, being exposed to the intense cold and piercing wind. The Zephyr had the best of the start, but unfortunately soon after her jib-stay paried, and she was cut of the race. The Quickstep rounded the flug first, followed by the Flying Cloud, Zero, Zig-Zag, Phantom and Bertie in the order named. The Quickstep passed the home flug first, winning the prize, a silver cake basket. The boats came up in the following order:

The state of the s			
Boat, .		М.	
Qidekstep	15	54	-00
Flying Cloud	12	54	30
Zig-Zig	12	55	-00
Phantom	12	55	30
Yame	1.3	E of	10.

Coming home the Bertie's runner-plank was broken, and at put her out of the race.
The following boats entered for the second race

Owner, John E. Losee Irving Grinnell Ircling Grinnell Charles Le Roy

The Magic earried the money of the belting division, but the Qui Vive came in first and received the prize, a pair of silver and glass preserve dishes. The Whiff was second. The day's sport concluded with a ruce between the first-class boats named by non-active members who do not own boats. The following boats entered:

Boat.		Backer.
Quickstep	••••	.Charles Van Anden
Z12.411g	* T * * * * · · * * * * * * * * * * * *	John Losee, Sr
Defug	• • · · · • · · · • • • · • • • • • ·	Withan Drike
Phontom	*** ***********************************	George Jankson
Zenhve	•• ••••••	A. VBG Wyck

In this race the Zephyr sailed splendidly. Although she started last she was ahead at the six-mile flag, having run that distance in fifteen minutes. The Flying Cloud was

second, Bertie third, Ziz-Zag fourth, and Phantom last. They reached home in the following order and time:

Boat.		В.	M. 5.	1
Zephyr		1	59 15	
Fiving Cloud		. à	00 30	ı
Zig Zig	And the second second second second	5	91 40	н
Bertle		5	01 15	

The Phantom was so far behind, her time was not Inken. The Zeidnyr won the first prize, a silver fruit-lish, and the Flying Cloud the second prize, a scientifically graduated thermometer.

The Judges were Charles Hasbrouck, Charles Van An den, and Henry M. Van Wyck, and during the day the distinguished Arctic Explorer, Dr. I. I. Hayes put in an appearance and expressed himself as delighted with the sport.

Mr. Bishaq, the canoeman, when heard from last week, was at Georgetown, S. C., and making very fair progress.

The St. Augustine Yacht Club have thoroughly organized for the season, under most favor the anspices and with an enlarged membership list. Their Club room has been handsomely decorated and made comfortable.

Massachusetts Rowing Claus.—The President of the City Point Rowing Association of Boston, has by request, Issued a call, requesting each rowing club to send a committee of three members to meet in convention this week in that city for the purpose of forming a Union association.—It is reported that another occanic yacht race, similar to that of last year, is to take place off the Isle of Shoals, N. 11., about June 25

Rational Pastimes.

— Au interesting walking anatch for a purse of \$1,000 a side was discussed at the Rink, Sixty-Third street and Third Avenue on Saturday evening last. The contestants were Wilson Reid, a cartman, and S. D. Davis, a letter-enrier, attached to station C. Messrs. Stafford and Burnton acted as judges, and Mr. D. M. Stem, of the Athletic Clule, as referee. The termination was rather unsatisfactory from the fact of Davis going out before the fifth mile had been completed, when Reid went on and won as he liked, displaying considerable ability as a walker. Several hundred tersons, comprising large delegations from the Athletic clubs of New York and adjoining eities were present, and not the least interesting fostore of the performance was the abilities as walkers displayed by referce and judges in accompanying the men throughout the entire distance.

— The members of the base ball cleven of the Boston

- The incubers of the base-ball cleven of the Boston Chib are to report at hendquarters on March 15th.

The Judiciary Committee meet in Philadelphia March Ist, at the Albletic Club room, and on Wednesday, March 3d, the Professional Convention will be held in Philadel-

-Boyd, Hastings, and Pike led the score of the Hartford to in 1874 in the average of base hits—the best lighte club in 187 being 1.74.

-McMullin, Fisler, and Auson led in the Athletic club. The best figure was 1.90-Al Wright's Egures.

-McVey, Barnes, and Gco. Wright led in the Boston nine, the best figures being 1.61.

—Start, Allison, and Higham led in the Mutual elubbest figures, 1.60.

The Hartford Post of February 3d had a two column article on base ball which was very readable. It was beaded the "Loiterer's Club."

-The ery is still they come. The latest item is the Baltimore is to have a professional club, which John Widters is to manage. A New Ocleans pitcher has been en gaged.

Billiards.

A LADIES' BILLIARD MATCH.—A grand match at billiards, given under the patronage of ladies high in the social circles of the metropolis, is to take place at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, February 18th. The entertainment is for the benefit of the Home puthic Hospital Fair Association, and the programme includes a four hundred match at the French game between the brothers. Dion on the one side and Garaier and Daly on the other. The French expert will also give an exhibition of funcy shots. Evening dress will be the rule for visitors. The affair is under the patronage of the following committee of hadies:—

mage of the redowing	committee of works.—
Mrs. Park Godorn,	Mrs. E. B. Phelps,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,	Mcs. W. Nellson,
Mrs. Charles Waltims,	Mrs. W. T. Helmith,
Mrs. C. S. Groot,	Mrs. A. B. Darling,
Mrs. W. S. Hancock,	Mrs. E. G. Bartlett,
Mrs. T. F. McDowell,	Mrs. J. W. Dowling
Mrs. N. H. Wales,	Mrs. J. A. Jumison,
Mrs. E. P. Fowler,	Mrs. C. P. Crushy,
Mrs. O. H. Palmer,	Mrs. E. H. Chuplu,
Mrs. F. Mucy,	Mrs. J. W. Barrow.
Mrs. Howening	

It is to be a very select affair, and an exceptional billiard

The American Tourney in England. - Bell's Life, of

The American Tourney in England,—Bees Trye, of January 23d, says;—
"Very little else has been doing lately last exhibition matches, in which there has been enough form shown to convince one of the rapid advances that are heing made by our young players in the fuscinating game. On Mouday next the great tournament on the American principle is to commence at Bennett's Romas, Oxford street, a few doors towards the Marble Arch from Regent circus. The affair has been well indvertised, and as it is to be entried out on such strightforward principles we have no doubt it will be a great success.

will be a great success.

THE CLEVELAND THURNEY.—The meeting of billiardists closed on February 4th, with the success of Eagene Carter, as the winner of the gold badge. Thomas Gallaber winning second prize, and Howing and Thutcher third and fourth. The grand average of the tourney was three points to an ioning and a fraction over. The best single average was 11 by Gallagher. If also made the highest run—76—of the fourney.

- At the sale of tables—Phelau and Collember's make, of some years ago—at Van Cleaf's "Novelty Raoms" Brooklyn, last week, the highest price brought at the auction was \$67 for the six-pocket pool table. The others went as low as from \$50 to \$50.

-Roberts and Bennett won the prizes in the American tournament in London, on February 2d.

— Howard Slade's Palace Billiard Hall was opened in Buston on February 6th. It is one of the most superbly appointed billiard establishments in America.

appointed billiard establishments in America.

— "Whist" and "seven-up" are now quite popular with the billiardists, the games being played with the balls used at 15-ball pool. At billiard ball "whist," the four highest balls—1%, t4, 18 and 19, crunt as the "honors," and every hall holed counts a "trick," As there are 15 balls (tricks") seven are required to make ap a "book" on either side, Instead of six as at cards, the 15th being the hold ball (card.) There is more exercise about hilliard ball "whist" than at the game with pasteboard, and more "minise"—ane not having to keep so unifornly silent to at earl "whist." At billiard ball "seven up," the 15 and I bulls are, of course, "high" and "low" respectively, the 9 ball counting as "Jack." Game Is made from the balls as they run.

as they run.

The games we have mentioned are a great deal played at the "Delfersonion Billierd Parlor," 17 Chatham street, a resort much patronized by lawyers, and the fagged out editors, reporters and empositors of Printing House Square, after their wearing toil of the day,

Inswers Co Correspondents.

SHELLBACK. Where one I obtain the Meck Reel for black base fishing? Ans. Send to tackle dealers in Frankfort or Lexington, Ky.

ing? Ans. Sould to tasked relaters in Frankfort or Lexington, Ky.

G. H. S., Sahun, Mass., Please state what you consider the best works on dog breaking? Ans. Dinks, Vynor, Huichiuson, Maybow and Cat-

SCOLUPAX. - Are unodcock identy by Malnet If so, wheret Ans. Coolcork are alumidant in some localities. An oxcellent place used to a near Dennys ville, on the Donnys River, some sixteen under from East.

HEX, Royaltown, VI.—Will you inform no of the price of the photos of Bracket's sulmon phrintes? Ans. Eight deliars the set of four. At present they can be ultimized only of the artist, 41 Tromont street,

C.1W. C., Chirlinisti, Oido, "Will you inform mo where the less hunting grounds in West Virginia am located, and what roots to them 15 most affect from Circhinatif. Ans. On the Oido Boltome, both after of the river fictor. Wheeling.

H. S. H., Ruston — East you infurm me where I can obtain a fist of the common and sciontific minuse of theby Ana. Cutshigue of the Fishesuf the Eastern coast of North America from Groudend to Goor-gla, published in U. S. Com. Fish and Fisheries, 1874

gin, published in U. S. Com. Fish and Fisheries, 1874

S. A., City. Planse Information in vibat three and how often do gray and black squirrels bir edt. 2t. What is the minuter of young at a blittly. Ans. 1st. Gray and black squirrels generally breed tivice during the Spring and Summer. 2d. All species have savoral at a litter.

G. G. K., Roxlengy.—What alsding, if any, in Virginia or North Carolina in April? Ans. No better from regimes than the Linckwater of Virginia, and the richardy of Ashville, N. C., in April. Refer to your ties of Former and Stream, 3d Vol., for Binckwater, and 2d Vol. for North Carolina.

NOTE CATORIES.

J. V. S. - Please infurm me if qualt with breed in those coops and cages (the gram of which you published in one of your late beauty? It so; how often and the less season for thou? Ans. We have meet known them to breed to adequating to confinement. They will hatch their young, but

they rarely noture.

L. G. L., Mott Huven. A system in your gaper of January 28th asks about electricity as used upon street famps. It is done in Salam in a part of the city, for the sake of introducing the system, by Buston parities, and I understand It works empility, for in lighting and parting out. I wilt furnish particulars cheerfully, if the ired. Than.

Con, Pierfund, Mo. As you critima must know everything, please inform me what kind of a fish a "byach" is 1 often see linear a need in Nova Scath papers? Ans. The numer "hyach" is the slevife, or, mure properly, the gaspon one. We suppose it to be of frequentiate a within, and communicated by them to the disherumen, who frequent the Labraduc coast to lish. It is in common use in some parts of the Lower Produces.

coast to lish. It is in common man in some parts of the Lower Provinces.

D. K. E., Hartfont.—Ist. Wift a 20 inch gan of the first class English makers generally shout as well as a 30 linch gan at the anno weight?

Ans. Yes, generally but a short gan is not as safe as a tonger into 24.

Will the use of wire shot cartridges injure a fine gan! Ans. No. 34.

Can they be used to a freech toader? Ans. Yes, to must gans 3d. Are you acquainted with the gans made by Thomas thorstey, York, Eng., and rebut is their representant? Ans. Good.

If (3), Milton, Vt.—Our rille clubt are madde to agree in regard to the distribution of prizes. The case is this Prizes, 30, \$20, \$12; three prizes, highest possible count, 40; two thes on 39, highest scores made; four of them the on 31, second hest made; and two the on 32. In shouting off the far first prize, is the man, that is best outlided in anything in the other prizes? Ans. The two highest scores about off for first and second prizes. The four who the means there at this season of the year what

Second prizes. The four who lie in Sciented of for third prize.

Detained 1 should go to James Riversh this reason of the year what kind of should go to James Riversh this reason of the year what kind of should go to Jame. Late for anything feet ducks. 2d to there a law on quall, turkey and deer now in Verginia? Ass. Close time for deer from 13th Jane. In 15th June. No tuw for protection of quall in turkeys. 3d. Where is the first place for good and duck on the James Rivers. Do you know any good ground at or near Clormont or City Point? Ass. Colifes Island, or about any of the ributaries of the ributaries.

the river.

W. H. G., Philadelphia.—181. Is it towful for a person living in Penatogon the season on the Belaware River along the Jersey slaure, if he dues not go on dissey land, without a license? Ans. Yus. 2d. What fish can be caught in the Delaware River, which ten miles of Philadelphia, with hook and three and white River. Ans. Rock fish, carden and perch; dune, and baits, and where? Ans. Rock fish, carden and perch; dune, duly, Angust and Soptember; shad and sturgent me and clams are all good bait. Gloucester Potat and Tarony are good points.

and stargenn me and clams are all good balt. Gloucester Point and Tarony are good points.

4. If Y.-Will you midige a subscriber by giving your opinion as to the following: I wished to test, by quite an extensive trial, the schene of building shot gene, as to hest charges of provider and shot for certain bore, &c., also paper against metal shells, and for the gurpone had a large quantity of sholk illied. Had weather and other good reasons provented my using them. Will it be belter to load fresh sight, or will the sames messansiver, being three or four months old? Ans. Unless your loaded shells have been much exposed to damp they are as good as new.

F. B. F., Parls, Omario —lat. Is mercurial outment in any way injurious in gun barrels or foeks, allowed to remain upon the same after they are put away for the session, or for any beight of time, as the case might be? Ans. We have never found it to furious. 2d. I should they your opinion of the Moore control fire linesh loader, as to its reliable greats the comparison with other first-class maker's gunst. Ans. We refer not to express opinions of this nature. 3d. Oar you tell me what kind of cross would be the result of a good colley dog and pointer elect? Ans. Would make a good house and farm dog.

F. W. G., Erie, Penn.—Will you inform us as to best place on Michigan diore of Lake Superbit, or on the Georgian Bay, Canada, for carehing trout? How would the country around I. Anse or thron Bay, Houghton county, Mich., answerf. Ans. The Magnetewan is the best rout river that emptles into Georgian Bay. Yellow Dog River, Dead River, Salment Trout River, come sixty miles west of Marquette, are good streams; so also the Brule River, and all the streams in the yellanglet and the Aposite I slands. We have besult he streams in the yellanglet and the Aposite I slands. We have besult he streams in longitan county spoken highly of. We are anable to give you services able to formation as to localities.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEFOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL RISTORY, FI-H CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WONEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT DOOR REGREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

To Correspondents

All commonications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Published Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted. All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with ead name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded. Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Bocretaries of Clubs and Associations are orged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of merful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our communs a bargable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Funcet and Stream aim to nerit and secure the patronage and countrannice of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed lastes, nor pervert the legitimale sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them ampopular with the virinous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

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CHARLES HALLOCK, Managing Editor.

WILLIAM C. HABBIS, Business stangager,

THE FUTURE AMERICAN RACE.

EARNED physiologists, ethnological scientists, and acute physicians, have been indulging in predictions concerning the characteristics of the race which is to occupy the United States in the future. Their speculations bave led some of them to argue that the white race cannot occupy this great land, except for a limited period, as all efforts at colonizing it by preceding races failures.

The mound huilders left no trace of who or what they were, except the terraces scattered so widely over this continent; the Aztecs are known only by the temples they have left to mark their meteoric path through life, and few pleasantly poetleal traditions or superstitions, while the present Indians have not even raised anything larger than an isolated rocky cairn to indicate to those that would

follow that they ever existed.

The latter race is following its predecessors in the most rapid manner, and ere another half century has rolled away the greater number will be among their rude forefathers in eternity. It has been supposed by some scientists, that the present red man is the descendant of a much higher type, and that his deterioration is due to the elimitie ects, hivariant forests of this country, and the case with which food can be procured without the necessity of much lattor or thought. That the tribes of the red race are the vegetable men of the world, If we may so term them, is evident from their low nervous power, the facility with which they can bear hunger for a protracted period, their stoical indifference to suffering which would kill the most pule face, their opposition to all progress, either physically, socially or morally, and their cruel and sauguipays nature. They were, apparently, placed here to occupy the soil until some higher and more powerful race should supplant them, and cause it to bloom with fertility and teem with abundance.

But, though all preceding races have occeriorated on this continent, it does not follow that the present dominant one should, especially when it has all the resources of civilization, a vigorous energy which surmounts all obstacles, and an intellect materially subtle in the highest degree, to aid it in its onward march of progress and subjugation.

Preceding races were entirely isolated from all contact with other peoples, except those as rule as themselves, hence they sunk into a state of mental and physical lethargy which finally became such an incubus that they fell beneath its crushing weight. The present has communication with all portions of the world, and is constantly urged on to greater deeds and more exalted positions by the contests and ambitions of other nations; hence no soporlife stupors can ever pervade it.

A theory advanced by one physician-namely, that after a few generations the natives of this country become tall and angular, with large motive and small vital power, with sharp but not broad minds, and with sybaritical rather than stoical principles, does not seem to be sustained by facts, at least not by facts complete enough to support the assertion. One cannot make a general deduction from a particular premiss, and certainly this Æsenlupius cannot assume that angularity is a characteristic of all the American people because it is of a few, or that high moral principles are ignored for the more convenient and selfish. If the latter assertion was true, then the early decadence of the race, when ouce the blood of Europe ceased to flow hither, would be a truism, for all students of history must know that when once mere selfish convenience, guided by no ethical principles, is substituted for justice, virtue and honor, it is the death knell of that people and nation. Any one, no matter how learned, who argues, then, that because older races failed to perpetuate themselves on this continent the Caucasian also must fall, reasons from a false premiss, and so also does he who by a leap goes from a limited fact to make a general deduction, without considering for a moment the modifying circumstances, even though he only argued from one particular to another.

It is all very well for some presumed scientific student to use a sophlsm and lay it down as an undenlable truth, but il does not follow that it should be accepted without proof. Au isolated fact here and there is not sufficient to establish its verity, for they may be the exceptions of the contrary, hence we assume that the arguments used by the ethnolo glsts who predict the early extirpation of the dominant continent through low vital power, sybaritical tastes and the effect of climate, are unreliable and untrustworthy, and founded more on speculation than positive facts deduced by laborious investigation.

MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE GUNNERS.

IT will gratify those who are recognized as pioneers in Fish Culture and Game Preservation, to know that the great objects for which we are laboring have taken such hold of the public as to result in the organization, within the past twelve months, of probably not less than one hundred societies for the Protection of Fish and Game, We have not attempted to keep an exact record of the same, or obtain available statisties, but have the names of seventy. These are included in 25 States and the Provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, Canada, and are distributed

Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, Vermout 1, Massachusetts 5, New York 10, New Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 1, Virginia 1, Illinois 9, Wisconsin 1, Michigan 3, Missouri 4, Tennessee 2, Kentucky 2, Ohio 3, Minnesota 1, Georgia 2, und the States of Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, each 1, Nova Scotia I, and Ontario 2. Among the rest are include I the State Sportsmens' Associations which have been formed, or are in process of organization in Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Indiaua, Wisconsiu, Michigan, tucky, and Tennessec, as well as the State Fish Culturists' Associations formed in Maryland and Illinois.

These 100 societies represent a quota of 4,500 men, by no means an insignificant accession to the Grand Army of Protection, and sufficiently indicate the sense of the country upon the important questions involved. Moreover, guarantee ultimate and complete success. The time is not remote when game will be abundant in all those parts of the country not densely pupulated; fish will swarm in our waters; and the Close Seasous he respected like the Sab-buth of New England. The direct effect of the growing sentiment in favor of protection, and the respect for gam laws and close seasons, is shown in the visible increase in the quantity of game and fish within the past two years. No doubt a wholsome fear of punishment under prosecu-tion, inspired by the judicial decisions that have been rendered in those cases that have been tried, has contributed to the result; but the fact remains, that nearly all kinds of game, excepting woodcock, have not been so abundant for years as during the one just closed. The searcity of wood-cock is accounted for by the severity of a freezing Spring season, and some persons deplore a speedy this delicate bird as quite prohable. Nevertheless, we find that Nature, when not interfered with, invariably follows her laws of compensation and supplies a void in one place from a superabundance elsewhere; just as in England last December, when persistent hunting and stress of weather had nearly exterminated the woodcock, a blast from Norway opportunely blown, drove great flocks of these birds from their northern breeding grounds into the depopulated districts. Just so we shall doubtless learn, in due course of season, that our woodcock have multiplied in some localitles in proportion as they have decreased in others.

Now, the creation of all these protective associations is cool. The mere moral weight thereof is great, to say nothing of the direct effect of their active efforts. Their organization ought to be encouraged and promoted. They

will constitute a valuable detective and police force all over the country, to discover and prevent wrong doing; and their usefulness may be felt and exerted in other ways. Nevertheless, the mere organization of ever so many clubs can not of itself destroy the evils and secure the benefits which we strive for. Much preliminary work remains to be done before we can institute and perfect such comprehensive laws as we require, and secure their unobstructed and effective operation. We need to persevere in prepar-ing the public mind to accept and approve a judicious system of game laws, such as the selectific and best informed men of the country are now contemplating, and their enactment will come afterwards. We have much labor to perform in respect to adjusting interests that seem to clash; in determining and defining the rights and privileges of sportsmen, land owners, and veudors, and the constitutionality of laws to govern them; in removing prejudices; in instructing the ignorant as to our object and aims, the economic value of game protection, and the necessity that requires the institution and observance of close seasons. We are to wrestle with the avaries and strategy of unsempulous game dealers; to correct morbid tastes and unnatural appetites, and lop off the pretensions of would-be epicures with much wealth and no hrmins, who would serve up peacock's tougues and salmis of linuet wings to excite the admiration of envious guests. must be taught that garde out of season is not only unpal-atable and unhealthy, but unfashionable. Nature has ordained certain fruits and viands in their season, which, eaten out of season, lose their relish. The luxuries of the Summer season lose half their zest it eaten in an arctic temperature. Stronger food is needed—carbon, to keep up the latent fires that heat and invigorate the body. Unseasouable venison, grouse and trout are as unsatisfying to the true epicnre as are the sour and vapied hot house peaches and strawberries of Winter; dry, tough, juiceless, and insipid then, but most toothsome in the richness of their prime, and more appetizing for the abstinence that intervenes.

A great missionary work has to be done among the unlet-Thus far we have operated only among the intelligent. The great mass of those who shoot—the small farmers, bushrangers, and frontiersmen, (to say nothing of the negroes at the South, who all use guns,) have not the instincts of sportsmen. They have no conception of the purport and value of close seasons, or the intent of restrictive laws. They never see the papers, and cannot read. They do not recognize the laws of reproduction, or consider the source of supply. They kill does that are heavy, birds with their broods, and shoot indiscriminately at all living They regard protective clubs as invasive and the game laws as a tyrannical encroachment upon their inherent rights.

Now, a very large proportion of these men are open to argument and conviction; and could they be brought to comprehend the beneficent operation of these laws, they would acquiesee in their observance and enforcement. We have ascertained this by experiment, in several instances. It took years for the proprietors of the "Long Point" enterprise, on Lake Erie, to convert the prejudices of the native residents in the vicinity, but now desire no more carnest and efficient allies. Their profits in fur and feather have increased four fold. Upon such rough woodsmen, stardy in their blows, but honest in their nature, a good word or a good example often has great in-lluence, and we believe that an appeal to their sober judgment and the dissemination of proper among them would work wonders toward reform; and we would therefore suggest that judiciously prepared circuliars be printed and disseminated throughout the country by the agency of the numerous sportsmens' clubs and pro-tective societies, appealing to the farmers, market hunters, and backwoodsmen, to protect and spare the game and fish in designated close seasons, setting for h in simple language the reasons therefor and the beueficent advantages

SOME STIR IN CHINA

THE slumbering interest in the affairs of Chiua which followed the treaty of Teiu Tsiu, the extinction of the Tae-ping rebellion, and the embassy of Mr. Burlingame, has been re awakened by the announcement of the death of Tooug-Che, and the reported suicide of his youthful It must be a source of congratulation to Prince Kung and the Empress Dowager, who seem to have once more assumed the reins of government, that no foreign war, or great internal strife occurs at this time to harrass and fetter them. How different was the aspect of affairs when poor old Hein Fung returned from his temporary banishmeut on the Tartar frontier and breathed his last amid the ruins of his Summer palace of Yuen-min-Yuen, desecrated by the "barbarian" victors, but beautiful even in its ruius.

For incongruities and anomalous political situations, China, at that period, finds no parallel in the history of the world. Far away at the North, where the muddy waters of the Pei-ho mingle with the clear waves of the Gulf of Petchole, the guns of the ships of Britain and France were thundering at the Taku forts. The treops—red-legged enfants perdu, searlet-conted infantry, and the wild, irregular squadrons of Fanes and Probyns Sikh envalry—were marching on Peking. At the South, the routine of com-merce was unchanged, and to cap the climax of incongruity, at Shanghae the troops of their antagouists were proteeting the Imperialists from the attacks of the Rebels. So

closely was the town beseiged that the rebel camps were in sight, and the men of war in the river were shelling them over the houses of the foreign settlement. The fate and future of China were indeed housing by a single thread. In possession of Peking, the allies were masters of the situation and able to dictate terms. The Rebels, pretending Christianity and secure of the sympathies of the missionaries, clamored for recognition. Diplomacy was almost at fault, but traditional policy and respect for the 'divine right" prevailed. Content with the opening of the Yang Tsze Kiang and the prospective benefits of the new treaty, troops and plenipotentiaries withdrew from the capital. The 'Fae-pings were handed over to the tender mercies of "Chiaese" Gordon, now Governor of the Sou-dan, who succeeded and reaped the fame of our own New Yorker, Ward, in the command of the disciplined native troops. The Yang Tsze was opened and foreign settlements formed as fur interior as Hankow.

Fifteen years have elapsed and what is the result? The embassy of Mr. Burlingaine seemed like a ray of light slied through the clouds of idolatry and superstition which had covered the land for ages. It flickered and went out. The barriers of pride and self-esteem have grown higher than before. Long rows of splendid honses, all untenauted, line the bunds of the river ports. The trade, from which so much profit was anticipated, has relapsed into untive hands, and our real intercourse is where it was before.

The young wife of Toong che may have swallowed the conventional opium pill or ball of gold-leaf, but the secrets of the Imperial Yamun are gnarded as closely as those of the Zenana. Snicide is a most common occurrence. That blasplicmous wretch, the Tac-ping Wang, who, for fourteen years, humbagged the missionaries and almost strangled the government, applied the torch to his own palace, and with his hundred wives perished in the flames. That she should have sacrificed her life for love of her husband seems absurd to anyone acquainted with their If she has really done suttee, it has been through solicitation to meet some political emergency; but the truth will probably never be known. The appointment of so youthful a successor to the throne indicates a return to the policy of prevariention and delay which so long prevailed in their intercourse with other nations. But now that the opium traffic is firmly established no cloud on the horizon indicates the probability of disturbance. For whatever the pretext, the introduction or extension of the trade in opium has been the end of each war in which the English have taken a part. Were it not for China the produets of Benares Malwa and Patra would go a begging for a market, and the Indian budget be minus the immense revenues derived from the periodical sales of the drug at

GAUDY NESTS.-We cannot build nests us the birds do, (except the poetical nests ou the sea shore with French roofs and modern inconveniences,) but it is not impossible to influence their color by simple devices. The birds that to influence their color by simple devices. The birds that are so busy in Spring time, are not embarassed by trade union strikes or labor movements. Like Mr. Briggs, of Leache's immortal pencil, "when they want a thing doue, do it themseives," but they cannot make bricks without straw, or nests either, and many a tussle do they have with door mats, the ends of clothes lines, or the horse hairs caught in the stable fence. Among them aimost everything is gathered. The swallows are mortar makers in noisy groups by the puddles in the roads, the yellow birds gather lint and wool, while the sparrows seek hair. The gather lint and wool, while the sparrows seek hair. The robins are pleased with twigs for framework, with a medley of finer stuff for the repose of egg and fledgling, while the superb oriole haugs his swinging cradle, his unpatented baby jumper, to the swaying elm or willow by a skillful mesh of strings, bark and fine grasses. The latter take to artificial supplies as kindly as squaws

abandon porcupine quills for beads and tinsel. One that built near us cribbed a fishing line, and wove it most deftly into the nest, snell look and all, and escaped injury

the æsthetic in our Summer companions, supply them with material. To any visitors in the South, we would bint, bring home Spanish moss, and the birds will gladly move it into their nests. We did so, and our robins made nests and lung them with festoons of moss, and then are now marked and are with festoons of moss, and they are now marked and unusual objects in the bare trees

For the orioles, cut crimson, orange or blue yarn into short pieces, and scatter them about on the ground and shrubs, and there will be found in June nests like gay purses hanging under the shade of the huge trees that orioles seek. How far other birds will use colors will be known by experiment. Many will undoubtedly use any colored wool, cotton, hair or grass, but none will show from below like the hanging bird's nest. These we have seen made very gay, indeed, and the experiment is easy and interesting. interesting.

THE AMERICAN TEAM FOR DUBLIN.—There is not the slightest doubt but that the amount of money requisite to pay the expenses of seuding the American Rifle Team to pay the expenses of seuding the American Rule Team to Dublin next June will be promptly raised. Nevertheless, we think it an act of courtesy to the Messrs. Hawk and Weatherbee, of the Windsor Hotel, to say that quite in advance of the appeal to the public, and as long ago as October 11th, those gentlemen beaded a subscription by a contribution of \$250 for this very purpose. Several members of the leave had been their gnests, and this token of bers of the team had been their gnests, and this token of appreciation on the part of the proprietors was a very gracePRESERVATION OF GAME.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIA-TION-INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

HE regular monthly meeting of the New York Asso ciation for the Preservation of Gume was held at the residence of Mr. Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., No 5 West Twentleth street, last evening, the President, Mr. Royal Phelps, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert, read the minutes of the previous meeting.

A letter from ex-Governor Dix was submitted, in which

A letter from ex-Governor Dix was submitted, in which he regretted his imbility to be present, but desired that the association might take into consideration two great abuses -shooting birds in the Spring as they go East to breed and shooting from batteries in Great Bath and Shinecock bays,

Mr. E. Floyd Jones, of Greenport, Suffolk county, de sired to call the attention of the members to the propos law for the protection of English and bay snipe thought it unnecessary, as the number of that kind of birds killed in New York State were but few. In the South and West they are shot in great numbers during the Winter and Spring months, and are sent to the New York market for sale in great quantities. All snipe are migratory, and the proposed protection will only benefit the market hunters out of the State. If the law could be extended to cover the whole of the country, and the same he enforced, the writer would heartily approve of it. The communication was referred to the Executive Com-

Mr. Gaston Fay, of Brackmere, Centre Moriches, L. I., ealled the attention of the association to the practice of "dusking" ducks, that is, the shooting at or killing of any ducks or wild geese before sourise or after succest. This euston, which prevails on the bay where the writer lives, does more to injure the Antunn shooting than any one thing that can be named. Dasking is followed in Angust, September and October, and is practiced only on ducks which feed on the edge or sedge of meadows. The law should be anguled so as to prohibit the shooting from should be arrended so as to prohibit the shooting from May 1 to October 1, instead of September 1, as it now ex-

ists. Referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. John Hays, against whom proceedings were instituted for selling venison out of season, in a communication stated that he was ignorant of the provisions of the law and asked the suit to be discontinued. Granted on payment of costs. Mr. Whitchead, senior counsel for the association, advised that other suits of like character were pending against many dealers. He also read a recent de-eision of the Court of Appeals, rendered by Chief Instice Church, affirming the judgment of the lower courts in the ease of the club against Joseph Raccy, convicted of selling

In this connection Mr. Whitehead advised that the penal ties against Mr. Racey amount to nearly \$3,000, but he had not been able to obtain satisfaction in the matter of judg-The club, however, intend to push matters in this ease to the fullest extent under the law,

Mr. Seth Green, who was present, was elected an honorary member of the association.

Adjourned to meet on the second Monday of March, at the residence of Mr. David II. Haight, No. 284 Mudison

The decision is herewith appended.

ROYAL PHELPS, RESPONDENT,

ROYAL PHELPS, Responden!,

JOSEPH H. RACEY, Appellant,

We concur with the conclusion arrived at by the General Term. With the policy of the statute in question we have no concern, but that the acts complained of, viz: Having in possession certain grave birds after the list of March, although killed prior to the prohibited linn; or brought from another State where the killing was not prohibited linn; or brought from another State where the killing was not prohibited; is within the restraint of the statute there can be no doubt. The seventh section declares that no person shall kill or exposs for sile, or beyon in his or her possesson, after the same has been killed, any qualt between the kill day of January and 20th of October, under the penalty of \$25. Laws of 1871, p. 1669.

clares that no person shall kill or expose for sale, or base in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quall between the 1st day of January and 20th of October, under the penalty of 325. Laws of 1871, 1609.

The eighth section contains a similar provision relative to ruffed grouse, or partridge, and punnated grouse, or profession at the language is the between the 1st day of January and 1st day of September. The hinguage of these sections is plain and unumbiguous; hence there is no most for construction. It is a familiar rule that when the hanguage is clear courts have no discretion but to adopt the meaning evolent it in parts. The mandate is that "any person having in his or her possession between evrian dates certain specified game killed, shall be lable to a penalty." The ilme when, and the place where, the game was killed, or when prought within the State, or where from, is not made marerial by the statute, and we have no provert or make it so. But if the intent in his respect was doubtful, section thirty-three would remove it. That section provides that persons selling, or in passession of game, shall not be limble to the penalty up to the 1st day of March, provided they prove that it was killed before the prohibited time, or outside of the limits of the Stale where the killing was not prohibited. Pruvision is made by this section for the cases supposed not to be within the purview of the seventh or eight beaction, but it is clear that the Legislature for his assignment of the state constitution for the case of the first provisions and the purview of the seventh or eight provisions of the game after the 1st of March, and the inhibition is absolute.

It is admitted in this case that the defendant had pussession of the game after the 1st of March,

to one iniversed in the mysteries of the subject to be sunccessarily stringent and severe, but we cannot say that those involved in this asthmark foreign to the object sought to be definined, or outside of file while discretion vested in the Legevalance. It is also urged that the statue to question yield the Legevalance, it is also urged that the statue to question yields that provision of the constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce awong the States. It is wanceessary at consider have far the exercise of poar of Congress made this provision would interfere with the sate and poar of Congress made this provision would interfere with the sate and poar of Congress and the provision would interfer with the sate and possession of game, either as a southern occasion of the sate and problid the sate and poar of Congress has passed on the subject. States cannot pass kows to respect to solderly expressly profilined by the constitution, and this my take which conferred upon Congress which, until exercise by the States conflicts with the passes of functions of the Gavernment; but there are many powers conferred upon Congress which, until exercised, as regarded as distribution and may be exercised by these States within their badis, among which the passes of functions of the Gavernment; but there are many powers concurrent. The capture of the states of the state of any interference of the states of the state of any interference of the States, the authority is an elaborate examination of the privar of the States, the authority is an elaborate examination of the privar of the States under this clause of the constitution. One of those causes involved of right of state to require in because for the safe of a parkage of give language of the state of expression of the state of a parkage of give language of the state of examination of the privar of the States and another State, in which Timey,

U. H. SICKLES

-The great "homuza," which set the people of San The great "homuca," which set the people of San Francisco nearly cruzy and sent mining stocks my with a bound, proves to be very much of a humbug, porphyry or something clse being mixed up with lt, and a fearful crash has taken place in the stock market. On the 4th of January, as we learn by the San Francisco Bulletin, the Ophir mine was seiling for \$315 per share, but on the 37th lt had fallen to \$155; California, in the same time, fell from \$780 to \$220. Consolidated, Virginia from \$715 to \$340. Supage to \$370; Consolidated Virginia from \$715 to \$540; Suvuge from \$190 to \$100; and others in about the same ratio. The aggregate depreciation in the leading stocks in the time named was \$97,303,100, and the shrinkage in the minor ones would swell the total to \$190,000,000, which is a prefty severe squeeze to occur inside of three weeks.

Woodland Carriog.-If our realers wish to learn the lubits of the woodland cariboo, so abundant in Newfoondland and portions of the Dominion of Canada, and how to hant them, let them read the chapter which we print this week under lead of "Across Newtonniland," Our paper is brimfull each week of information as rare as this; people say.

Rend also the leading article that treats of sport on the frontier of Mexico and Texas.

-Our friends at Boston and vicinity can see some very fine specimens of Michigan graying and Cultornia samon in the aquarium at Messenger Bros., 55 Bromfield street, In that city. The grayling, especially, will be objects of great enriosity to nearly every one who has not seen them. The Bros. Messenger are very enthusiastle sportamen. At the same time their love for natural history is the means of bringing many interesting facts and objects incidentally to the notice of the public. It might be inferred that they were artists also, since, as first class eaterers, they devote themselves so assidnously to the palate. Ha! how!

Geese Adriff.—Schooner M. A. Jones, while returning

to Gloucester from the haddock grounds on Friday last, when about thirteen miles south of Thocker's Island, fell in with six taine geese on an ice-cake, floating out to sea. They had probably been several days affout, and were nearly famished. They were taken on board and properly cared for.

-Among other indications of a severe Whater, the appearance of seals in the Lower Bay, and of a unputer of buld eagles hovering over the harbor and alighting on the ice floes in the bay in search of food, may be taken as the most significant. As the steamer State of Indiana was passing down the bay, off Clifton, Staten Island, one day last week, a number of scals were observed from her decks, lying usleep on a large cake of ice.

-The mean temperature at New Smyrna, Florida, for the month of January was as follows:-7 A. M., 61 degrees; 2 P. M., 68 degrees; 9 P. M., 62 degrees. On January 4th the increury stood at 81 degrees; on the 28th, 80 degrees; 29th, 82 degrees.

-The age of a horse may be judged by his teeth, but can be more nearly determined by his (y)cars

- HENRY S. Dow, editor of the Lumberman's Journal, and a prominent journalist of the Northwest, died at De-troit on Friday from the effects of a large dose of morphine accidentally administered.

THE VALUE OF FISH BONES .- The Moniteur Industrial Belge states that German manufactures are purchasing the fish bones gathered along the Norwegian shores, which re-These bones make a fine fertilizer, and, when pulverized by suitable machinery at the points of collection, are readily transported. The same journal suggests the more extended utilization of the bones from the establishments in Newfoundland, and estimates the product which could be obtained from American fisheries at £20,000,000 a year,

Shot Gun and Bifle.

GAME IN SEASON FOR FEBRUARY

FOR PLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quall, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl

Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Seasin" we can may specify in general verms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary evenue, that were we to altempt to particularize we could do not be thun publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of gome is question. This would veguive a great amount of our space. In deep nating your we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legis lation is founded, and our readers would do well to movide themselve with the bass of their respectives States for constant reference. Otherwise our alternate oasses them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MAIGHT. -The approaching close of the open season is chenpening gume of almost every description. Prairie hens are plentifid at 50@75c, per pair; ruffled grouse, 75cm\$1; quull, \$2@2 50 per dozen; cauvus-buck ducks, \$2@3 50 per pair; red-hends, \$1@1 50; mallurds, 75±@\$1; widgeon, 75 cents; brant, \$1@125; wihl geese, \$1@150; Guinea fowl, 75e@\$1 per pair; wild turkeys, 25 cents per pound; rabbits, 50 cents per pair; hures, 50@ 75c.; Bay snipe, 75c@\$1 per dozen; plover, \$2@2 50. We have seen in market a few of those beautiful and delicions little birds, the Canada bunting, selling at 75c@\$1 per dozen; also a few spruce grouse and monatain grouse, the lutter from Wisconsin.

-Wild fowl were never known to be so unmerous as they are this season in the vicinity of Newbern, North Carolina, and good shooting will be had there all the season until warm weather comes again.

-Woodcock are now laying in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. Next month suipe shooting will be good at Great Bridge.

-The Staten Island Shooting Association, with head quarters at Port Rielmond, offer a reward of twenty dollars for information which will lead to the conviction of any person violating the laws for the protection of quail, woodcock, rabbits and hares,

NIGHT SHOPTING .- Our esteemed correspondent, H. C. Magoon, of Nebraska, who is a veterin hunter, sends in some valuable hints on shooting at night. He does not approve of the very general use of the rifle at such time, because it is almost impossible to see the hind sight, let alone the front one, if the muzzle is covered by an object, prefers a double barrelled shot gun, one barrel to be loaded with ball and thick buckskin patch and the other with buck shot clambered, four chambers being better than three. Last Full Mr. Magoon accomplished the exceptional feet of killing two deer at a right and left shot, with his gun loaded in this manner.

— From our spirited contemporary Der Waidmann published in Leipsic, we learn that ou the 6th of this mouth the sportsmen of the Empire were to celebrate the unqual feast of Dianu at Berlin on an unusual scale. Delegations and contributions of trophies of the chase were expected from every portion of the German Confederation, and we shall look with interest for a report of this unique gather

ing.

Canada, Quebec, February 6, 1875.—I never saw so many pharmigan in our unrivers as this Winter. A large number of cardsoo and some moose hove been killed near Quebec. Our Winter has been uncommonly severe.

J. M. Le M.

Panis, Ontario, February,5.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Panis, Ontario, February, 5.

Editor Folest and Striem:

This being the close of the seasou for almost all kinds of game in the provinces, those Nimrols who wish to keep their breech-loaders in active service, have to do it almost entirely at the expense of the bires; and by the way, I think it is very pretty sport. Have had some grand fundring the past few works with the hounds hunting the aforementioned interesting little animal, but it remained for Wednesday of the past week to crown my efforts with success as regards that particular pursuit. For upon that day, accompanied by a friend and one very staugely and reliable hound, we started in our entire going about twe miles west of this point to a swamp in Burford, for the purpose of scenring, if possible, an old hare, that has here-tofore defied the most streamous efforts put forth by numerous and smadry persons for his capture. We hasteued to put our dog into the swamp inpon our arrival there, and in less than ten uninutes time he had started the gentleman, and then the fan commenced. It seemed as if they must have traveled over every foot of ground in that, very large swamp, and it would seem at times as if you could hear the hound give tongue a nrile away. We took stands, and cut across, endenvoring to heal him off, but all to no purpose, for it seemed as if he never traveled twice within a space of a hundred or more yards, and it was not until almost dark, and after it had been run for more than four hours; that I finally had the honor of bagging the rascal.

Yery truly yours,

F. B. Farensworth,

Flound, New Swayma, February 5.—Upwards of a lundred out the run here.

Very truly yours,

F. B. FAINSWORTH,

FLORIDA, New Smyrna, February 5.—Upwards of a liquided settlers are on the way here from the West to locate on the Hulifux River,

Cummings, of the New York Sun, is stopping at the Oceau House at New Smyrna.

I see you, as well as others, call everything in this section Indian River. Now, as you cross the water-shed south of the Matauzas you strike the Halifux River, which extends to Mosquito Inlet, and for twelve miles south of the Inlet it is called Hillsborough River; thence for some fourteon miles it is called Mosquito Lagoon; this is seperated from Indian River by a strip of land at what is known as the Hali Over, a canal of eight handred yards in width; thence Indian River to Jupiter. It is all known as the Indian River country, but Indian River proper is twenty miles or so south of this place. All these rivers are nothing more may less than indiand seas.

We are having capital weather for sportsmen. Sheephead fishing prime. Yours truly, Geome J. Alder.

Shapshooting.-Mr. Lewis, the well known gan dealer and rifle-maker, of Troy, New York, is to soon shoot, on a bet of \$50 that he can kill a turkey at one mile, with a rifle of his own make, inside of the cost of the turkey (\$2.50) at ten cents per shot, or in twenty-five shots. Last year he did it at 1,200 yards in the 14th, we believe, Mr. Lewis ought to enter in the American team for the International mutch at Dublin next June. He will be needed.

-Col. Wingate, to whom was presented the commemo-rative cup known as the "Leech Cup," has lurned it over to the Amateur Rifle Club, to be shot for on the following terms, according to a resolution adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, held January 23d, 1875:—

January 23d, 1875:—

Resolved, That in order to commentorate the recent victory of the Annerica team in the International ritle united, and us n mark of respired to the down, the sliver cup presented by Major Leech be kinnin as the "Leveb Cup," and be slid for upon the first Suturday of June in each year at Credimor upon the following conditions, viz;—Ride, and in exceed fro pounds in weight; minimum gull of trigger, three pounds. Matches to be open to all vilizens of the United Stotes, and all members of the Amaicur Ride Club, Irrespective of citizenship. Sights, aminimition, and marking to be in necordance of the printed regulations in forzy at Creedimoor. Ranges, 809, 800, mil 1,000 years. Namber of shots, officeed in each range by each competitive. Position, any; in artillicial rist to be used for either the ridy or person of the shorter. All matches to be under the supervision of the Annere Rith Club. The winner to hold the end during one yen, and to be entitled intring that period to the title of "Chinaphion of America," and, in unbilion, to receive from the cup nill be required, before seeming it, in give security for its safe return in shoulder is vilia; to be his only private property. Winners of the cup nill be required, before seeming it, in give security for its safe return in shoulde its vulne; to be upproved by the executive committee.

— We learn that Col. Wingate having received an official

- We learn that Col, Wingate having received an official request, has consented to act as nu pire for the Colifornia team in the coming match at Creedmoor. The Californians are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in having obtained such able representation,

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AMERICAN TEAM

The interest that has been taken in the recent International Rifle match is strikingly shown by the following letter from the American Rifle Club of Lima, Peru, recently forwarded through Mayor De Gress. This Club was organized by the well known Henry Meigs, the Railroad King of South America, together with a number of the most preprinted than the recent internal control of the most preprinted than the recent internal control of the most preprinted than the recent internal control of the most preprinted than the recent internal control of the control of the control of the recent internal control of the contr most prominent Americans in Lima, shortly after the International match.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB, LIMA, November 16th, 1874

Secretary's Office American AntiLima, November 18th, 1874

To Col., Georgy W. Wingate,
President of the American Ride Clib, New York.

Str—The American Ride Clib of Lima cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing in yon, as the representative and President of the Amarem Rifle Association of New York, our sincere congruntiations for the brilliant vietory achieved by the valiant marksmen under your guidance over worthy nutugonists. The range of your rifle was not so limited but that every hit made in the tweets strayk also the chord of American sympathy in Pern
Accept, sir, as a proof of our homage to an association now the envied model of the world, and which numbers amongst its members the foremost riflemen who have drawn trigger, the accompanying certificale constituting you an honorary member of our club. Be pleased to learn that the same token if appreclution, however slight it may be, from a body endeavoring to emulate the example offered by the contending hernes at Creedmoor, has also been extended to the Captain of the Irish train.

We have the bonor to remain, sir, your most obedient, faithful servants.

Chooray Secretary.

To which Col. Wingate responded as follows:—

Geotlemen—I have daily received your favor of November lith, 1874, with the engineed certificate of theorems membership in your club, and I have no hesitation in saying that no occurrence with the intermitional rille match has given memore sincere pleasure than this very unexpected and handsome compliment, which is the more appreciated as coming from my connitrymen in a foreign limit. The Annteur Rifle Club accepted the challenge which led to the match with many misgivings as to their right to spouk for American ridemen. They have throughout recognized the responsibility, at times almost painfully, that rests upon thom as representatives of their country, and have spaced no pains or precasitions to see that no discredit should rest upon it. Thry feel mannally gralified at their triumpli, which was won against obstacles that few are arrore. But they feel still more an at Budding their hithers so warming acknowledged by yourselves unit other members of the club, as well as myself. I desire to make my most sincere acknowledgement for your kin i wishes, and trust that your own success as riffemen will be all that you have described for us.

G. W. Windate, President Amuteur Rille Club, To which Col. Wingate responded as follows:

THE SHELL QUESTION,

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: HANNIBAL, Mo., February, 1875.

Hannibal, Mo., February, 1875.

Editor Fonest and Stream:—

Thave been an attentive reader of the letters brought out by the shall discussion us well us the gan subject, brought up by "Side Lever" and others. Now and then some old expert sneets at the ideas of the tyros, forgetling that they were once in that same class. Let all give their experience and offer their suggestions. The crude ideas of the beginner often draw ont the views and results obtained by the veteran, a high might never have been given had they not been provoked by some absurd statements. Intelligent discussion tends to improve; and although gan and shall manufacturers may saille at the sintements made and conclusions drawn by the sportentan, they may now and then find that the user of an article, if he be a careful observer, may discover findis that the nanaffacturer has not. The theoretical mechanism may be apparently right, but full in protected working.

One correspondent states that I claimed that a gentleman had trouble in extracting his shells, because he was using paper shells and had the trouble as mantioned, and that it would not have occurred had been using methodores. I wrote advisedly, and knew of what I write, and reassert what I before stated. When the correspondent from Mischschipf states that the fault was in the extractor, I would be pleased to have him suite how he knows—that he ever see the gan? Suppose I admit that the extractor was faulty, which I do not, how down he know that one side of the base did not part coopeny with the paper, and being prospect and is he prepared to say that had the party been using metal shells they would not have extracted without party been using metal shells they would not have extracted within a party been using metal shells they would not have a shell her and odout proves their worthlessness. That all metal shells are made without a fault, twould be absurd to claim, mill when I faul a fault in any, either metal or paper, I am very ready to state it; and if all would do so, the manufacturer

is light and the cap extracts hard, and when the primer is left on for a time after firing it corrodes, and then its somewhat difficult to extract. When the recess is small, by trimming the sides with a knife, it is rasily enlarged. The primers should be punched off on return from the day's shoot; and it is an excellent idea to put in the cap box a piece of sponge or cloth saturated with oil; by so doing a cap will seldom ever stick. I am like Dr. Cones, willing to concede to paper shells all that can be claimed for them, but will do by them the same as I to by the metal point out their imperfections in the hope that the makers will improve them.

Dr. C. covers the whole ground when he states that "theoretically metal shells are dangerous, but practically they are not." So good an authority as the, ought to convince the most tunid, and this has been the most prominent abjection.

It is very noticed for the Doctor to take the side of paper shells, from the fact that the cost and expense, and trouble of tonding does not out any figure with film, and as I have before stated, for such the paper shell is all that is required. Yet, in the words of an old sparteman, "It is a sound maxim that even in our pleasures we should practice a judicious economy."

The Doctor complains of the trouble of carrying the empty shells and the rounde of reliading, and yet many a good spiritsnum saves und re-loads his paper cases, and it is much more trouble than to reload metal

heads his paper cases, and it is much more trouble than to reload metal ones.

That nietal shells somethines are not interchangeable between gims of the same culiter is true, but it may be a debatable question whether or not the non-uniformity of chambering is more the fault than that the shell would byt fit two sizes. The metal shyll made by the U. M. C. Co. are more unform in size than any paper shell I were saw. I have a line gan, by a first-class maker, that would not take some paper shells that I have had, and would not close on some that could be inserted, on account of the thickness of the rim, a fault comploined of in untal shells; and it may be a mooted question whether it is the fault of the gan or the shell. If the gan had been countersank a filtle deeper, or the rim had been a little thinner the gan would have clased: which was at fault? The Draper shell particularly have very thek rims, and will syldom lit, unless the canneter-link is deep. Facts and figures are asked for as in the superiority of the shooting qualities of the notal shell. I give in instance from memory as the record which I have kept for a long time I could not put my hand on when wawed; the charge was 4 drs. and 1½ oz. No. 6 St. Louls shot; average of six shots 40 yds. 30 in. circle, 144 with paper, 1624 with menal. The peateration I do not remember exactly, but it was from 18 to 20, the best with the inetal shell. This was show with a gan chambered to use metal shell, and not as are the majority with which lests are made, regulated to shoot with paper shell. I have a 12 gagne 34 b. No. 14 gan that makes a penetration of 49 sheets of Petrit's paper pads with W. & P. No. 6 shot, 40 yards, and when any gan using paper shell to ats it I hope to hear about it.

Since my last on the shell question, I havy had some unpleasant experiences with paper shells. Once on a match turn I find six are eight.

shell lears it I hope to hear about it.

Since my last on the shell question, I havy had some unpleasant experiences with paper shells. Once on a match funt I had six in eight missifires from them; again I was not after turkeys, and finshing a raffed grouse I changed a shell for one with smaller shot, and put in a paper one; a little snow rathled down as I opened the gan and scattered about the action, some of it probably getting on the shell. I did not have occasion to open my gan again and lattle high on my return, when I found myself in the same fix that Dr. C. did with his netal shell, but did what trespectfully suggest to him and all others to do when caught in that way—take the fore end off at ones, and then the barrels will come out of the action without proble. The ment shell I had in one barrel came out readily, but the paper one I had to drive out with a wash rod; and so firmly was it insteared in, that it fore in two; the lower half and the charge being pashed out, leaving the upper balf still fast in the gun. It is not difficult to imagine in the apper balf still fast in the gun. It is not difficult to imagine in the apper balf still fast in the gun, it is not difficult to imagine in the apper balf still fast in the gun, it is not difficult to imagine in the apper balf still fast in the gun, it is not difficult to imagine in the apper shell usually comes out with the utmost case.

The chambers of many gans are now so tapered to make the point of

The chambers of many gans are now so tapered to make the noint of the shell fit tight and prevent the escape of gas, that they must be very clean, and the shell not swelled at all, or it will stick. I have two gaus of the same callber, but there is so much difference in the size of the chambers that a paper shell will not interchange after having been once used in the larger one, much less a metal one, and I can't see that the fault is in the shell, as they with laser in the smaller chamber before help fired.

helig fired.

When I first used a breech loader I had one in which there was no square shoulder, but a gradual taper from the fall size of the chamber to the barret size, the taper being about five-eighths of an inch long. I used paper shells, not filling them full, and cut the shelt the length of the churge. I was umbate to obtain the penetration desired, and began to study the cause. It soon occurred to me that too much windage was caused by gas excaping past the powder wind when it passed from the end of the shell to the taper of the chumber. As stated by "Side Lever," I then commenced to use metal shells and a forced wail to obviate it.

end of the shell to the taper of the chumber. As stated by "Side Lever," I then commenced to use metal shells and a forced walt to obviate it.

All of the gains that I examined at that time were chambered in the the same way; and it occured to no thot this was one reason why more powder was required for a B. L. Biam for a M. L. I opened a correspondence with various gammakers on the subject, and also wrate the matter up in T. F. & F., (Forest and Starka at that time not having made it's bow to the public.) I stated that I believed were a sportsum withing to confine himself to metal shells be could get the best results by having a gain chambered with a square shoulder the thickness of the side of the shell and have the caliber of the burrel and shell precisely the same. Then as perfect a cylinder mould be obtained as in the M. L. I did not say a straight cylinder, as suggested by "Side Lever," for it is the exception and not the rule that a stratght cylinder will do gain shouting, but with such a gain wire contraiges and back shot could be used as well as In a M. L. There would be no whichage, and less powder would be required; there would be less recoil, and I believe excellent shooting rouble brobtained by using a forced road. To prove that I had fulth in it, I ordered a gain from an embent English maker, built as stated above, During the building of it I met the maker and told blim that he might try and find a happy medium for the gange of harrel, so that either paper or metal shell could be used; and also suggested that the chambers oneth in he made the exact length of the shell, and he using a paper case there should be a square shoulder the thickness of the shell, and then u gradual taper to the gange of the borrel, and that the paper shell onghit not to be cut off, but used full length. When my gain came to band it had a square shoulder, but the caliber of the barrel was smaller than that of the metal shell, leaving a projecting edge over the end of the shell. This I had taken off, giving a long tuper to

-It is noticeable, notwithstanding the freezing weather, that Miss skaters are very numerous everywhere in the neighborhood of ponds and water courses

BOW AND STERN AT CAPE ANN

HARTFORD, JANUARY 20, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stueman.—

I have read your valuable paper slucy its start, and have been very much pleased with the many wondyrful and time (f) adventurer of your correspondents with their big bags of grouse, durks and "sele," but I never have read anything where I was sufficiently acquainted to make any comments myself until several niveks ago, when I read a lyttur headed "Cooting at Cape Ann." Then, says I to myself, "Doctor, you have been cooting, and at Cape Ann, too; but beyond that your expertivace don't agree with the other paily, not to any darming extent," and as had sense letter has excited con-derable confroresty between the "north mid south" shore men, I thought I would left you my experience at Cape Ann. Now I have been rooting at Cohassel and wichtig; woully every senson for fifteen years, but a year ago last October some integrated people, led by a gray-feaded old stince from Chylsea, Massa, in duced me to go to Cape Ann, telling the would find where her, and I went. One Monday infermions we londed on Stratismonth Islami, with three boats and any unified tumber of decoys, guns, &c., intending to stop a week or tev days, If the birds flew well. Some one of the party had been down previously and engaged quarters for us with the light konse keeper, who eridently expected to keep us on baked coots; but we did not discover this for some time. Well, as I said hefore, we lauded Monday and arrunged our boats, decoys, and anckors for they anckor born and stern at Cape Ann, and lead loaded an unlimited number of shells, preparatory to an early start and great slaoghler the next morning. But a severe storm came up in the night, which lasted until the Fiday following our landing. We got up early, but concluded to cafr fee hours midlit eloud stop raining, and us readed all that day and the shore. Our landing, We got up early, but concluded to cafr fee hours midlit eloud so trick the should stop raining, and us readed all that day and the shore. Our landing, which has early in the readed and wond on game, o

SUMMER WOODCOCK

ROCKY DELE, COHASSET, January 30, 1875.

ROCKY DELL, COMASSET, Jaimary 30, 1876.

EDITOR FORRET AND STREAM:—

In reply to "Sanez," I will say I do not agree with him. We had better enforce the laws we have than try to make new ones. What do the game laws, as they exist now, amount to in this or this State? Are not parliridge, quall, and robins shot continually when I aw is on? I go in for a law that, when the offender is reported to selectmen of the town, they will be obliged by the State law to fine bim. I will venture to say that now not one in one thousand of the poor birds that are shot in close season are reported. As to woodcock, I would have It Angust 1st, but not later. They are large enough then in average seasons, hist year being an exception. After September 1st we shore shooters have no time for anything else but dicket; so our land shooting must be done before that time. The following has been of great use to me for Summer woodcock shooting. It may be a new idea to some. We all have a favorite spot where we hunt these hirds. What we do is this: Hire the farmer who owns the land where we shoot to plow for a mile in length, one hundred feel wide on the first rising land from the mendow, following the direction of the stream. Plant this with corn (in rows, not hills), as the deep furrows between the rows make the best birding ground, and the high corn keeps the ground damp. If there no any birds near, you will find them there. We pay the difference between what the farmer calls a good crop, and what he gets out of it, and he keeps every one else from shooting over it.

S. K., Ju.

The above suggestion is worth following. It forms a bond of sympathy and creates a sort of compromise be-

bond of sympathy and creates a sort of compromise be tween the sportsman and the farmer, besides seenring better sport.-ED.

GAME PROTECTION IN CANADA

GAME PROTECTION IN CANADA

Petersono, Ontario, Camada, Jamary 30, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

On Wednesday evening tast, the 27th inst., a very interesting mynting took place at the Huffman florase in this town, buying for its object the formation of a Fish and Game Protective Society for and nijbin ibe county of Peterlino. Aftergitt o'clock a goodly number of gentlemen had assembled, and among those from a distance are noticed Major Boulton and Mr. Itwin, of Lakedeld; Junnes Golborne, Esq., of Burleigh; and James Stewart, Esq., of Burkelm, The meeting was openat by appointing Mr. William Eastland in the chair, who, by a lucid minimer explained the object in forming such a society, the duties devolving upon the members, and the benefits to be derived by thy fullifint discharge of those duties. He cloved bis remarks by calling on the gentlemen pivaent to assist in forming a fish and game protective club, so large in numbers and officered by men so realous in carrying out the law, that in might strike terror thio the hearts of all the proachers and pol hunters within offit mites of the town of Peterbovo. A membership list was opened and eagerly signed by all in the room, after which the election of officers look place as follows: President, John Lindkine, Esq.; Vice President, Mnjor C. A. Boullon; Screetary and Treasurer, C. A. Poel, Esq.; Connsel, E. H. D. Hall, Esq.; Committee, Messrs. H. Calcutt, H. T. Strickland, E.J. Toker, G. B. Spranle, Win. Eastland, James Stewart, Buckhorn; James Golborne, Birleigh.

Major Boullon asked if the propagation of fish in our waters was one of the objects of the society, as he thought great good would result by taking this subject in hand. The other members gave the suggestion their hearity support, and thought pleciculines should form a part of the society's work. Mr. II. Calcutt said that he had obtained from S. Wilmot, Esq. of Newcaelle, last Spring, a few thousand salmon fry and put them in Stoney Lake, with the view of stocking that and connecting lakes with that f

point.

After appointing a special committee to draft by laws, &c., the president closed the meeting by expressing the wish that all woold endeavor to obtain as many members as possible. The next meeting will be hild at the Hoffman House, on Wednesday evening, the 10th of February, when the report and draft of by-laws of the special committee will be submitted. Thanking you for so much space in your excellent journal, I am, respectfully,

P. S. —Forest and Stream was recommended to members of the so-

ciety as a journal of valuable information on all ambjects that worth come under their notice, and one ever ready to do all in its power to fur-ther the objects of such an organization.

C. A. P.

GROUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.

STATEN ISLAND SHOOTING ASSOCIATION, PORT RICEDIOND, Pebruage, 1878.

EDITOR FUREST AND STHEAM :-

EDITOR PUBLIST AND STIERMS.

The Staten Island Shooling Association have just received from Mr. Andrew Brink, hying in the northern part of the State, fourteen grouse, (Bonasa simbellus), and elvern large harve, which will be furned out in the Island sometime during Mark. It is doubtful if the former will remain in the use the island sometime during Mark. It is doubtful if the former will remain in the use, though we have some large traits of timber, and in many places very dense. Some years back they were here in large numbers and array in the old residents toll of the happe times they have had in pursuit of them. I can remomber to my time of harbig seen thou in the yielalty of Which Hogne, but they are none extinct. Should are be successful to harbig these birds stay on the Island, ree shall have at least fifty of them sent ins from Penneylvania. We shall put out about 100 quall, which are now to their way from Viginda, a gift of one of the linest sportsmen, Cupt. Peter Van Name.

We trust the New York Society for the Protection of Gadiv and Fish will surceed in inving their bill passed, making it unlawful to shool may kind of sinpe may ployer during their Syring flight. It will save the modeoock with us, as there is not a man coming from the city built that will kill their when after English salpe, (Gallinago wilson), should they like it their path.

P. S.—Dr. Talliot, who received suck praisy in the Herall a short time area and who will sucked to exercise the same and a short time area and who will sucked to exercise the large and the large and who will sucked to exercise the large and who will sucked to exercise the state of the large and who will sucked to exercise the state of the large and the sucked to exercise the state of the large and the sucked to exercise the state of the large and the sucked to exercise the state of the large and the sucked to the state of the state of the

telr rath

—Dr. Talliot, who received such praise in the Herald a short i ago, and who will make it warm for some of the crack shits at piger has been elected in active member in the S. I. Shooting Association

THE FOX GUN,

WESHAM, Muss., February 2, 1875.

Wernam, Muss., February 2, 1875.

Editou Forest and Stiean:—

The item in a recent innuber of Forest and Stiean regarding the "For" gim, has proposed so many letters of virquiry that I renture to answer them through your columns.

The gim, as stated by your missiver, is a "side action," as dt sligguished from the common tip-up or break down action, swinging upon an iningivary centre by an lingenious piece of mechanism. As my object is mit to praise the gim above my other, or even to compare it, I will not draw any comparisons, but inverty state that the objects sought in a breeck loader—symmetry, simplicity of construction, strength of inechanism, rapidity and ease of toulling—seem to be combined in the Fox gim. Not the lenst consideration is the vase with which It can be inken apart and eleaned. There are no pins, hinges, or bolts to be lost or disarranged; but by pushing in the ejector and a pressure of the flugors of the light but by pushing in the ejector and a pressure of the flugors of the viet hand, the barrels me divinched from the stock at once. It is opened by a pressure of the flumb of the right hand und a fulf turn of the wrist of the left, throwing the breech in such a public. That it is opened by a pressure of the clumbers with more facility than in the therap. The halaure of the gim in loading is preserved, requiring no antikward halamering to keep it in piece.

But fer of these gims are in the market, the company engaged in their manufacture having cho-en to await the rerdict of the sporting public, before farming out any considerable number. That verdict has been from a member of one of our United States exploring expeditions, who had shot his Fox gim over 1,500 times with one to your expedition in Florida hast Whiter, was every may satisfactory. It has been pronounced by experts the strongest and least high to war of any breech loader examined by them. For the laformation of the wany sportsmen who have sent on's skonling.

The company vigaged in the manufacture were men of menns, liverified wi

demand can be supplied.

Entrop Funest ann Stream:

In your last number of Feb. 4, 1875, confaining "My First Buffulo Hunt," I notice a small error which, if not corrected, adight draw upon me some first criticism. This error will hest by corveted pythinps by following the text of my contribution; it is as follows:
"You will then staffun me in the heart of the Chochin and Chickasan nations, at Fort Towson, upon the Klamecchy River, six nules from Ited River, the dividing line of Texas, and at present the best place to hunt the buffalo."

The buffulo has long since receded west from Fort Transon. In Western Texas, I destred to say, he may yet he found, and and monotoned Tonson. Yunes truly,

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY

Tront (black have), Drum (two species), Kingtish, Striped Bass.

Figu in Market.-Fish have been very scarce during the past week, in fact an almost total suspension of the catch has been the result of the intense cold and floating ice. Corl, haddock, pollock and lorsk from Maine and Massachussetts in limited quantities are selling at 8 cculs per pound. The above varieties, with the herring from Newfoundland, we are informed by Mr. Blackford, cousti-Newfoundhand, we are informed by Mr. Blackford, constinted the fish food for the power classes during the next orty days of fasting. A few specimens of the larger bass are coming in from the upper Hadson and selling at 25 c furbot from Newfoundland are worth the same. Red mappers from Florida diffo; grouper from the same place toc.; Ogeochee River, (Geo.) shad plenty at 60c.; Neuro River, (N. C.) shad at 75 cents to \$1.50 each; splendid ellows, some of them weighing 5 pounds each. Smelts carce at 20 cents; bluefish, 15 cents; salmon from Leonis, whitefish, 18 cents; fresh mackerel, 20 cents each; spanish mackerel, 40 cents; salmon, 45 cents; Pickerel, 0 cents per pound; large king fish from Key Wesl, 15 ents.

—A fishing crew on the south side of Long Island took, 400 pounds of codfish one day this week.

—A vorrespondent at Twin Lakes, Salisbury, Ct., writes between the great sport in this region during the income of spanish in time become as consistent as the treatment of the bluck, or while after the solid only be when the south fisher, but it will only be when the fish from the solid of the solid only as the solid of the solid Into the fish food for the power classes during the next forty days of fasting. A few specimens of the larger bass are coming in from the upper Hudson and selling at 25c Turbot from Newfoundland are worth the same. Red snappers from Florida ditto; grouper from the same place Stappers from Fibrita anno; grouper from the same place 20c.; Ogeochee River, (Goo.) shad plenty at 60c.; Neuse River, (N. C.) shad at 75 cents to \$1.50 each; splendid fellows, some of them weighing 5 pounds each. Smelts scarce at 20 cents; bluefish, 15 cents; salmen trout, 20 cents; whitefish, 18 cents; fresh mackerel, 20 cents each; Spanish mackerel, 40 cents; salmon, 45 cents; Pickerel, 20 cents per pound; large king fish from Key Wesl, 15

4,000 pounds of codfish one day this week

February 3d:

the Winter months. It is not unusual for strings of twenty or thirty 'picks' to be taken of a morning. Two small boys living near by have caught quite 200 pounds of pickerel and perch. It is estimated that many sleigh bands have heen sleighed off the smaller lake by the raral 'spartsmen' during the present season, and the womber is that there are any fish left to each; but the humense ferceding and freeling ground of wearis and rushers give the pickerel and percha chance for their lives. The fish are mostly small, selding over a pound in weight, and our anglers sigh in value for the old days when a five pounder roughly grace his table whenever he dropped them a line of invitation. The larger lake (Waushining) has not been fished much as yel, but yesterday—February 2d—a stranger land hance fiventy, seven the pickerel in return for a morning's fishing, and another party lands from the same day. All surfes of 'tibs' ary used, from the three cross sticks to the single tath and weighted wire down to the primitive livig laid over the lade, an which is hitched the line and flag to drop when a bite cocurs. But the lift that mises the flag he sight is preferred by experts, and many morn lines can be seen, how with that contrivance."

—The business onthock for filoncester, at present writ-

with that contrivance."

—'The business outlook for Flourester, at present writing, is of quite an encouraging nature. In the heading branch, that of the lisheries, the old stack of cuitish is rapidly moving off, and at present iduications will be entirely out of the market ere the new catch is ready for shipment; consequently that portion of the fleet naw ahout starting, and the larger part which will follow in the course of a week or two, have every prospect of a quick demand for their eatch. Several bankers sailed yesterday, and next week some farly sail of Georgesmen will be off. There is no lack of ball, and some good fares may be expected about a furthight hence.

The bankers have come along more freely the past week, averaging light fares of halibut. The whole number of vessels arriving has been ninetwen—tour fares from the Western Bunks, seven from La Havre Bunk, two from Gvorges, and six herring fares from Newfoundland. The total amount of halibut brought in was 74,000 pounds; and selling for from \$18 to \$13 per cost. Collish have sold at \$2 per cwt. The vessels all report very rough weather.—Gape Ann Advertiser, Feb. 5t...

—Our correspondent, "B. Hackle," sends the following

-Our correspondent, "B. Huckle," sends the following

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAMS-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Alt. Fulls, the Chlursy mandata, who was so successful had Whilet in the finding in the St. John's filter. Florida, sends use the following scare, laken with My, in the vivially of Enterprise, Pin , lind munth:—
January 7th, 46 Southern bass, 63 pounds
January 10th, 38 42 pounds
January 10th, 38 61 42 pounds
January 18th, 15 52 pounds
January 10th, 43 65 65 pounds
January 10th, 43 65 65 65 75 pounds
January 20th, 54 75 75 pounds
January 20th, 55 75 and 6 5 breum, 58 pounds
January 20th, 54 75 75 and 6 5 breum, 58 pounds
Total, right days, 356 fish, 1594 pounds

THE COMING BLACK BASS ROD.

THE COMING BLACK BASS ROD.

Entror Ponest and Sthrau:—

The black base and his mode of capture has been altogethal too much neglected, if not entirely ignoved, by most of our articles upon thin "genile art." I regard the black base as one of our gained dalays, and with satisfalle inskile the sport afforded by him to not surpressed by the person of any other member of the himsy tella, excepting, possibly, the satisfalle may be required and the person of any other to realize black bases deling in the perfection, sulfable inskile must be employed. Fishing for knock front with a bead pule for a rod and a event for hall, is not exceptional spiril in the lote member of the levin; neither left to the for black hase under the same conditions—and this bridge me to the subject of a black base rod.

Until which the past feer years such principle of other south, the individence of the Middle States, or the tomarance pole of the South, the albert of beauting offered by the dealers. Fire years ugo—and perhaps II is the same in some localities to the a person entering a lackle shap in a Western form and impulsing for bases lockly would be presented with a rod from function to elected for the middle black, as the tomarance one to two pands; in brises red as large as a paper coller has, with a handle like a coffee util evank; a line like a chilk line, and a large ingularly book; buth a slide bend—and all this formfable array of clamps apparatus to in builty with such a Horswighting and noble for one the base! Ifgad! the base should be pursued with works and control to his more freward regenerally and noble for one the base! Regard to his more freward regenerally in their trails condition as a fermal by the leade, and who possessed antiferent large mily, constructed back hase to his fairly regarded as a wint not supplied in black hase rode, as affected by the large and who possessed antiferent large mily, constructed high one in the sanifered by the large and who possessed antiferent large inly, constructed high and considerably

he adopts the proper rod, which "coming rod" I will now endeavor to

be adopts the proper rod, which "coming rod" I will now endeavor to describe.

I start out with the proposition that a first-class American, single-banded trout fly rod is, per se, the very perfection of rods and the chef d'arer of the rod maker's art. Such a rod to shout tweive feet long, and is made of spilt bunboo, or a combination of ash and isneewood; if of the former, should weigh from seven to inhe conces; if of the latter, from almo to tweive ounces. With such a rod, property bandied, either line, leader or hook may part, but the rod will remain injact. It combines all the essential qualities of a good rod, viz: balance, lightness, strength, clusticity, and phancy. A satinon rod is only a trout rod enlarged, proportionately, in every particular, and made to be used with two hands instead of one. Now, if all fish were enight with the fly there would be no need for other rods than the trout and salmon fly rods; but as such, introdunately, is not the case, we are compelled to adopt a the rods in necordance with the mode of fishing, the character of the fish to be enaght, and the khol of bait to be used. But whatever may be the followed in the construction. Let the rod conform as nearly as possible to the typical rod—is, the trouf fly rod—as is consistent with the mone of service required of it. If we follow this rule ne cannot go very far astray.

to the typical rod-1, d., the front fly rod-ns to consistent with the manner of service required of it. If we follow this rule we cannot go very for astroy.

Acting upon this principle, then, I have found in my experience that the essential qualifies or attributes of a good black luss rod for balt fishing, are just the same as the typical rod for balance, weight, strength, and classifely, with a happy methan of pilancy, televren a trout by rod and a troot balt rod, which can hardly be expressed in words. But fishing at the rod anner of the rod makes it correspondingly heavier, and in order to mainfain the same relative weight, we must cut down the length of the rod by taking off from three to four fem, thus reducing the rod folight or nine feet in length, which is found by experience to be far superior to toger rods for black hass fishing. As a long, withy, willowy rod is best for casting a fly, so is a short, stillish rod brist for casting a minnow. With a rod of fulls character and an ever running, multiplying reel, it is an easy matter to east from lifety to farty yards. The shanding of the red upon the but must be a comprising the tween the share and double handed fly rods; for though the rint is used almost entirely with one hand, set there are emergeacles when both hands must be assed, for occasionally a six pound buss, or a fifteen pound pickeret will be hooked; or an imasually both or fierce fighting bass may get the advantage of one and take to the weeds. It is also essential to have pleaty of room for the hand below the reel in easting, as the thomb must control the mining off of the flue, and prevent the reel from overmining, as the fancy may dictute; I prefer standing guides for the first and second joints, and rings for the tip. The rod that I am now using is eign feel and three inches long, is in three joints; the first joint or had second joints, and rings for the tip. The rod that I am now using is eign feel and three thechs long, is the asset of the rod first joint or had second of white ash, a

If this article should hidnee any brother fisherman to throw uside his heavy, comborations, arm-wearying rod, and try one more in accordance with the true spirit of gendine sport; in findine him, so to sprak, to throw uside his old "Queen Anne" moskel and adopt the modern breech lending shot gun—or, to carry the simile still further, in persuade him to discard the sabre and bickle on the rapter—I shall leet that I have not occurred by the subject of the consolower.

Our readers will certainly feel indebted to the author of this communication for the vulnable suggestions contained therein, and no doubt eagerly await the promised articles to come.-ED

FISHIFG FOR TOM CODS (Morrhua Californica) IN THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Entron Fonzat and Stuzam:—

This also, deficate little lish for the table, even to those of epicarean tastes, has been very pleutiful in our bay and in some of its creeke for these two last spars, and has afforded much imposement, if not great sport, for our anglets. It frequents near the hottom for its food, and is readily caught with a rather stout hand line and a tolerably heavy sloker and small hooks, say two or threo, and No. 4 or 5 in sizes, fastered on near the stuker about nine inclines apart from each other. This line should be about sixty to righty feet in length, to be thrown out from the wharf as tar as it will go. The best halt are mussed or sand norms, to be purchased near the flouing grounds, and which are obtained from the pites under the wharves, or in the swamp sinds near the shores of some parts of the bay. Or this much sought after inhablant of our Phellic maters and its bays and inlets, may be magled for successfully with a common rod of a medium length, faraished with a small stized life and a common multiplying reel, also in much lighter sinker than the one recommented for hand line flishing. This can be thrown out at far as convealence will inland of, and to any one used to manipulating skillfully a rod, real and thre, is a mode much preferable to the hand line process, and much phensanter, because it enables you to sit in ease on the wharf without having to get an every time a fast le hooked and cast out again, as with the hand line, and you can what the flish quickly up by means of your reet while in a sittleg posture. Singularly enough flores Tom cols have been in enormous numbers, attoribed much more exciting sport than the Tom cods. Whether these latter will continue to namp the relign of the former henceforward, thus atone can prove. As with the smetts, two or three Tom cods are sometimes taken it one hand. Both these kinds of its our exactions that the too mode event to take forty of them in one or two hours.

The Pou cods run to the largest schools when the tide whater is flontin

The Poin cods run in the largest schools when the tide water is flowing only moderately fest and rather middy, but not too much so. They him best in those parts of the mater on which the sam is shiring. There is the same remarkable difference in this flash's bitting as in others. Generally the caten is good, but there are a few days that are nearly or entirely blank. They feed against the running fide, both on the chb and flow. At this thus they are full of spawn. Their roc, both hard and soft, is considered a great delicucy with some persons. They are the same fumily of fishes as the frost that (Meriongus vulgnyis) of the East or Atlantic.

E. J. Hoopen.

—The English cricket season for f875 will open on the 3d of May, with the anunal meeting at Lord's, and, as usual, a dinner will be the great feature. An English cricket match without its accompaniment of a dinner is something unknown in the anuals of the game.

—Young Rollins, a well known amateur player of the Prospect Park cricket club, is now an inmate of a launtic asylum. He has never recovered the shock to his system from his shipwreck two years ago.

The Colleges.

THE COLLEGE ROWING ASSOCIATION.—The Yale Record has an article on the subject of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, the burden of which is, that by the recent action of the Boating Convention at Hartford in admitting Union and Ifamilton to the college regutta of this year, the number of colleges now entitled to row at Samtoga is increased to fourteen. It seems that the number has now reached a point where to increase it rembers that selection of a suitable course a matter of much difficulty; and with this in view, the mere sending of a delegate to a convention should not entitle a college to a represention in a regutta which it has for years ignored. Let the constitution be amended as to read, that colleges failing to row in two regattas shall be debarred from rowing in a third without special action on the part of the convention.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Feb. 6, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM.

Connell University, Feb. 6, 1875.

Editor Fonest and Stheam.

The excitement over the Inter-collegiate Literary contest, and our success in the same, has subsided, leaving the hope that next year all colleges and universities may be represented, and that a truly National Inter-collegiate contest may take place. The successful contestants for the Shakspeurian essays, Messrs, Fitch and Chick, on their return to Itliaca, were given an oration by the citizens. Speeches of congratulation were made, and Mr. Fitch received a copy of Boydel's Shakspeare, and Mr. Chick an addition in 12 vols. of the British Poets. Would that this feeling of friendly interest and good will might be universal throughout the land, and that Town and Gown might be synonyms of mutual good will, instead of, as in some places at present, mutual antagonism.

All ont door sports, as a matter of course, in these days of zero rale, are suspended, and accordingly, the gymnasium is well patronized, so much so as at certain hours to materially impede each other. There are somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-five men pructicing regularly on the weights, and from them we expect to be able to select a fair, if not extra "'varsity" crew next Spring. There is also much probability of a Freshman crew, and a single scaller, representing Cornell at Saratoga next July, in addition to the "'varsity" six. The Navy composed afthe Tom Hughes and Sprague Boat Clubs is la first rate working condition. The government consists of five directors from each club, and a Commodore elected by the two clubs jointly. This manner of working has been tried only a short time, but it seems to work admirably. The government for the ensuing year is—Commodore, D. O. Barte, '77; Directors, Tom Hughes, C. C. King, W. M. Sturges, '75; A. M. Ensign, '76; M. E. Huvilund, '77; A. W. Smith, '78; Sprague, W. C. Hayes, R. Russel, H. J. Rice, '76; Perry Clark, '77; A. L. K. Volkman, '78.

The old saying, "Competition is the life of trade,"

The old saying, "Competition is the life of trade," seems to hold true yet, although with a slightly different termination in this case. Two years ago every effort was made to get a suitable room in town for a gymnusium, but without avail, so some members of the faculty and the students set their heads together, and the result was a gymnasium building fairly equipped, upon the hill. Immediately after this some of the town people set their heads together, and the result is now a fine gymnasium in town; so between the two we are likely to get all the exercise and training we desire, and perhaps in the course of two or three years we may turn out some good gymnasts.

Last Saturday, Jannary 30th, at the senior class election the following oilleers were elected for "class day":—Pres., G. 11. Fitch; Orator, P. 11. Perkins; Essayest, H. W. Sackett; Historian, A. F. Shaw; Prophet, C. W. Raymond; Ivy Orator and Poet to be elected to-day. Arrangements are being made at present for a Junior exhibition on the 1st of May uext, the appointments for which will be given in determent.

of May uext, the appointments for which will be given in due time.

Friday evening, January 29th, we were favored with one of those grand musical treats for which the Thomas orchestry of New York are eelebrated. The entire troupe, sixty pieces, were present. It was as near perfection as human beings can expect.

A few words in regard to the Poultry and Faney Stock Exhibition, which took place in Journal Hall the 19th to 23d of Jun., may not seem out of place, as we belong to the special Natural History class. There were about 400 coops and eages in the hall, mostly poultry. I noticed some very fine game, and silver spangled Hamburg fowls, the 1st prize pair of the latter birds being offered at \$35. There was a gigantic broaze turkey cock, several coops of Chinese ducks and geese, a beautiful pair of wild geese, and several Africans of the same species. But the crown of this part of the exhibition was a large white goose who (?) had wadded, and puddled, and hissed through the sunshine and shudow of seventy-one years, quite an intedilavian. The Crève-cent's and La Fliche's were in goodly number, as well as the black Spenish, but the Brainah's counted by scores. Of bautann's there were some twelve or more varieties, among them some exceedingly beautiful birds. There were a few cages of English lop-cared rabbits, a dozen or more ferrets, a noble white-headed eagle, a score or more of beautiful pigeous, and a magnificent silver pheasant, valued at \$70.

On the dog bench were nine beautiful setters, all good dogs, and some quite extra. In particular 1 noticed two

or more of beaulitut pigeons, and a magnineent silver pheasant, valued at \$70.

On the dog bench were nine beautiful setters, all good dogs, and some quite extra. In particular 1 noticed two chestnut and white dogs, and a brown and white bitch. The first dog was a magnificent animal with a long, deep, almost massive head, inclium height and well proportioned; hair fine and silky, legs well fringed and a fine feather; he looked as if he would be able to perform an extraordinary amount of work. His ears were rather too short and too much rounded, otherwise, as far as external appearances, he was an extra nuimal. The second dog was only sixteen months old and of course not fully developed; he was, however, much like the first, except smaller, and with fluer and better shaped ears. The bitch was my beau wideal of what a setter bitch should be—small; rather thick set; finely proportioned; although rather thin from having but just weared a litter of paps, three of which were on the beach; head long and slender, yet large brain; eye very intelligent; coat silky and flue and well tringed, evidently an animal worth owning.

YALE COLLEGE, New Haven, Feb. 6, 1875. EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

YALE COLLEGE, New Haven, Feb. 6, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The past week has been a lively one. Monday ushered in the Glee Club concert. This organization was never in better practice. The programme included the famous though new Blue Danube, waltz chorns, a new warble and a Rhine song. These were the most noticeable features of the evening, along with the tenor solo by Frank Jones and "Bohimkus." This lutter was given in an luimitably funny manner, and was encored five times. The club deserve great credit for their efforts. With Thresday evening came the annual Junior Promenade Concert. Great prepations are made each year to excede if possible the one given by the preceding class. This year great pains were taken with the internal decorations of Music Hull.

Boating and base hall dags. Troprice of victories at these departments of atheleties were arranged very bacomingly on the sides of the galleries. The "black dag" of '76, which once thoated definitly from the college chapel steeple was put in a prominent place, and attracted much attention. The stage was neatly and tastefully decorated with flowers and hot house plants, and presented a very enclanting appearance. At 9:20 Bernstein's orchestra of New York commenced the overlure, and in a short time first Lancers was formed. The music was all that could be desired and the programme just what was suitable. The festivities lasted until 2 o'clock, when the lights were extinguished, and the promannade of '76 was over. The toilets of the ladies far excelled any seen here for some time, while Redeliffe furnished a very delightful supper, Mention should be made of a pretty waltz by G. B. White, formerly of '76, which was repeated owing to a hearty encore.

On Weilnesday morning at 11 the Seniors held a

On Wednesday morning at 11 the Seniors held a "German" at Delta Kappa Hall, and the Juniors at 3 o'clock did likewise. The figures danced were both novel and pretty. With these impromptu dances the festivities of the week closed very appropriately. Now the prospect is dull enough.

dull enough.

The aspirants for base bull finne will go into active training next week. There is every prospect of a fine nine next year, and one that will work hard to sustain our victories of last season. With a view of affording facilities for the practice of batting, the pitching alley has been considerably widened, and now there is plenty of room for such practice.

A greater number of men are rowing as candidates for the Howard University crew than ever before,

The Horse and Conrse.

-Pienie, one of Count Lagrange's race horses now in training at Newmarket, England, some months ago bad a broken leg set by a veterinary surgeon. The horse is now perfectly soun 1 and will probably figure upon the race course during the coming season. So perfect a cure is said to be auprecedented.

A Coursing Club in Sacramento.—On the evening of the 16th ult., a Coursing Club was permanently organized at the Pacific Hotel Saloon, corner of K and Fifth streets. The gentlemen present were C. Brady, Geo. Whitton, E. M. Skaggs, Thos. Harris, M. Shean, C. Mahoney, John B. Smith, Jas. Condon, Thos. O'Brien, P. Conlan, Ed. O'Connel, R. M. Doyle, Hugh Kelly, J. McMahou, Wm. Maharry and Andy Larkin, The following officers were elected:—H. S. Beals, President; P. Hanlon, Sceretary; J. J. Cadogan, Treasurer. From the interest manifested there can be no doubt that Sacremento will have cause to be proud of this organization. be proud of this organization.

—It is reported that after the race in San Francisco between Occident, the California wonder, and Judge Fullerton, Budd Doble and Hickok will visit the East and enter these horses, together with Goldsmith Maid, for all the valuable free for all purses in the trotting circuit. Much curiosity will be excited to see the distinguished Mustang, and if these flyers, together with Smuggler and some of the others of the first division should meet, it would be productive of more enthusiasm than even now exists in trotting circles.

Dew Qublications.

MAGAZINES,

Hearth and Home this week contain a sensonable and nell executed wood cut, entitled "The Captured Valentine." The miscellany is also up to the asual standard.

In Appleton's Journal is contained the capital illustrated sketch of Livingstone's last journey, as well as serial stories by Mr. Webster, and the author of "The Wooing O't." The contents of the Editor's Table will be found interesting.

The Overland Monthly for February makes its long journey across the confluent on time. The Kenrage and Alabama story is told once more. Mr. Stoddard, whose entertaining latters from Haly are being read with Interest, contributes a sketch, and the ubliquitous Josanius Miller a short poem. "A Sage Brash Alihi" is a characteristic sketch, introducing the types peculiar in the Pacific slope, first introduced to us by Brett Harte.

The American Agriculturist for this month contains an interesting paper on the horse's hoof, with suggestions as to the best mode of shocking. Also a large number of articles of rathe to the farmer gue horliculturist, with all agrams and drawings fully explaining them

The Manhattan and De La Sulle Monthly is a magazine edited by John Savage and issued from the press of the Catholle Protectory of Westeliester. The current mumber contains an excellent assortment of miscellareous mutter, the contributions of its talented conductors and other able prifers.

The American Naturalist for the current month contains a variety of articles of greaf interest and value to the zoologist and lover of natural history. Dr. Elliott Cones' and Mr. A S. Packard's papers on the "Breeding of Certain Birds," and "Life Illetories of the Protozoa and Sponges" respectively, are the most ontertaining, and the latter is praintedly illustrated.

Messrs. D. T. Curtis & Co., Boston, Kitchen and Garden Inrectories for 1875 have reached us, and contrin complete evialogues of all familiar flewers and reeds, as well as many novelties. In flowers, everything from the Antichinum popularaceum to the Trifolium atropureum, and in seeds, from the asparagus to the equash, will be found. As complete, catalogues and price lists they fare perfect.

Changing the Colors of Flowers.—Chemists have long been familiar with the changes affected in the color of blue and purple flowers by a kalis and acids. European horticulturists have recently tied some interesting experiments in this way on living flowers. The effect of tobacco smoke (continuing some ammonia) way first observed on the violet petals of Hesperis matronalis and Theris umbellata, giving them a greenish lint. The suggestion was carried out by pouring ammonin in a dish and inverting a funnel over it. Flowers placed in the finunel-tube were rapidly changed—thue and purple, to a fine green, the deep carmine in pinks to black, and white blossoms to yellow. Red and white particularly blue and green. Violet flowers were changed to red when sprinkled with water containing a small portion of nitre acid. A similar result took place by inclosing them in a box with muriatic acid gus. Dipped in water, most of these preserved their new colors several hours, and gradually returned to their original tints.

returned to their original lints.

Death of a Famous Cow.—Our readers of course remember the New York Mills sale of "Duchess" stock, a little over a year ago. The price then obtained, \$40,500, for one animal, has never been equalled in the history of stock breeding. The cow which commanded this wonderful price died a short time after, and now another of the royal breed has followed. The Paris Kentuckian of the 20th of January says:

On Saturday last the Fourth Duchess of Oncila died at Hon. T. J. Megibben's. She was purchased by Megibben & Bedford, October, 1873, at Campbell's New York Mills sale, for \$25,000. She leaves a bull calf, three months old, by Fourteenth Duke of Thorndale, said to be one of the finest Dukes in the country.

It would seem as if \$40,000 cows and \$25,000 heifers were not very safe investments.

—The last natural curiosity story comes from Portlandville, Dakoia. Some people who were drilling a well struck a eavily about thirty feet down, from which hot steam burst, and has been escaping ever since. It warms the country round about so generally that the snow has melted away and the wild animals of the country congregate at the place at night for the comfort of it.

—A Frenchman roasts coffee, grinds it to flour, moistens it slightly, mixes it in twice its weight of powdered while sugar, and presses it into tablets. One of these can be dissolved at any time in hot or cold water, making at once the very perfection of coffee; and it is claimed that a pound of the berry will go much further by this than by any other preparation of the beverage.

—The bright brass work used up m car ornaments and fixtures does not blacken or turnish as household utensils of the same metal do when not constantly polished, because after the brass is polished at the factory it is covered with a thin transparent varnish, such as shellae in alcohol; this protects the surface, otherwise it would tarnish as soon as a brass bettle.

—There are now more than fourteen hundred varieties of pears in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. The collection was begun in 1792, and in 1793 there were only one hundred and eighty-six varieties of all kinds

—A span of 200 feet of the iron bridge on the Inter-colonial Bailway, at Meta-pedia, was blown down in a heavy gale last week.

BIG INVENTION.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union may, certificates of which he published, has just havented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Comincal—showing from occan to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 10x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varalished for the wall so as to stand washing, and malling anywhere in the world, for 25 cents, or anvanished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, elties, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mires, railway stutims, &c. This map should he in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return utall.

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W. F. WHITCHER. Commissioner of Fisheries, Otlaca

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The Violet's blue, the Rose is red,
And so is thy Nose, with cold in the head;
You really had better have staid in bed
Than brave this Wintry morning.
But by-and-bye, in the balmy Spring,
When flowers bloom and birdles sing,
Will I wed thee with a golden ring,
In all a bride's adorning.

SECONDO.

I'm coming, Love, to meet thee, along the silent street,
At even lush, amid the slash, with goloshes on my feet.
The corner lamps are all blown out, and all is mystery;
Tae brave police, he takes his ease, in corner grocerle,
So join me, Love, my dainty Love, to ramble in the Park;
It is so nice to fall on lee and simmble in the dark,
Lean lovingly upon my arm, I'll gaide thy frozen feet,
Don't use your veil, wind, snow and hall; no one will we meet.
Now can we seek sweet solitude, to speak our heart's desire,
But pretty soon, we'll give up spoon, and seek an open fire.

L. W. L.

For Forest and Stream FAIR LIES.

T STOOD on a snow-clad bank,
Where the Summer wave had flowed,
And a silvery path from shore to shore,
Now, gemmed and radiant, glowed.

With a cold and treacherons glow, For a deep, dark pit torked atlaneeen The glittering arch below.

I stood on the cataract's brink,
Where it langhed its life away,
And a rainbow bright as a scraph's crown
Danced in the shining spray.

And below the glorious crown, A whirlpool yanwed with jaws of death An lundred fathoms down.

I basked in a woman's smlte, She was fair as a child of light, And her glauce was bright as a light-house gleam To a mariner at night.

But her heart was chilled and dead.
And the smile on her cold, purer. And the smile on her cold, sweet face Was a wrecker's inrid tight to him Who won her false embrace.

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For Forest and Stream

Rambles on the Texas Frontier.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THE next day we rose early, and eat a hearty break fast, which, by the way, was another novelty. It consisted of the head of the heifer killed the dny hefore. consisted of the head of the heifer killed the day hefore. This was nicely roasted in the ashes with the skin on. When done the skin was removed, and the tongue, the brains and the meat on the jaws served up with coffee and tortillas. It was a capital rellsh. After breakfast we went out and shot a few partridges. In the afternoon we drove across to Mr. E.'s ranche. A ride of a few miles brought us to Don Cornelies, where we stopped a while brought us to Don Cornelies, where we stopped a while, then taking him along, we were soon at our destination. The house was a decided improvement on any we had seen, as it boasted of a fireplace, a plank floor, was crited on side and top and had two rooms in it. It was prettily situated on a little elevation surrounded by trees, and in front was a pond dignified by a grand name, "El Laguna de los on a little elevation surrounded by a pond dignified by a grand name, "El Laguna de los coyotes." There not having been any heavy rains for the lake was nearly dried up. We spread several years, the lake was nearly dried up. We spread our blankets out doors, unpacked our traps and then went into the house, where we soon had a rousing fire.

to find here a small library of standard works, and many photographs of distinguished Europeans. We sat up ve late playing euchre, and after the final rubber, we took parting glass of some superb brandy, and then rolled up in our blankets. At surise the next day we rose, and after dividing our party, we started out after large game, agreeing not to fire at anything smaller than turkey. Don Benito, Mr. E. and myself went in one direction. edge of a large prairie we saw three large sandnill cranes but did not get a good shot at them. We soon struck into a nopalerica, a dense thicket of cactus, some of which was fifteen feet bigh, with a spread of thirty feet. A coyote bounded some bounded across our path, but we let him pass; then we came across a small drove of Jarilas, (the peccary, or wild hog.) which we did not disturb. On coming out to the prairie agaiu a doe bounded up almost from uuder our feet. Her pace was accelerated, not stopped, by a snap shot from a Remington rifle. We did not get another shot, and returned to camp, where we found the others had been more suc-cessful, having brought in a fine buck and a doc. After diuner the Dr. and myself went ont, and at a short distance from camp the Dr. shot a magnificent coyote, the largest we had ever seen. The next day we saddled up and went to some ponds after ducks. Dr. C. and Mr. £. took the buggy, while Don Benito, Don Ramon and myself were well mounted on fine horses. Two of these horses had performed some remarkable journeys, the one I rode having on one occasion made 160 miles in twenty-four hours, while the one Don Ramon rode had several times gone 120 miles in twenty-four hours. At the first small pond we killed two mallards. On the way to the next we had a brilliant ontburst of speed across the prairie, and my skill in horsemanship not being at par, I had all I wanted to attend to in keeping my seat, especially as I had my gun in one hand and had on my cartridge belt, a navy revolver and a large hunting knife. Just before getting in sight of and a large hunting knife. Just before getting in sight of the lake the dogs stood a covey of partridges and Don Benito and Dr. C. dismounted and went to work. I did not join, as I thought they would soon be through; but as they seemed to be having an lively a time, I finally dismounted and joined them. Just as I was coming up to them I saw a Mexicun eagle swoop down and carry off a wounded bird. I let him have my right barrel and he tumbled over and dropped the bird, but soon recovered himself and flew off. I was soon up with the Dr., and we had self and flew off. I was soon up with the Dr., and we had some royal good sport. The ground could not have been better—a small open prairie with hardly a tree on it. Just as Dr. C. had dropped a fine bird a large black hawk flew to pick him up, but I stopped his flight with an ounco of No. 7 and he fell at my feet. He was a splendid specimen, in full feather, and the sinews on his legs were like ribs of steel. We soon used up that covey and then wasted method. We soon used up that covey and then started another at the foot of a large nopal, and scattering them, we picked them up one by one. One bird sprang up almost under my feet, and as be crossed, I fired, the load of shot cutting his head entirely off. A little further on Dr. C. bowled over a jack rabhit, and in a few seconds another streaked it acros the prairie. He was a long way off, but I thought I would salute him. The shot struck him on the flank and he tumbled over, then rose, then fell, then started off. Just at that moment one of the dogs saw him and put chase—and a lively time they had of it—first the dog would tumble over the rabbit, then the rabbit over the dog, till finally I went up and knocked the rabbit on the head. The jack rabhlts and the smaller variety, similar to our hare, are a great pest to anyone who prides himself on the thorough training of his dogs, for they are so very abundant that the dogs are constantly starting them up, and it is almost impossible to keep the dogs from notleing them. In going after partridges no one thinks of shooting them. As we had taken up so much time with the partridges, and As we had taken up so much time order, we went back to intending to go after deer in the evening, we went back to our horses and gave up the ducks. We found in our our horses and gave up the ducks. We found in our absence that Don Ramon had winged and secured a blue It seemed singular to meet in so lonely a spot a gentleman who had been thoroughly educated in Germany; and have done fearful work with one's fiesh. I have always

regretted that I could not have had him mounted, for he would have been a gent in any cattinet. In crossing the pinirie I was struck with the magnifying properties of the ntmosphere. I saw, at a distance, an animal lying nuder a hush that I took to be a coyote, and I was strengthened in my belief by the Mexican boy riding near suying: "Mira, los coyotes," Putting my horse to a gallop, I dushed up, and as the animal rose, I fired u load of bucksbot and tumbled over, not a coyote, but a big jack rabbit. On our return to the ranche we picked three dozen good phunp return to the ranche we picked three dozen good plump partridges and had them served up in a variety of ways for dinner. While at dinner one of the servants brought in an armadillo which he had just caught. It is a singular looking animal, and one very sehlom seen in manageries. Its flesh is said to be deliente. After themer Dr. C. killed one lunck and one of our guides two does. I, heling the Junul of the party, killed nothing, except time. I sulght have been more fortunate if I had understood what my gulbesuid, for as Ewas stalking a buck and three does, the guides said, for as I was stalking a buck and three does, the guide said to me ia Spanish that "there was one close to me ou the left," hut not understanding I kept on, and the back to my left became frightened and started off, whileb, of course, alarmed the ones I was in pursuit of. The day had been a very warm one, and we did not put on our couts, while the vaquere leading us had on only light cotton pants and sbirt, and the latter garment proving too warm, he stripped it off and field it around his walst. Returning to camp we took our supper and had a good clat. Don Benite and myself having been much unneyed the night before by the dust, but moved our blankets in the house before by the dust, bud moved our blankets in the house and slept on the floor. This night the dust being settled down we thought we would move out again, but just before doing so I took a look at the sky and told Don Boulto that he had best stay inside again, as the sky looked as though a storm was coming up. At 10 P. M. It having turned cold we made up a little fire and then turned in.

About midnight a norther spring up and oh! how the wind whistled and howeld through the trees and however. wind whistled and howled through the trees; each moment seemed to add fury to the blast, and each moment it grew colder. Pretty soon we heard Dr. C., Dan Ramon and little Fred chattering away and piling on all the space blankets. We called out for them to come in; they said they were not cold, oh, no I they were only awakened by the breeze. At daylight we rose, and the nutsiders came breeze 1 At daylight we rose and the nutsiders can in and hugged up the fire and would not arknowledge that they were cold. We piled on the wood, and as soon as it was light we went out to see how the servants were getting along; found them hud-lied up around a huge fire and grumbling mucho frijo! We soon had some hot coffee and hard tack. In a few minutes it began to snow and to freeze, so that by eight o'clock the ice on the pond was nearly half an inch thick. After breakfast Dan 1 enito and myself went out to get a back log for our tire, and picking out a big mosquito tree we went to work entting it down. Hot and hard work we found it, cutting with a dull axe, wood that was as solid and tough as lignum vitag, but at last we had our back log on the fire. but at last we had our back log on the fire. At len o'clock I proposed to go out and shoot some flucks, but i could not get anyone to join; all voted that it was too cold. having my previous experience of getting lost luttre Monte, I concluded it best not to go and run the risk of getting lost In a blinding norther. After an hour or two's work chink ing of the cracks to keep out the bittng blasts, we played euchre aml kept up a pleasant conversation, which as each one of us was from a different section made it very agreeable. one of us was from a different section made it very agreeable. Kentucky, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the City of Mexico, were represented. Our poor servant being thinly clad hugged the fire closely. Huving often been in New England in mid-winter, I used to laugh at the idea of a Texas norther being so very cold, but this day in a very professed one with a very professed one Inspired me with a very profound respect for a norther. Just Imagine each pore in your hody being penetrated by an leicle, and the marrow in your bones being put through an letter, and the marrow in your bones being put through a patent lee cream freezer, and you have an idea of the penetrating chilliness of a stinging norther. At an early hour, after piling on all the blankets and putting on an old fish net to tangle up the coarsest of the cold, we turned in and

were soon lost in pleasant dreams. In the morning, after a good hearty breakfast, Don Benifo and myself took our guus and went out. Just as we entered the prairie, we came across some long billed care the prairie, we came across some long billed care the prairie, we came across some single band it almost entirely frozen over. We secured two malarits, and in skirting around the pond we started some sulpte and had some good sport effects on the prairie but they have here to skirting around the pond we started some sulpte and had some good sport effects on the prairie but they have here to skirting around the good shot. On retracing our steps we came across a small flook of earliew, and here Don Benifo made a good shot with a Purdey C F. B. L., No 12. A cardew rose as fally edited, him, kept on but being nearer, saw that he was hit, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge, he fold, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge, he fold, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge, he fold, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge, he fold, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge, he fold, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge, he fold, and I went and picked him had as he struck the edge. He fold, and I went and picked him had an extract the went out and shot a few small rabbits. The next day we started on a deer him. Dr. C. and I went tugether. The Doctor took his stalking pony. We went for a couple of united with the property of the

sights. The place seemed to he all life, eighteen or twenty steamers were at the warves loading and inloading, freight trains coming in, emigrants lounging around the streets awaiting departure of Texas steamers. At 2 p. m. onr train was off, and at dask 1 landed at Cassidy's in New Orleans. Stopping over here for two days 50 as to he present to witness Marili Gras, 1 pussed the time very agreeably in looking around the town. After enjoying hugely the grand pageants of the carnival in this Paris of America, I bude my friends good bye and securing a berth in a very constantable sleeping car on a Northward bound train, I was soon on my way to the loved ones at home and my frontier rambles were at an end.

S. H. W.

ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND,

INTERIOR ENPLORATIONS-FLORA, FAUNA, AND GEOLOGI-CAL FOUNATION.

[Continued from February 1Ith.]

CHAPTER VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

CTOBER 30th.—Rain, snow, and wind, in the early part of the day compelled us to stop and encamp. We shot a hare, the first we had killed; it was white, except the tips of the ears and lip of the tail, which always remain black. The hare of Newfoundland is the Arctic lare, Lemus Arcticus. It sometimes weighs fourteen pounds and upwards. There is no other kind in the Island. The grouse, during severe snow storius at night, allow the snow to drift over them, and thus covered, obtain shelter. While in this simation a silver thaw sometimes comes on, and the incristation on the surface becomes too thick for them to break through in the morning, and immense numbers of them perish by being in that manner enclosed. When we were croosing a lake on the ice my Indian fell through and with great exertion saved himself. While he was struggling my new friend Gabriel stood still and laughed; due did not look for assistance, nor did the other evince the least disposition to render any, although he was, compared with my position on the lake, near to him. Upon my remonstrating with Gabriel about his manifesting a want of feeling towards Joe, when perishing, Joe himself replied to me, "Master, it is all right; Iudian rather die than live owing his lite to another." The other limit acted in sympathy with the self-dependent sentiment.

October 31st.—We travelled over hills and across lakes alrout twenty miles, fording in that space two rivers running north-easterly, and which are the main source branches of the river Exploits. This large river has therefore a course of upwards of two bandred miles in one direction, taking its rise in the south-west angle of the Island, and discharging at the north-east part. The Indians are all excehent shots, and the two men now with me displayed admirable skill in killing the deer at great distances and techniques and the southern extremety of what is said by my Indians to be the nost spattern lake of the interior frequented by the Red Indians, and through which was the main source

miles or upwards, which part of the journey must he performed on foot, hecause uo waters of any magnitude intervene. I named the lake in honor of His Majesty George the IV.

November 1st.—For nearly twenty miles to the westward of George the Fourth's lake, the country is very bare, there being scarcely a thicket of wood. During this day we forded two rapid rivulels running southwest to St. George's Bay. Deer had hitherto passed us in innumerable straggling herds. But westward of George the Fourth's lake, and particularly as we neared the coast, very few were to he seen. While asceuding a mountain, I felt myself saddenly overcome with a kind of delirium, arising I supposed from exhaustion and excessive exertion, but faucied myself stronger than ever I was in my life. It is probable, under that influence, that if the Indian who last joined had not been present, I would have had a reneontre with my other Indian.

In the evening (1st November) about eighteen miles west of George the Fourth's lake, from the summit of a snowy ridge which defines the west coast, we were rejoiced to get a view of the expansive ocean and St. George's Harbor. Had this prospect barst upon us in the same manner a mouth earlier, it would have created in my mind a thousand pleasures, the impression of which I was now tocallous to receive; all was uow bowever accomplished, and I hailed the glance of the sea us home, and as the parent of everything hear. There was scarcely any snow to be seen within several miles of the sea coast, while the unountain range upon which we stood, and the interior in the rear, were covered. This ran ge may be about two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the snow-capped montains in the north-east are higher. The descent was now very precipitions and craggy. A rapid river called Flat Bay River, across which we were to ford, or if swollen, to pass over apon raft, flowed at the foot of the ridge. It it threatened rain, and the sun was setting; but the sight of the sea urged us onward, By shiling down rill c

the owners not having yet returned from the interior after their fall's lunnting. The honese of the European residents lay on the west side of the harbor, which is here about a mile wide, and uear the cutranee; but a westerly cale of wind preventral any intercourse across. Having no food for uearly two days, we ventured to break open the door of one of the houses—the captain or chief's, as we understood from my last Indiau, and found what we wanted—provisions and cooking atensils. The winter stock of provisions of this provident man, maned Emanual Gontgont, the whole having been provided at the proper season, consisted of six barrels of pickled fish, of different kinds, viz young halibuts and cels, besides dried cod fish, seal oil in bladdiers, and two barrels of maize, or Indian corn flam.

November 3d.—We were still storm-stayed in the Indian house, in the midst of plenty. It seemed remarkable that the provisions were entirely free from the ravages of rats and other vermin, although left without any precaution to guard against such. There was a potato and turnip field close to the house, with crops still in the ground, of which we availed ourselves, although now partly injured by frost.

November 4th.—A party of Indians arrived from the interior, male and temale, each carrying a loud of furs. Our landford was amongst them. Instead of appearing to notice with displeasure his door broken open and house occupied by strangers, he merely said, upon looking round and my offering an explanation, "Suppose me here, you take all these things."

We crossed the harbor, and were received by the residents—Jersey and English, and their descendents—with open arms. All European and other vessels had left this coast a month hefore, so that there was no chance of my obtaining a passage to St. John's or to another country. There were too many risks attending the semiling to sea any of the vessels here at this season, although I offered a considerable sum to the owners of any of them that would convey me to Fortune Bay on

I might obtain a passage to Europe by some of the ships that had probably not yet sailed from the mercantile establishments there.

After a few days I parted with my Indians—the one, who had with painful constancy accompanied me across the Island, joining his countrymen here to spend the winter with them, and return to his friends at the Bay of Despair in the following spring; the other, having renewed his stock of animulation and other outfits, returned to his family which we had left in the interior. Having now crossed the Island, I cannot help thinking that my success was in part owing to the smallness of my party. Many together could not so easily have sustained themselves; they would have multiplied the chances of casualties, and thereby of the requisition of the attendance and detention of the able. It is difficult to give an idea of, or to form an estimate equivalent to, the road-distance gone over. The toil and deprivations were such that hired men, or followers of any class, would not have endured them. At St. George's Bay, as at all other parts of Newfoundland except the towns, the country is nearly as destitute of pallas and roads as at the time of the discovery of the Island; the intercourse between the settlements, being by water, during bad weather is entirely suspended. I remanced at St. George's Bay Harbor under the hospitable roof of Mr. Phillip Messervey, the principal inhabitant, to rest and recover from the fatigues and deprivations of my journey, and from a hurt received while descending the mountains to the coast.

For Forest and Stream, HUNTING BEARS.

HUNTING BEARS.

I WAS invited two years ago this Fall by an old deer and bear hunter to come and hint for a week or two. I accepted the invitation, and one charming October morning, started for Mr. B.'s, but before I had goue very far I began to worry as to how I should bring the bearskins, &c., home, as I was on foot. I finally came to the conclusion that I would hire a wagon and team from one of Mr. B.'s neighbors.

By the way, Mr. Editor, can you tell me when it is a "close season" for bear, (I suppose it is during the higging,) as I dou't like to kill them out of season?

On reaching Mr. B.'s, I found that he had gone to town, but would soon be home; so I look my gun and went into the woods after gray squirrels. Speaking of squirrels reminds, me of a hunt I had once with a friend who was a novice in the art. I gave him all the shots at first, but after he had missed four or five times, he said, very innocently, "I thought gray squirrels were a great deal bigger than they are." After a few more unsuccessful shots he got disgusted, and said: "Now, see here, W., you're trying to take me in; these are not squirrels at all, but are the shadows of the leaves." He shot at them as they were running; so any one who has been squirrel shooting will understand his comparisons. When Mr. B. came home he was delighted to see me, and said that one of the boys had seen a large bear that morning. After supper I said to him: "Mr. B., you promised to tell me how yon lost those three fingers from your right hand."

"I'll tell you now," said he. "About ten years ago I had a bear trap in a laurel thicket some five or six miles from here. One morning I took some of the boys and dogs and went to look at the trap. When we got to the edge of the thicket I told the boys to stry there, and leaving my rifle with them, took the dogs and went to look at the trap if found a half-grown bear, and thinking I would have some fin, I let him out and set the dogs on him. Unfortunately they were all young dogs but one, and the hear soon whipped th

killed him."

We went to bed soon, and early next morning, after a hot and hearty breakfast, started for our bear. Mr. B., placed me on top of a steep, stony bank, and told me to stay there, and I could get a good shot at him. I stood there for nearly an hour, hearing the dogs barking, now here and now there. Presently I saw something, (it afterward proved to be a stray yearling,) moving in front of me, and, at the same time, I beard the brush crack behind me. I thought, of course, it was Mr. B., as he told me be

would come that way, and so I said, without turning round, "I believe there's the hear now." Not getting any answer, I turned aud saw, within twenty feet of me, a big brown bear. Like a fool, I shot both bartels at him without taking aim. I was so taken aback—elemoralized—that I missed him. I put out down the bank, and as the small stones came rattling after me, I thought it was the hear. Suddenly, as I went through a thicket, something eaught me Irom behind. "O for a hodge in this vast wilderness" was probably my thoughts, but I will not say so postively; in fact, I think that even an example in short division, (and one that was in short clothes, too.) would have been too much for my brain just then. At hast I turned—and lot it was an innocent thorn bush that had caught my stiffly extended cont tails. I now became very valorous, (the bear not being in sight,) and put several ounces of powder and between two and three pounds of shor into each barrel of my gan, and proceeded toward where I had left brain. By the time I got there the others had come up and killed him. After skinning him we went bank to the house, where one of Mr. B's sons asked me to let him try my gun. I consented; and he want-down into the meadow to shoot at a mark. He happened to staul in front of an open window of the room in which we were sitting. We soon heard a noise which caused Mr. B to shant to the girl to "shut the windows, as we were going to have a thunder storm." The words had barely left his lips when the aforementioned boy came sailing through the open window and alighted on the table. His arms were extended to embrace some one (a tree, probably) as he came by, and, as he lit on the inkstand, he observed, pensively, "Put me in my little bed."

The above is a little exaggented—but the gun kicked.

I had a pleasant week of hunting, and, when I left, the doctors said that as the boy was young he would in time recover.

For Forest and Stream A TEXAS PANTHER HUNT,

A TEXAS PANTHER HUNT,

THERE seems to be a difference of opinion among the natives us touching the punther and the Mexican lion, or cougar. In fact, one can frequently hear of congars being killed, but when it is sifted down to a tine point it generally turns out to be no more than the panther. In conversation with an old Texau recently, and at whose residence I had some years since seen the skin of a punther stuffed, I learned that he had seen an animal more of a grayish color—as he expressed it, "about the color of a coon, and shagry about the shoulders." "I had just come up," he said, "out of Red River Bottom, and kinder met it coming into the breaks. I tell you it looked at me savage. I had no gun, or I should have tried him one pop, as he passed in a trot withiu forty yards of me. I took him to be heavier than the panther, but not so long."

About four years ago I had some business with Mr. M., then living in Sivel's Bend, on Red River. After supper we were talking around the fire, and among other subjects that of wild cats and panthers was taken up. M. being an old settler, soon had my hat crawling off my head from the effect of the hair standing ou cud, and wound up with "I say, R., I believe there's a panther in the bluffs now, for I heard a noise up the river a few nights since like some person in distress, and as there's no nue living up there I have coucluded that it was a panther."

I replied that I would like to get a shot at one, just for the name of the thing.

Upon hearing some dogs barking down in the bottom, M. remarked that the boys were 'possum hunting, and guessed they had found one. Soon after I had retired, I heard the dogs barking again, but this time they seemed so much flereer that I felt sure there was something larger than an opossum. I was soon confirmed in this opinion by the boys bursting in at the door, ont of breath, exclaiming—"Mr. Air. M., git git-git your gan; some great big thing down yonder up in a tree!"

"Pshaw, it's a wild cat. Why didn't you cut down the tree!"

"No, n-

thing down yonder up in a tree!"

"Pshaw, it's a wild cat. Why dida't yon cut down the tree?"

"No, n-o, I tell you it a in-t; it's too big!"

M. called ont—"R., get up, quick, I guess them dogs have treed that panther now. You get a gun over at the uigger cubin and come on. I'll take the rifle and run down there, lest it should jump ont."

So saying, he seized his gun and darled out into the dark like au arrow. My hair began to crawl again. In my hurry I got my pants on wrong side before, and had to take them off. In fact, my mind was more on glaring eyes, long claws, and a right in the dark than it was upon making my wardrobe. Harrying over to the aforesain nigger cabin, I was furnished an old Springfield misket of the U. S. A. style. Upon inquiring It it was londed, old Unele B. replied:—

"Yes, massa; I ben lurkey huntin' dis cben wid it."

"Bud" and I now started on double quick for the scene of action. "Bud" followed a trail about half a mile through a tangled undergrowth of vines, green briars, and thorn bushes so dense that we could not pass through any where else. On nearing the river we came to an open sand beach covered with cultomwood; turning down the river about two hundred yards brought us to the dogs, burking at the foot of a large tree on the edge of the jungle. M. was out in the thicket, as he said, "to keep him from jumping down." On nearing the tree, he called me to come round to him, and in doing so I had to literally craw upon my hands and knees. The young moon was just setting, and the uight was still and clear; but the leaves on the trees made it so dark that we could scarcely see anything, except against the sky.

When I got to M. I raised up, and was shocked at beholding so large au animal, almost directly over our heads, and not more than thirty feet from us. I can see the bold ontline yet, as he stood with his hind feet on one limh and fore lect on another, some five feet apart, and his long tall swaying back and forth as he looked down upon us. I now hegan to realize the situation,

river with a tremembus yell. The panther had run down, and the dogs ran to us; but when the panther ran off the dogs followed. From the report of my gnn, I guessel I had done but little execution, as there was hardly half a charge in it. I was vexed at myself and the negro too. M. and I gave vent to our feelings by yelling as loud as we could. The panther had turned, and was coming directly toward us. We made briars crack getting ont of there, you bet. When within about firty varils from us it ran up another tree. We now seen "Bud" to the house after ammunition for my minsket, unit, while consulting what was best to do, with a tremendous crash the panther fell to the ground; the dogs pounced upon it, but let it go about as quick. It soon quit growling, and the dogs come out to water.

water.

We followed the dogs into the thicket, and it made my flesh crawl when I put my band upon it to help M. drag it out. We now called to "Bud" to bring my horse, and when he arrived we had quite a struggle to get it on him. Next morning we skinged him, and found that two buckshot and three turkey shot had entered just behind the foreshoulder and lodged against the skin just under the spine. I verily believe there was no more shot in the gan. We did not measure him, but the settlers suid he was "n big in." I still have his hide, dressed with the hair on, and doubtless prize it as highly as the Arrapatice limitan (referred to by Monmouth) did his.

Cooke county, Texas, January 1st, 1875.

A BEAVER DAY.

UR camp was located in a sheltered ravine, some twenty yards from a clear spring creek that wound along through the gorge before us, while just across its peebly channel the grante and marble ledges were plied skyward, streaked he grant there with the rarest colored lichens and mosses. The fir and the uslar, which seemed to be clinging for life to the marble beings, formed a striking contrast to the clear sugged heiges, formed a striking contrast to the clear might be used and above att in their magnificent proportions, humaling, it montraile adence, a sing that was clearly intenged with the heavy rour of the catamet in the distance.

In all respects our lucation had been sageclossly chosen in our limiting and dishing we had here successful, and our enjoyment was complete. We had scaled the theirs peaks, catching hazy glimpses of the far reaching with the warm Indian Summer noon-day sun as we scanned the warm Indian Summer noon-day sun as we scanned the rocks and rapids that lined the Sturgeon River, and hat not least, we still had in our hirder a generous supply of provisions and necessaries, together with grun and rod products—venisou, trout and partridges—already secured, and the wood and water of this be untiful location teemed with plenty more that could he readily added to our store when needed. Verily, it would seem that annel such eigenfant the model of the country of the past freedom from care, the clear, exhilatating mountain at door the country of the past freedom from care, the clear, exhilatating mountain at and bounteous fare had generated a spirir within us that made the masterly style of abordynal inactivity utterly out of the question, and so we planned for the morrow a visit to three beaver traps we had set a few days after locating our camp. Accordingly our lancheou, shooting and ishing tackle were packed, and, after an early breakfast, we wore under way. We had aftered the pand, and of one when the dam was repaired. The two remaining traps were set at the botton of the pond, and crowed to th

-"Now is the Winter of our Discontent."

Mish Gulture.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURISTS' ASSO-CIATION.

THE association resumed its session on Wednesday at the office of its Vice President, Mr. George S. Page, No 10 Warren street, Hon. R. B. Koosevelt in the chair. Amonz the gentlemen present were H. J. Reeder, Fishery Commissioner of Eastern Pennsylvania; T. B. Ferguson, Fishery Commissioner, Balthnore; Dr. William M. Hudson, Fisher v. Commissioner, Connecticut; M. C. Entmunds, Weston, Vt.; Grorge Shepard Page, B. F. Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; C. Van Winkle; Walter Arnold, Toronto, Ontario; Prof. Spuncer F. Balri, Washington; Dr. Milnor, United Bales Fishery Commissioner; Eugene G. Blackford; Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institute; A. S. Collins, I aledonia, N. Y.; Samuel Wilmot, Newcastle, Ontario; Seth Green, Rochester; A. G. Roorbeck: W. F. Parker, Meriden, Conn.; T. C. Banks, Charles Hallock, B. Phillips, Rudolph Hessel, Prof. Gill, Dr. Salter, N. Pyke, N. W. Park, Detroit; Charles B. Evarts, Vermont; C. H. Raymand, President of the Morris County Sportsman's Club: Prof. Heary Marton, Stevens Institute, Hoboken; Prof. Bickford, American Museum of Natural Histery.

The proceedings commenced with a recital by Mr. Reeder of his experiences with the two species of black hass known as salmoides and nigricans. A distinction had been made, he sald, with regard to the geographical location of these fish; the general impression being that the salmoides are found in Southern waters, while the nigricans are confined to Northern rivers. Careful examination has led him to the camelasian that this geographical distinction was a mistake, although the difference between the two kinds of huss was distinctly marked. Alluding to the scarcity of this fish in the waters of Pennsylvania, which had originally been stocked from the Potomac, he remarked that he seconnted for the circumstance in this way: In the early part of July, after the beds were prepared and when the spuwn was there, they had severe storms, which flooded the streams and carried down mud and various kinds of debris. Their theory was that the sediment

would be very likely to happen. That on the other hand, if the river had been overstocked it was possible that the natural supply of food being exhausted the fish had eaten

would he very likely to happen. That on the other hand, if the river had been overstocked it was possible that the natural supply of food being exhausted the fish had eaten their yrang.

Mr. Rreder thought the explanation was hardly sufficient, loasmach as there was a large quantity of minuows and other fish on which the bass could feed.

Prof. Baird made a brief statement as to the action of the United States Commission. Their operations, he said, had been principally connected with shad and salmon. Shad were quite plonty bind in the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, and they had been able to transfer a large number of fish to the West. The aggregate distribution was between two and three millions, some of which were carried to Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsia, Iowa, Minnesota, and Massachusetts. The German Government had forwarded them 250,000 eggs of the Rhine salmon through Mr. Hessel, but nearly all of them died, and in the same wa their attempt to Introduce American shad into German waters had also failed. The eggs were forwarded in charge of Mr. Mather and Mr. Anderson, but after eleven days they slid died. The salmon stations in California and in Maine land, Prof. Baird saib, been considerably enlarged. About 6,000,000 of eggs and been taken in the McCloud River, of which 1,000,000 or thereabout had been turned into the Saenamento River. About 2,500,000 of California salmon of hast year's production were now in the streams for which they were intended. The Back-port settlement, he captained, had also been more successful than usual.

Air. Green, in reterring to the failure of the New York Commission to carry the shad to Germany, stated that the boxes in which the eggs were placed were made of tin and zinc, which is not reterring to the failure of the New York Commission to carry the shad to Germany, stated that the hadding of whitefish for 135 days by the use at cold water and ace, when necessary, and the occurred to him [Mr. Reeder] that this system might be made effective in the tanasportation of his across the

It with ice.

The subject of establishing an aquarium in New York, on the principle of that at Brighton, was introduced by Mr. Eagene G. Blatchtord. He represented that the study of ichthyology was attended with difficulty, and arged that an oppartunity should be given for observing the habits of Lsh an their natural element. This matter had been advocated in the Times, Appeton's Journal, and Foigest and Stokem, and, in the hope that it would be favorably enterlained, he would present a resolution on the subject. The them moved a resolution expressing in effect the belief of the rish Cultinists' Association that an aquarium in the city at New York would be a great benefit to science generally, and ienthyology in particular, and giving its lavorable countenance to any public or private measure in that direction.

direction.

Mr. Wurd, of Appicton's Journal, said that having heard that Mr. Saville Kent had severed his connection with the Brighton Aquarimu, he wrote to Mr. Kent with the view of getting his opinion as to the establishment of an aquarium in Central Park. He [Mr. Ward] thought if they could obtain Mr. Kent's services, and the indorsement of the public, the matter would be tairly in the way of progress. The idea he had in his mind was to agitate the question in New York so that some gentleman might be willing to come forward and endow an aquarium building

in Central Park. The financial panic then intervened, and everybody was calculating what money he had to keep rather than what he had to spend. As far as he knew, there was no special scheme on foot.

Prof. Baird thought a stock company would he desirable as well as profitable, although it would be more desirable that it should be one of the public institutions of the city. The stocking of such an aquarium would he a very simple matter. He would willingly give the use of all his trawls, nets, etc., used in his coast work, and could furnish un abundance of specimens. The Central Park anthorities, he helieved, would facilitate the matter by every means in their power, and other attractions might be added to the aquarium.

Mr. B. Phillips, in advocating the establishment of an

their power, and other nuractions might be added to the aquarium.

Mr. B. Phillips, in advocating the establishment of an aquarium, referred also to some of the discussions which had occurred the previous day in relation to the impregnation of water to such an extent as to after the character or flavor of fish. This appeared to him to be an abstract science, something in the nature of the dilettanteism of pisciculture. His friend, Mr. Blackford, however, in asking for an aquarium, only asked for what would be of the greatest possible utility in the study of icthyology.

Mr. Blackford's resolution was unanimously adopted by the association.

colture. His friend, aft. Billekter, what would be of the greatest possible utility in the study of icthyology.

Mr. Blackford's resolution was unanimously adopted by the association.

Mr. Wilmot, of Ontario, Canada, read an interesting collatement from reports which he had submitted to the Canadian Legislature on the subject of fish culture. He divided his statement into three parts. First, he insisted on the enaetment of judicious protective laws; then he answered the question, which he said was frequently asked by the skeptical, as to why fish should be produced by nrtificial means instead of allowing them to breed in the natural way, and lastly he pointed out the way in which the nrtificial process obviated the numerous difficulties which he set the natural breeding of fish. After referring to the general importance of piscienture, he strongly urged the necessity of legislatures making laws for their protection during certain seasons of the year, especially during the close or spawning season. The sea fisheries, he said, did not require the same protection as those inland. On the subject of natural and artificial breeding of fish, he took the sulmon as an example, pointed out the way in which the spawn was deposited in the natural process, showed the various ways in which the eggs were destroyed, such as failure in impregnation, attacks by fish insects, aquatic hirds, etc., and contended that not more than one per cent, ever come to be mature fish. On the other hand, he showed that from the care taken in the artificial process, and the way in which the eggs were protected from danager of all kinds, the percentage was more than seventy-five or eighty per cent.

A resolution was here introduced with the view of binding fish culturists to sell spawn at certain rates, for the purpose of uniformity of prices; but most of the members of the association were opposed to it, and it was directed to he laid on the table.

Mr. Green submitted some remarks on the subject of restocking our used up streams. He commenced f

ment would possibly assist. Black and oswego has almost wall eyed pike he suggested as the proper food for inland waters.

Dr. G. H. Colton Salter, for many years United States consul at various ports in China, cutertained the association with a recital of some of his experiences with the fish aud fishing in that kingdom. In a country so deusely populated as China, where for ages the ingenuity of man had been tested to the atmost in supplying the wants of the pipulation, it was but reasonable to suppose that the science of pisciculture had attained a high degree of perfection. Some of their fish are not dissimilar to our own. The samit is identical with our shad, and the Doctor had eaten them on the Yang-Tsze, 1,000 miles from its mouth. The large lakes of Ting-ting and the Poyang, communicating directly with the Yang Tsze, afforded excellent fishing and breeding grounds.

Prof. Gill, of the Smithsonian Institute, furnished the association with a scientific discourse concerning the divisions of the various families of fishes found in American waters. With reference to the matter first brought forward by Mr. Reciler as to the geographical distinction of the species of bass known as the sulmoides and nigricans, he said that in his experiences the latter were found even further South than the sulmoides.

During the day several oil paintings from nature of trout, satmon trout, California salmon, and grayling (the work of Mr. Robert Wiseman) were exhibited.

After some formal resolutions, the tbanks of the association were tendered to Mr. Page and the other members of his firm for placing the room at the disposal of the society. The meeting then adjourned.

-The pressure upon our columns this week prevents us from publishing a report which we have on hand of a lecture delivered by Hon, Theodore Lyman, State Flsh Commirsioner of Massachusetts, last week, before the Massachusetts Anglers' Association.

We have also some valuable official communications relating to fish culture in Switzerland and Austria, prepared especially for Forest and Stream by Mous. Edward Guyer, of Zurich, which we shall print next week.

A letter from Mr. N. W. Clark, of Northville, Michigan,

will receive our notice.

-Mr. H. L Leonard, of Bangor, has just returned from his trip to Sebec lake, whence he took 200,000 salmon eggs from the Bucksport hatching works. Mr. Leonard has charge of the hatching house at Sebec, and states that the transfer was entirely successful.

MEETING OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

MEETING OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

THE first annual meeting of the Fish Commissioners of the various States was held Thursday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among those present were Professor S.F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington; E. M. Stillwell and Henry O. Stanley, of Mainc; A. C. Fifteld, of New Hampshire; M. C. Edmunds, of Vermout; E. A. Brackett, of Massachusetts; Wm. M. Hudson, R. J. Pike, and James A. Bill, of Connecticut; J. H. Burden, of Rhode Island; R. R. Roosevelt, of New York; J. P. Clark, of Michigan; B. P. Howell, G. C. Anderson, J. R. Shotwell, of New Jersey; H. J. Reeder, of Pennsylvania. There were also present: C. G. Atkius, of Maine; T. B. Ferguson, of Marylaud. Sanuel Wilmot, from Ontario, Associate Fish Commissioner of Cunada, represented that Dominion in the conference. Annong others present, not members, were Mr. Milner, and Professor Gill, of the Smithsonian Institute. The editors of Foneer and Smithsonian Institute. The editors of the purpose of devising means of co-operation; that through discussion of tishing interests more knowledge of the subject might be disseminated and that the Commissioners might be better known to each other and with the plans of the different States.

Dr. J. W. Milner read a long paper summarizing the present condition of pisciculture and giving suggestion for the most effective action looking to a restoration of the fisheries. He considered that the extension of railroads throughout the country had opened much more extensive markets, that the enterprise of dealers in finding new sources of trade had increased the demand, and that fishermen, incited thereby, had greatly improved their nets and given increased energy to their occupation. Besides the increased capture of fishes for food the establishment of industrial enterprises in the vicinity of streams had acted to decrease the supply, through a pollutio

It was suggested that the question of legislation be referred to Professor Baird, with another suggestion that the proposed action take the shape of a memorial to the Senate in relation to international waters between Canada and the United States, and be submitted to the Commissioners for their signatures.

Professor Baird said that there were two parts to such a movement; one related to legislation, the other to joint action in the matter of hatching. If his appropriation from Congress was sufficient, Professor Baird would not hesitate to join hands at once in a fish propagating measure with the Canadian authorities.

Commissioner Edmunds introduced the following resolution, to be presented to the Congress of the United States:

Commissioner Edmunds introduced the following resolution, to be presented to the Congress of the United States: Whereas, There is a great decrease in the supply of food fishes of our sea coast and in the international waters on our northern frontier, therefore be it resolved that the Fish Commissioners of the several States humbly petition your hoursalle body to take some action in relation thereto.

Prof. Baird suggested that his name should not be introduced in the matter, the menorial standing hy itself. He thought it was only necessary to draw up the menorial in the usual form, asking Congress to consider suitable laws for the protection and multiplication of the fishes on the northern border. The motion was then carried, and the Convention adjourned subject to Prof. Baird's call, the place of meeting to be named by him.

The Maine State Association for the Preservation of Fish was incorporated last week, with John II. Kimball, Bath, President; Wm. S. Badger, Augusta, Vice President; J. W. Clapp, Secretary and Treasurer; a board of fifteen directors, also a committee of three, were elected. The annual meeting of the association is to be held at Augusta on the third Friday of January each year.

—A dispatch from Sioux City, dated February 2d, reports that on the morning of that day Fish Commissioner Charles Haines deposited 5,000 young California salmon in Floyd River, and intends putting the same number in the Big Sioux. Both rivers empty into the Missourl within the city limits

—Messrs. E. M. Stilwell, and H. O. Stanley, of Dixfield, have been reappointed as Fish Commissioners of Maine. Both gentlemen bave proved very zealous and efficient.

-At the close of the late exhibition of the Mass. Poultry Association at Boston, Mr. Fred. Mather was presented with an elegant silver mounted fishing rod by Bradford and Authory, dealers in fishing tackle, &c., for his fine display of fish and fish culture.

POISONING AND OBSTRUCTING THE WATERS.

[From Proceedings of American Fish Culturists' Association.]

BY FRED, MATHER

From Proceedings of American Fish Culturists Association.

BY FRED. MATHER.

FROM all over the land there is a murniur of complaint about the pollution of our creeks and rivers by manufacturing companies, dyeing establishments, saw mills, and the like; and while the General Government, States, and individuals are working to restock our nearly exhausted rivers, lakes, and streams, this pollution is allowed to go on unbeeded and unchecked.

The murnur is gradually getting louder, and will ere long, we hope, reach the cars of our legislators in a tone loud enough to attract their Inmediate attention

The flowing waters, and the large lakes are part of our public domain, and no man, or hody of men, should be allowed to defile them; yet it has been done almost without protest for years past, and will continue to be practiced for years to come, unless the attention of the people is called to it in a manner that shows to them that their vital interests are affected by it, and that the efforts of their Fish Commissioners, who are trying to increase their supply of food, are being continually thwarted by the greed of a few men, who, to save themselves the expense of draining their polsonous refuse into the soil, where it might be rendered harmless in Nature's laboratory, make severs of our brooks and rivers. So also the dweller ou small streams is cut off from his supply of fish, which have all ways ascended his brook, by the miller who has just built a dum across it lower down. The State of New York has a law covering the latter case, but it needs enforcing sauly. It provides that "every person building or maintaining a dam upon any of the dividal waters of this State, which dam is higher than two feet, shall likewise build and maintain during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November, for the purpose of the passage of fish, a shuiceway shall be protected on each side by an apron at least one foot in height, to confine the water therein."

The penalty for non compliance with this act is \$25 for e

The last clause emasculates the whole section, and makes a mockery of all legislation on the subject. I have seen the dead fish in the bayous (or creeks as they are improperly called) below Albany on the west side of the Hudsou from the refuse of the Analine works, which came in through the city sewers.

It is a light matter to poison a large river like the Hudson, and do it thoroughly from end to end, a fact that we may be devoutly thrankful for; but in times of low water in that river I have no doubt that the baleful influence of Albany's dye and chemical works extends to the shad hitching grounds, ten miles below.

In the report of the Maine Fishery Commission for 1873, page 13, they say, in speaking of the shad fishery on the Kennebee:—

In the report of the Maine Fishery Commission for 1873, page 13, they say, in speaking of the shad fishery on the Kennebee:—

"A careful exploration by Mr. Brown for the spawning ground of the shad at Topsham and Brunswick discovered that they had been driven from their old haunts by the refuse turned into the river by the Perkins paper mill."

Last season while at Holyoke, Mass., I made a few enquiries to learn if possible to what extent, if any, the shad grounds on the Councetieut were affected by the refuse of the mills immediately above, and on the same side of the river with them. Being then engaged in transporting shad fry from there to the tributuries of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, for the United States Fish Commission, I had no opport mily to investigate the effect of the poisons, but developed the following facts in regard to their amount. Just below the great dam, and within five hundred feet of the fishway, are three large factories the first of these is the Carew Paper Company; second, the Hampshire Paper Company; third, the Glasgow Gingham Company. The first two discharge from one to two tons of chloride of lime per day, each; while the amount of dye stuffs, etc., emptied into the river by the latter will probably make the entire amount of villainous ingredients, foot up to between four and five tons per day of chloride of lime, acids, and dye stuff. The fishery and spawning grounds are about half a mile below, in a hend where the greater portion of this unust be earried. This, in connection with from thirty to forty mills on the other side of the river, which are discharging (or were in July last) into the canals, or river, the same substances in greater or less quantity, must have a terrible effect upon the fish, especially those yet in the embryo stage.

A well informed angler says: mbryo stage.

A well informed angler says:—

"They say that fish that are poisoned with chloride of ling weather."

lime will recover; but it is not so, except perhaps in very slight cases. There is so much water in the Connecticut that a large fash may get out of a poisoned streak in a short time, but not such development of the water. That the substances mentioned new imperiaps several time, but not such that one water. That the substances mentioned not seem period of the consideration, is the amount of such poison as compared to speak, by vordinary sewage from cities I am not prepared to speak, by vordinary sewage into factories using dyeling and bleachline chemicals. That this is regarded as poisonous to fish in England is evident by the following stricle from "Land and Water" of Nov. 14th, 1874—

"Crax River Pollution.—Vague rumors have reached me (not through an exactly official channel) that the sewage now running into the Cray is to be carried in a sewer or sewers to an outfall about two miles north of Dartford. Now, though I am in no way connected with, and have no claim to the attention of, the sanitary suthorities who have the condition of the contract of the probable that this bill will deal with mouths an every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to believe that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to be clieve that Parlianent will pass a comis every reason to be clieve that pass and the pass of the pa

Another writer in the same paper says:

"The surface of our rivers appear as if covered with oil or other fat substance. May this not be caused by the manures now put on the land, making the fish so shy and timin! It would be worth the while of our Fishery Commissioners to inquire Into it while at the pollutious inquiry."

This subject is new to us, but is well worthy our attention. So far, we have bent our energies to producing this in vast numbers, with but little consideration of the many delicate conditions necessary to their future growth; and, in my opinion, if the rivers were as pure to-day as when our forefathers landed on Plymouth Rock, there would now be the same immense shoals of salmon, shad and alewives ascending our rivers that there were then, multiplied tenfold by our methods of artificial propagation.

FISH PORTRAITS .- At the Fish Culturists' meeting last week Mr. Robert R. Wiseman, of Utica, exhibited four exquisite oil portraits of fish, painted from life at the Caledonian Huteb House, now under the supervision of A. S. Collins, Esq., who rendered him very material assistance. They represented the salmon, salmon trout, speckled trout and grayling. The latter was an object of much interest, and, we learn, secured several orders for copies. Mr. Wiseman is a naturalist as well as artist, and has devoted much time and attention to the study of fish and game

-Seth Green regards the instinct of salmon fry to return to their native streams, as an insuperable obstacle to the successful introduction of Pacific salmon into eastern waters-which remains to be proved.

-It is said that a benevolent lady up town, who is a compositor's wife, Intends presenting each of the printers in the city with a pair of woolen mittens, so that they can have warm fingers and pick up the type better this freez-

Matural Historn.

GREAT FOSSIL BIRDS FOR CENTRAL

THROUGH the favor of Mr. C. F. Holder, of the Museum of Natural History at Central Park, to whom our readers have been indebted for valuable and entertaining articles relating to the great fossil kird of New Zealand, called the "moa," we have been furnished with a photograph of the collection of skeletons as they stood in their section at the Canterbury Museum, at Christ Churck, New Zealand, from which we reproduce in our engraving this Zcaland, from which we reproduce in our engraving this week all their anatomical features, together with such adjacent objects as will enable us to comprehend the gigantle size of these hirds. We learn also from Mr. Holder that involces have been received at the Central Park Museum, advising of the shipment to New York of those self same skelctons, and they are now on route.



About a year since Dr. Haast, the director of Canterbury Museum, Christ Church, New Zeahand, communicated with the trustees of the American Museum in Central Park with reference to the exchange of specimens of auturul history. He sent a list of species of the remarkable fossil birds that had lately been found near their colony, and intimated a desire to part with certain duplicates by exchange. The British Museum were advised of the opportunity us well; but the American Museum "stood not on the order of going," but went at once, and cubical a telegram to New Zealand direct, saying:—"Wo will take Consequently the New World Museum is alone in possession of the most extraordinary collection of fossils yet brought to the eye of science, excepting those retained at New Zealumi. It is expected that the birds will urrive here in the course of a few weeks, as they were shipped about the middle of December. The invoice gives the following items. In ten cases are contained as follows:—

No. 1 contains complete skeleton of Dinornis munimus, No. 2 contains complete skeleton of Melonornis datiformis, No. 3 contains complete skeleton of Egypapteryx rheides, No. 4 contains complete skeleton of Dinornis gracitis, No. 5 contains complete skeleton of Egypapteryx gravis, No. 6 contains complete skeleton of Palaptoryx gravis, No. 7 contains complete skeleton of Melonornis castarious.

No. 8 contains complete skeleton of Palaploryx elophan-

topus.
Nos. 9 and 10 contain separate bones of all the above species, and those of Dinoruis ingens, D struthioides, and D. robustus, Aptornis didiformis, and Harpagornis Moorei.

The complete skeletons are very handsomely mounted, and so arranged that they may be readily taken apart for study or transportation.

There are enumerated with the specimens not complete: bones of all the species, young as well as adult-the tra-cheal wings, stones taken from the region of the stomach,

cheal wings, stones taken from the region of the stonach, several diseased hones, etc., etc. It will be seen that there are here five distinct species (eight specimens) complete as skeletons, besides five other species less perfect.

We have already given a detailed account of the discovery of these birds In former numbers of Forest and Stream. It is interesting, but this connection, to know that the eggs of a great bird of this family bave bet u found in Mahagascar. A east of one in the American Museum, Control Park, measures fourteen inches in length. Central Park, measures fourteen inches in length.

-A Staten Island correspondent states that in feeding pound from he finds they prefer raw beef to worms, glass-hoppers, or anything else, and argues that anglers will therefore do well to use beef for bait in fishing for trout,

FLUKES IN DEERS' LIVERS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1875.

PRILADELPHIA, February 12, 1875.

Entror Forzet and Stream:—
"Pacific" does an injustice to your intelligent correspondent "J. II.
B." whom I know to be, as you remark, a close observer. His discovery that the billiary ducts of the deer are infested with "flokes" idistorna hepaticum, or fusciola hepaticul) is a most interesting and valuable one. It has been dealed by some veterinary surgeous that this parasite is indigenous or even exists in this country, and that our sheep could not be infosted with it, except through imported subjects. But I have detected it in my own sheep, in which it existed as an accompaniment of the rot, and I have also found it in a flock at Babylon, L. I. Now that it has been found in our nitive deer (and I expend it will also be found present in the fiver of the indiclope as well, and probably in that of the Rocky Mountain sheep); the fact that it is more widely prevalent among our sheep than has been supposed or admitted, may be recounted for. The discovery is of great interest, not only to sportsmen, naturalists, and veterlnary surgeous, but to farmers, who are very much concerned in the knowledge that it is indigenous, and their flocks may be subject to it wherever deer, antelope, rabbilis, or butters of the "flokes."

That there is no more deadly disease than that known as the "flower rot" or the "rot" to which sheep are subject, makes it very important for us to know as much as possible of the natural history of the parasite to which the disease is attributed, or by which it is always secompaned. Sportsmen should all be close and necurate observers, for they have many opportunities of gathering valuable facts in natural history. Neverthele-s, there are very few who can tell you have many teeth a deer bas upon the lower jaw more than the upper, or whether the deer bas in gall bieder or not. How few, too, ever search the viscera of the animals they kill for parasitos.

RE-ANIMATION OF FROZEN FISH.

RE-ANIMATION OF FROZEN FISH.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 18;5.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream!—
Noticing remarks in your sense of Feb. 11th on Suspended Animatian by Freezing, I would say, I am in the against measurement in this city, and have opportunities to observe this phenomenon. During a severe cald spell, which insted from Saturday until Threeday, I had enspended in my show whidow a small globe, containing about a half pint of water and a small gold fish. Upon opening the store on Monday morning I funnd the water frozen solid, with the fish lying on list side on the bultom of the globe. It remained to this condition till Threeday noon, when the ice having melted, it regained its equilibrium and swam about with its accusioned activity. This happened since with the same fish, in the same globe, and in the same situation; and today it swims about as neual. I have long been familiar with the fact of the undergoing suspended autmation, and furnish these details for the substaction of your correspondent A. H. Mowry. Yours truly,

[We have several letters to print on this subject,—Ed.]

DAVENPOUT, MASSACHUSETTS, February 2, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A few days since a bald or white-headed eagle, (Halicelus leucocephalus,) was shot at Rowley, Mass., by Edward Richardson. A slight description of these birds may not be out of pluce; they are large and powerful, with a strong curved beak and sharp claws; their plumage is of a deep brown, with the exception of the head and tail, which are white. These brautitul birds are occasionally seen soaring in wide sweeping circles far above, though no motion of the wings is visittle; they rise higher and higher till lost from view. They seltom breed, except in retired spots near the sea or other large body of water, where they build a bulky nest of large sticks, twigs, sea-weed and moss, which is nearly flat, and is generally placed in the fork of a dend tree. Instances are recorded of their breeding far inland. J. A. Allen says that "this species sometimes breeds on Mount Tom, almost twenty miles north of Springfield, Mass." These birds are rare in New England. There are one or two fine specimens in the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, at Salem, which were shot in Essex County.

CALAIS, Me., February 1, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In reading Nimrod's account of the white bread eagle catching his own

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In reading Nimrod's account of the white head eagle catching his own that (which, by the way, is not uncommon, I was reminded how one well fishing for himsell, instead of letting the fish hawk do his fishing, and caught a Trivar, or something worse. Two fishermen were attending their wells on our river, when they observed a white band engle strike something upon the surface of the water, and the same lettant it gave a scream of distress, and with outstretched wings it was most suddenly laken under the water. After fall ten minutes, it appeared upon the surface appearently lifeless. It was taken into the bost, and after a time begin to show signs of life; in about an hour it stood upon its feet, was brought to me and kept allve thirty-two days, in which time it nevar partock of a morsel of food, although supplied with abnodance, and after so long a fact it appeared errorg and well, and its body is fulle plump. The fishermen could not tell what the eagle caught, or what caught the eagle—possibly a large seal. Yours truly,

Geo. A. Boardman.

Nowman Propert and Stream:

Noticing "L. W. L.'s" communication in regard to the Corythus Enucleator, I would say that about once in they enrist they are quite plenty here; at other times quite rare. I shot thirden one day recently, and so is my usual custom, examined the contents of their slomachs, and found they contained pine hads exclusively, although shot amongst birches. I have seen them among spruce, but never saw them enting the hads. Will E. D., of Montreal, please give a more defaulte description of the shid described by him in your last issue? Most respectfully,

G. W. Cuttedner.

The Lennel.

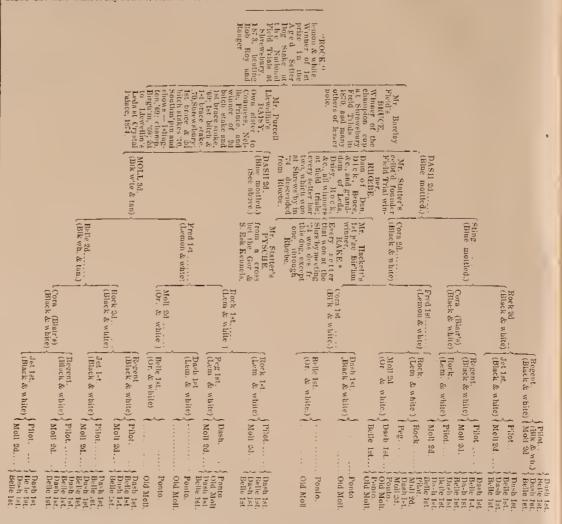
ROCK'S PEDIGREE.-We publish to-day the perigree of Mr. Luther Adams' celebrated dog "Rock," recently arrived on this side of the Atlantic, and whose history was given some weeks ago in this journal. The pedigree of Mr. Hackett's first prize Birminghum setter Rake, a descendant of this same strain, was printed in our issue of January 21st, and is therefore omitted here

KENTUCKY BENCH Show .- The first unnual exhibition and fournament of the Kentucky State Sportsmen's Asso-clation will be held at Paris, Ky., May 18th, 19th, and 20th— prizes for class shooting and bench show of setters and pointers. We shall print programme and rules in our next

-A letter from Mr. E. W. Hope, of Riverside, La Grange, Missouri, renewing his challenge, will appear next week.

PEDIGREE OF FIELD TRIAL SETTER DOG "ROCK."

"ROCK" was bred by Barclay Field, Mark Lane, London; Imported and owned by Luther Adams, Roston. This strain of select has clear pedicree extending back for more than eighty years through the Lavernck blood, and has now the most successful prize winners at shows and field trials of any strain of setter in threat Britain.



GENTLEMEN'S SPORTING KENNEL OF NEW YORK

THE idea of establishing a kennel for the gentlemen sportsmen of New York originated with Dr. Strachan, of this city, and is supported by Messrs, Bennett, Dong las, and Lamson, gentlemen whose wealth and enterprise give fair promise of developing it into something of which American sportsmen may be proud. Dr. L. has been long known as the promoter of fine breeds of pointers and setters, some of which were imported to this country by the late Sir Frederick Bruce, the British minister, who was an enthusiastic sportsman. The Doctor has done a great deal in past years in a privale way to advance the interest in in past years in a privale way to advance the interest in fine breeds of dogs. His dogs have never been in the market, although perhaps he has given away to gentlemen sportsmen a large number of very valuable specimens, and claims to have some of the finest pointers and setters in the country in his possession. Of late they have increased to such a number that the plan of starting a gentleman's breeding kennel was suggested by bim, and the aforesaid gentlemen readily took up the scheme; the chief object being to breed upon scientific principles, and by enreful being to breed upon scientific principles, and by careful selections to establish strains of dogs which cannot be improved in any country. A systematic book of pedigrees will be kept, and no dogs allowed to live or go from the kennel not likely to bring credit npou it. The object will not be to sell dogs, but after a time there will always be a few surplus dogs, by which the public may benefit.

The kennel is to be situated in Orange county, under the care of Dr. Strachan's trainer, and subchristed shot. Deals

care of Dr. Struchan's trainer and celebrated shot, Dock Stuntt, whose fame in woodcraft untl as a breaker of dogs about thirty, including five separate strains of setters and pointers, amongst them Mr. Bennett's black, tan, and white brace of Gordon setters, for which he paid \$1,000 in gold brack, the setters and the brack of in England. The bitch has at present a beautiful litter of half a dozen puppies

IMPORTING AND INBREEDING

Boston, Feb. 8th, 1875.

Eniton Fonest and Stream:— The perusal of not article in last weeks' "Sportsman," printed from Burgess' Book on Dogs, which is in press, bas suggested a query to my mind which I think you are able to give an answer to, namely, whether the practice of inbreeding to the extent to which it is done by the best English dog fanciers, and notably by Mr. Laverack, bas not been carried about as far as is advisable. It was the careful consideration of the Laverack bitch Fairy's pedigree that raised the doubt in my mind as to whether a new strain would not improve the stock.

The pedigree of this bitch, imported and owned by Mr. Raymond, is given in full for eight generations, or rather stretly speaking for six; but the breeding of some of the dogs who appear in the list, or rather first generation of this pedigree, is carried back two generations further, in the accompanying pedigree of "Pride of the Border." From this pedigree it appears that Parry runs right back for eight generations, to the same two—namely Ponto and Old Moll.

Take the case of ber grandam, Bell 2d; her dam and sire were own brother and sister, i.e., Rock 2d and Cora, cut of Jet 1st, by Regent; so that in-

stead of fear grandparents, she only had two, and they were brother and sister, nor of Mail'2d by Pilot, so that Betle only had two great-grandparents Instead of eight, and her great-grandparents, being brother and sister, her great-great-grandparents instead of eight, and her great-grandparents, being brother and sister. Her wook ing Dash 1st and Bell 1st, who lastly were brother and sister by Ponto, out of Old Moll—these last representing what, without any in-breeding, would have been thirty-two great great-great grandparents.

The tamily of his bitch Fairy carried back eight generations, which without in-breeding should consist of 255 individuals, does, In John of fact, coasist of mischere, viz.—Ponto, Old Moll, Moll, 2nd and 34; Pilot, Rock, 1st and 2nd; Peg, Dash 1st and 2nd; Bell, 1st and 2nd; Regent, Jet, Cora, 1st and 2nd; String and Patry. Now, without wishing to et my opinion against that of men who have made a study and occupation of this matter, it does seem to met that in this case in-breeding has been carried, I will not say too far, but far enough, and I think that if were fortunate enough to own such dogs as Pairy and Pride of the Boder, who is about the same descent, I should try very hard to find eomething worthy of being crossed with them.

There is no fact in medical science beiter established by etalisde carefully collected by good observers, than that the progeny of blood activity of the stock. It is will known, also, that a single pair of goats or rubbits, and that form of low viladity and imperfect untrition which is known ses erofula. On the other hand, I know that describe hand a problem, and that form of low viladity and imperfect untrition which is known ses occolad. On the other hand, I know that describe has seen on the depreciation in the quality of the stock a pond, but are these not the two extremes, and is it not probable that is use of higher in the animal scale and approach for the men and the seanch and the such a pair of thoroughbred Laveracks, there will be very apt to be

P. S -Since writing the above, I see that very strong ground is taken

againsi "Incestuous breeding," at least 83 far as the horse goes, in an editorial article in the Turf, Field and Farm of last Friday.

[The views our correspondent advances in regard lo im rted dogs, and the inbreeding of setters and pointers ported dogs, and the inbreeding of selfers and pointers, will be sustained by skillful experienced sportsmen. The rough heavy covers of this country require a more rugged dog than such as are generally imported from England where inbreeding is, in our opinion, often carried to too great an extent. We have on several occasions, however, succeeded in getting out from England and Ireland, and have seen in the hands of others, some exceedingly valuahave seen in the hands of others, some exceedingly valuable stock dogs which, crossed with our native stock, produce strong ranged stylish dogs, able to stand any amount of work they may be called upon to do. We are fully convinced after over forty years experience that we have strains of setters in this conutry, the Gildersleeves for instance, which have been kept pure, and these dogs crossed with some of those recently imported would produce such stock as is required for our shooting.]

DROPPING TO SHOT.

Entron Forest and Stream:

In Capitain Bogurdus' excellent summary of forty years of field sports, I find the first objection that I have ever met with in print, or from any sportsman, to the almost universal practice of requiring the heatest and excited dog in come to a down charge at the shot. Sportsmen will by more maily to accept his conclusions as correct when it is more generally known among them that one of the marching regulations of the British troops in India forbids any man lying down in the sanshine during the mid day half; the fearful prevalence of smistroke occurring during the very hours of test, before this regulation was enforced, was its cause.

The sportsman knows that game thrown on the ground hecomes tained much earlier than when hung at some moderate beight above in. The intense rays of the san in the clear dry air of our and prairies seldom raise the temperature of the air above 110° or 113°, but the ground subjected for hours without shelter or escape to these rays will force up the thermometer to 140°—perhaps even higher. Now, the dog lying ou this hexleit couch, exposed to these same rays, is very much in the same coudillon as the Eastern shad or Western while fish, when lumnd to the heated plank and set apright before the sportsman's lire. This, a simple philosophical fact, explains the reasons of the effects which bave led Capitalis Bogardas to his just conclusions. The practice, humiless perhaps, maler the watery skies and upon the grassy ments of England, from which we got the custom, is fatal on Western prairies, and probably throughout most of the contry over which our sportsman follow their game. It is a singular Instance of the persistence of a custom transplanted to a country into which it should inver have made entrance.

M. C. M.

SEAL.—What can I do to prevent the hair of my seller from coming ont? It starts bad, and makes the folks lots of extra nork in the house. If you can inform me of a remedy I think you will do much to advance "doggy!" relfare and reap many thinks from the ladles, who often are obliged in cold weather to have them in the house.

Ans.—Keeping your seller to

Ans.-Keeping your setter too much in a warm place causes his hair to fall off.

causes his hair to fall off.

J. J. S., New Brighton, Pr. —I have a valuable pointer dog, affecen months old. He bind the distemper last May, of which I thought he was cirred. I hunted him nearly every day during the scason, und he appeared lively and ireli, and is so yet, with the exception of eyes bloodshot, and scratches as though be had flens, but has wone. I used castile soan and acetate of lead as a ivash, but does not seem to do much good. Can you adrise a remedy? If a flue bred litted have pups to a cur dog und should be afterwards bred to a good dog, would the offspring be of any account? I received a pointer pup of good stock, but I notice he has very large fore feet which are webbed; is it not something antisum?

Aus—1st. Keep your pointer in a confortable clean place.

Intege fore feet which are webbed; is it not something unusual?

Aus—1st. Keep your pointer in a comfortable clean place, feed very little ment, feed corn bread or mush, and give him a tra spoon full of done of sulphur two or three times a week. 2d. Yes, but in the best kennels in England such bitches are sometimes discarded from the kennel. 3d. A ponter pup with such feet we would not consider worth breaking.

Sakono, Bergen Point.—I have a valuable selfer what seems to be affected with pula in his head and left ear, which I think to be canker. He will shake his head frequently, and violently scratch the same of two with his hind paws immercifully. The reason why I am interest is, he shows no signs of pain when the ear is squeezed near its root, and seems inther to enjoy il. I can discover nothing musual about his head or inside of the enr. He has been troubled about three weeks. By giving me your upinion and what I shall do to relieve him, you will confer a great favor upon one of your earliest subscribers.

Ans.—Your setter, in all probability is effected with con-

Ans.—Your setter, in all probability is effected with con-ker. Dissolve 20 grains of sulplante of copper in 8 oz. water, and work some of the solution into the ear effected as well as you can, three or four times, and a cure will be likely to be effected.

CHALLENGE CUP.- We offer for competition a silver cup for the best pair of setter puppies—dog and bitch—under nine months of age. Puppies to be shown at this office on Wednesday next February 24th at midday. We would respectfully ask the following gentlemen to act as judges: Hornce Smith, Theo. Morford, A. Gubner, R. Robinson, George Lamphenr, Eugene H. Shorb, and Fred. S. Undertill

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—A special meeting of the Blooming Grove Park Association was held Saturday, Feb-13th, at No. 37 Park Row, Col. Sanders D. Bruce, President, in the chair,

The objects of the niceling were briefly stated to be the discussion of arrangements for the coming season, and proposed disposition of shares for leited for non-payment of

posed disposition of shares for leited for non-payment of annual dues.

A committee was appointed to attend the annual election at the Park in March, and the nomination of officers for the eusning year was unade.

A communication from Prof. Vauger, of Switzerland, on the introduction of a new species of large brook trout, was read by Mr. F. S. Giles, and the Secretary directed to communicate with Prof. Baird on the subject.

Mr. Hallock offered some suggestions respecting the sowing of wild rice in the lakes.

From the report of the Secretary it appears that the introduction of black bass into the lakes has been very successful. The herd of deer was increased by eight fawns last Spring. The Blooming Grove stream has been restocked with trunt, and new works commenced. Ruffed grouse are ahundant. The paths from the lake to the club house have been grailed and trained.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the annual dinner, and the meeting adjourned.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY

Trout (black bass), Dram (two species), Klugfish, Striped Bass,

-Fish in Market.-The continued cold weather has operated to make fish dearer than they were last week. Codfish have advanced to 15 cents per pound; blue fish are worth the same price; haddock, 12 cents; salmon front, 20 cents; white fish, 20 cents; smelts, 20 cents; sheepshrad from Charleston, 28 cents; sea bass, 20 cents; shad, 40 to 60 cents; hallbut, 20 to 25 cents, stripped bass, 30 cents; ecls, 25 cents; turbot, 25 cents.

-Fishing for bass is proving a profitable pastime at Prekskill just now.

-The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of salmon fishing privileges to lease in the river Romaine, district of Gaspe, Cunnda. The fish there run as high as fifty pounds weight, and the river is one of the must accessible and itesirable to be offered. We will give any information on application. The chance should be jamped at.

We would also call attention to the salmon leases advertised by Mr. Whitcher, the Fishery Commissioner of Canada. The demand for these rivers can be estimated by the fact that only fourteen leases are advertised this year against thirty-seven last year. In the course of a year or two leases will command a premium; and as they may run for nine years, it will be well for our anglers to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered.

-The Cape Ann Advertiser notices a pelition to repeal the law providing for an Inspector General of fish, on the ground that he is useless, and a tax upon the lausiness. It says a deputy fish inspector's brand on mackerel had some significance, and the buyer could frely upon it in the purchase and selling of fish, without opening the packages. That time has gone by now, as the brands are counterfeited by dealers south and west, the fish oftentimes repacked, by dealers softh and west, the list oftentimes repacked, and poorer qualities substituted in barrels branded the best. The office has become a sineeure, mixed up with polities, and given to men who know nothing of the business. As a class, those engaged in the mackerel and pickled fish business are hourst and pains taking, but it is very difficult to the class ratio problem. cult to counterbalance the other class who make it a business to defraud.

The number of fishing arrivals at Gloucester for the week ending February 11th, was twelve-four from Grand Bunks, two from La Have, one from Western Banks, four herring catgoes from Forture Bay, and one from New Branswick. The number of halibut brought in was 135,000 codfish 70,000. Halibut has sold at \$12 and 10½ per cwt. Codfish \$2. The cold weather has since closed up the harbor, and seriously interferes with the operations of the shore fishing fleet and the sailing of the Georgesmen. There are fully fifty sails ice bound, and perhaps as many more are caught in the ice outside. It is a hard case for the fishermen whose experiences may be best realized by the condition of the schooner F. J. Babson, which arrived last week. The Cape Ann Advertiser says:-

Cape Ann Autertiser says:—

"She was about as badly iced up as any vessel ever seen in this port, and large crowds visited her during the afternoon. Her bows were one solid mass of ice, presenting curious and fantastic shapes as it hung from cut-water, bowsprit and bulwarks. Her decks and stern were also covered; the jib-stays and shrouds having an ice covering which readered them the size of a stove pipe. Half-way up her masts the icy covering extended, the whole presenting a sight well worth witnessing."

—The fishing in the Bay of Opinto Lake Counter the seen in the Bay of Opinto Lake Counter the seen in the Bay of Opinto Lake Counter the seen in the Bay of Opinto Lake Counter the seen in the Bay of Opinto Lake Counter the seen in this port.

-The fishing in the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, during last week has been very good. Bass and pickerel have been taken in large quantities by the fishermen, who catch them from their fishing bouses through holes cut in the ice, the honses being placed near the bars, the place where fish are most plentifully to be found. Most of the pickerel caught are of a very large size, some weighing five or six

-Salmon fishing commenced on February 1st in the great mujority of rivers in England, Ireland and Wales, although fishing is prohibited in some rivers before March. April, and May, respectively. In Scotland the rivers were opened both for net and rod fishing on the 11th February; the Tweed and Tuy, however, opening on the 1st and 5tb March, respectively.

-An Augusta letter to the Portland Press says: The Indians have been here this session in greater numbers than for many years previous. They came from the Penobscot ribe. A part of them desire to have all special laws relative to their elections abolished. The "red man" is no more a part of the present Maine Indian. Those who have been here are good appearing men, talk English fluently, read, write, and some of them wear the latest style of slove-pipe hats and other fushionable clothing. One of them, Jee Nicollet, believes in encouraging home industry. them, Jee Nicollet, believes in encouraging home industry. Addressing Senutor Atwood the other day, he said, "Senator, you report bill no killum moose for five years?" Yes. "You report bill no killum deer five years?" No. "Very well." says Joe, "make 'um law no killum theer for five years except by Imilian when he campium out. Last Summer Massachusetts fellows come. Hire me to go with um six weeks. Killum two deer weighing 140 pounds, spend \$1,500 in Maine. I get um \$500. Good thing to get \$1,500 for two deer, all spent in Maine." Joe is undoubtedly a protectionist.

Answers To Correspondents.

Anonymous Communiteations [not Noticed.

C. D. T., Elizabeth, N. J.—Plonae state currency price of Greener's breech loading shot guns? Ans. From \$7d to \$250, according to quality. W. S. S., Virginia.—Where can I have a muzzle loading do uble shot gun changed to a breech loader? Ans. Morthner & Kirkwoot, Boston, and Clark & Snedder, Bultimore. See advertisements in this paper W. H., Weston, Vt.—In the official report of the Chicago Gun Trial, 4th, 5th and 5th of June, 1874, It is stated that "Efey's blue shells were uniformly used." Does that, refor to a paper shell, or vice cartridge? Ans. Paper shell.

A E., N.Y. I have received a circular of Good's Oil Trinned Moccasins, but before ordering would like to know which style yen consider the best? Ans. The style with legs that resemble the Canadian shoe park. See cut in advertisement, Forest and Stheam.

4. M. E., Elmira, N. Y.—Will you Inform me if there is a book that give outs mid sizes of targets and rules for shooting at Cresdinoor; if a, where can I got one, and price? Ans. Address Mosses, E. Rendingon & Sun, Nos. 281 and 28 Iroadway, Non York.

ton & Sun, Nos. 281 and 283 Ilroadiway. Non York.

d. A. S., New York.—Can you give me the dam of publication of the 'Naturaliat's Library," edited by A. A. Gonid? If possible, pieuse answer through your next. Ans. Jardin's "Naturalist's Library," cilled by Gonid, was ariginally published in 1833-43, he forty columne, 12000, vantaining 1,300 plates, he 1815 a peoples' edition was lessued, costing 29.

Gudden, Baltimire.—Will you be kind snough to let me know through Ansawis to Correspondents where I could procure plimated groups for breeding purposes, and the probable cost per path Also would like to know if they will breed in confinement? Ans. Mr. Kalser, No. 6 Ohto, street, Sedalla, Mo., sells like plimited groups. They do not breed to confinement.

confinement.

11. A S.—What are the chances to obtain a day's duck shooting at Babylon, L. I., on Washington's hirthibay. Are there may open air holos in the lee, and are there any ducks in these lates? Any. Chances fatt. Ducks and gerse have been very pleuty at Barnegat recently, with numerous air foles, and if the weather moderates, they will fly on the Great South Buy.

John.—The scurf can be removed from the logs of fowl by soaking the logs in warm water and then applying sulphur obliment, or the ointment of green lodisle of mercury. This scurf has been examined microscopically in this great care by Dr. Minxen and Mr. Togethmeir, and it has been accertained that it also so in the presence of a minute scards alled to the lich insuct in the human subject. This remedy is also a pipelist. It has been acceptable of the property of a minute scards alled to the lich insuct in the human subject. This remedy is also a pipelist.

clift for mange in dogs.

J. L. B., hong Branch.—Please Inform as near as possible what a Dongal breech londer, pin five, 10 burn result bring, with visining stack and in good repair? I ask this question because t hear that gin five guns are bringing nothing, or almost so, in the market? Ann. We can form no idea of the value of your gun without seeing it. Although central five guns are preferred, the pin five is about as service this in the brands of any spartenan. By advertising your gun in our paper, you would, in all probability, and a customer at a fair price.

nil probability, and a customer at a fair price.

W. S. J., New Raven.—Can you tell me if there is any point in the Adlrondack country where can be had full hunting and dishing, and where the lintel accommissations are suitable for listles' comfort and emiscalence? Ans. Hardert's and Marthe's on Stranacs, unit Fast Smith's an St. Regls, are the heat for limits, and all vecellent. You can go by may of Keeseville or Plattsburg in one day from Lake Champinia. Send to W. R. Wallace, of Synavise, N. Y., for this new Guida Book.

Send to W. It walling, or synapsies, N. 1., the has how Gulda Book, Sarit Louis — Be good whough to describe brivily "Pritchind's Revolving Guldes" for fishing rods, referred to in "Plahing in American Waters," and your opinion of those imports, based office upon your own or the experience of some of your university tenders and currespondents. Ans. The revolving guide is a gulda working around the rid on a swirel, doing away with the under guide, which is so librity to fool the line. They are better adapted for dyen water than any other description of fightnes.

line. They are better adapted for even water than any other description of fishing.

Major B—In a late number of the Fillest and Stream you gave the address of a firm in New York that furnish pack hishests—f wrote them for a price Pst, but have received no answer. Can you tell me what they cost? Ans. The firm you abandaned the againty. Whure, he Virginia or Kentucky, can I go for fishing into I may game can be shot in this spring? Ans. We would always neconsisted the Blackwater rigion in Virginia or Kentucky, can I go for fishing, and if any game can be shot in this spring? Ans. We would always neconsisted the Blackwater rigion in Virginia. English online.

Padmachene, Lawrence, N. Y.—Please inform me of the liest kind of waterproofing for a chivase a kinapsack? Something that will not have a tendency to rot the canvass. Ans. Take half a pound of sugar of lead and half a pound of pawdered alma, allowave them in a backet of raturate, then pour off the fluid with the dissolved ingredion's late another evest. Stept the canvass throughly in the solution, letting it stay for a considerable time. Hang it up to dry, but do not wring it. The water of a rain storm secues to hang to it in globules and does not go through it.

A. B. C., Boshin,—If you will phense answer the following questions In next number of Forest axis Strikam, you will oblige a number of your subscributes: In an off fail that disoling match to it allowable to use a "hip rest"—that is, to red left ethow on befining an in an infalled treat for the preson or the rifle; but he may hold his weamon in the way that he thinks he can hold it steadlest. Am I right, or not? Is the hip rest ever used at Creedinoot? Ans. Creedinon rules any "no objection for a competitor using hip set, if the latile diger in it lie tell hand is in front of the projection in front of lock." The file rest is transited in the accompetitor using hip set, if the latile diger in it lie tell hand is in front of the projection in front of lock." The file rest is transited in the accompet

used at Greedmoor.

J. H. B., Davenport, Jowa, —I would like your added in the matter of a breech leader. It has the rehounding took, which I regard as abled piece of mechanism, but an elegant humbug. The first line I tred the gun my rehounding locks missed from more than forthern times. Next morning I used these same metallic carridges, they all explained and killed, thus going off after two strokes of hummer. I had the gluingers aftered, filling off the shoulders to give better reach in the cupsion benefit. It strikes me the constant strain in the spring minimaling to hilf cock and keeping there, weakens his forcus and makes hi helicitor. Are, The rehounding action cannot worken the strong hof the main sping of your books. They must have been in idealy timpering with, or of factor quality originally.

THE CHICAGO FIELD -We are pleased to note a marked improvement in our Western contemporary, the Chicago Field since the change in its management, and trust that it may live long and prosper. The West needs a representa-tive, and the Field more nearly meets the bill than any tive, and the Field more nearly meets the bill than any sporting paper in that section has yet succeeded in doing. We recognize several able writers among its contributors, and the information it gathers from its inner resources is such as we shall be happy to reproduce with acknowledgment, for the benefit of our Eastern readers. It would be well if the Field would drop its affly, "Stream," as its uso is prefulfeint to itself and us by creating confusion among the craft—a fact that was long since recognized by its carller managers. Field commences its second volume this week, and is to be cularged.

Specimens of American Dog Biscuit at this office,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

evoted to Field and Aquatio Sports, Practical Natural History, Phil Ciliture, the Protection of Game,Preservation of Forests, and the Houldathon in Men and Women of a healthy interest in Out door Recreation and Study:

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Advertising Hairs.

In regular advertising columns, nonparell type, 12 lines to the inch, 25 mile per line. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per line. Reading pilees, 50 cents pur line. Advertisements in double column 25 per cent. Ctra. Where advertisements are inserted over I months, a discount of per cent. will be made; over three months, 20 per cent; over six onths, 30 per cent; over six onths, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary sorrespondence, must be addressed to THE FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications lutended for publication must be accompanted with eat name, as a quaranty of good lath. Names will not be published if objection he made. No snonymous contributions will he regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Socretaries of Clinks and Associations are arged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our communs a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Fortest and Stream aim to morit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is lessniffed in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of fand and water to those base nece which always tank to make them impopular with the virtuons and good. No advertisement to miscuss notice of an immoral character will be received on any orms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money reinitied to us to tost.

Advertisements should lie sent in by Sturday of each week, if possible that the control of the mail service, if money reinitied to us to tost.

All the HARLES if ALLLOCK, Managing Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Rushess stanager.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH

THE attention which is being attracted to this event A on the other side of the water is shown in an official announcement to the effect that the North Bull Ranges, near the city of Dublin, or Curragh, better known for its historical associations in connection with racing, have been named as the locations, on one of which the return match between the Irish and American teams is to be shot.

the match is to occur during the annual meeting of the Irisb Rifle Association, and at the time of the selection of an "eight" to compete for the Elcho Shield at Wimbletion, it is expected that the Irish riflemen will muster in force, and that a team will be formed from among them which our men will find it difficult to defeat.

The great prize of the Irish meeting is the Abercorn up, in competition for which the largest scores will influence the selection of the team, and as the present representiative of royalty, in the person of the Lord Licutenant, ls Captain of the team and will be present greater celat will be given to the meeting. It must be remembered that the frish team of last year was selected from a very few who were qualified to compete, and who could also spare the time necessary for a journey to this side of the water. Not only will our representatives bave to meet a selected trant from among a much larger number of riflemen, but on their own grund, which is a point not to be under-rated. The recent match at Creedmoor has given an imp-tus to long range shooting throughout our own country, and it is no longer confined to this section. In the selection of a team to visit Irelaud it is not improbable that men from the South and West may appear, giving us, as well as our competitors, something new to think of and

One thing, however, is beyond a question-that is, that our men will meet with the warmest hospitality, and whether they win or not, a warm and cordial reception awaits them. The public are looking with great interest for the issue of Major Leech's book, to which we have before ullinded, for a detailed description of the experiennes of himself and companions while in this country.
We have compiled with his request to furnish him with such data as lay in our power regarding the Western Hunt of the Irish Feam, and are indebted for a proffer of personal courtesies to be extended during the anticipated visit of our representative team to Dublin.

THE UNITED FISH COMMISSIONERS.

THE meeting in this city last week of the Fish Commis-A sioners of the different States and Canada, for the purpose of comparing notes on fish culture and determinthe best method for future procedure, will tend materially toward systematizing their efforts to increase our fish food, and thereby give direct practical application to their efforts. Harmony of purpose, intelligent understanding, and unity of uction are indispensable to positive success in the important undertaking in which they are engaged. With these in view, the title of "United Fish Commission." would be an appropriate designation for their honorable and influential body.

When the American Fish Culturists' Association was first organized the best informed among its members had comparatively little knowledge, theoretical or acquired, of the business they had undertaken, and no conception of its difficulties or its magnitude. To learn first how to propagate fish in quantity, and then to restock our depleted waters, was the knowledge they hoped to acquire by an interchange of views and experiences. The institution of State Fishery Commissions was a new thing then, and the number of those State officials very few, such Commissioners constituting a minority in the membership of the Association, whose composition was made up chiefly of novices in fish culture and dabsters in lehthyology. A year ago its exclusiveness as a consociation of fish culturists was thrown off, and a vote was passed to admit any person interested in, or identical with, its objects; and under this concession the membership has largely increased. Although its functions are of a specific character, its operathough its functions are of a specific character, its opera-tions and sphere of usefulness are necessarily limited, because, as constituted, it is simply an advisory body. It can merely discuss, suggest, resolve, and recommend. It is a sort of Senatus Consultum, by which the Commissioners of each Individual State bave been bitherto in a great measure guided. Such progress has been made of late, however, in the art of fish culture, and so extended is the knowledge that has been acquired and imparted by the scientific investigations carried on under the direction of the United States Fishery Commission, that this important interest has grown up out of its nursery just as the fry and fingerlings have outgrown the hatching house. The numher of State Fish Commissioners has increased largely ever within a year, until now it aggregates no less than forty-niue, representing eighteen States.

The general Government has increased its annual approprintion to an amount proportionate to, if not commensurate with, the growth of this interest. It piaces vessels, officers and apparatus at the disposal of the chief Commissioner every year. The co-operation of the several States in the universal work of repopulation has, therefore become necessary. Something more then a resolved that come necessary. Something more than a merely delibera tive and advisory association of promiscuous and irre-sponsible persons is required, and the consociation of the Fish Commissioners into an executive and administrative body is the natural outgrowth and result. The institution of this intelligent and honorable body is a guaranty of thorough work and complete success that is most gratify-Informing work and complete success that is most grainying and assuring. It marks un epoch and a long stride forward toward the attainable end. Complete success would not be possible without some such union and cooperation. The next movement must be toward a unification of the protective laws, so far as climatic conditions will permit and where these laws cannot be made unionally permits and where these laws cannot be made unions. will permit; and where these laws cannot be made uniform, they must be in reciprocal harmony. It will be a useless waste of time and money to restock our streams and forests with fish and game unless adequate laws are enacted for their protection and continuance. The whole country is indebted beyond estimation to those gentlemen who have instituted the annual meetings of the Fish Com-

Arctic Days .- Were it not for proximity to human aid and human babitation, the dwellers in many portions of this so-called temperate zone of ours might, so far as me-teorological conditions and natural surroundings are concerned, as well be in the Arctic circle, at this time, disporting with the playful seals or the great Polar bears. Indeed, even here in New York a number of the former amphibious creatures have, for the first time in many years, paid us a visit, and a few days ago a party were ascending the North River on an ice cake, vainly endeavoring to take their bearings from Trinity Church steeple. Our harbor, filled with ice fields and miniature icebergs, must look familiar to Arctic explorers, while from neighboring States we hear of the thermometer indicating a temperature equaling in severity anything recorded in the experiences of Drs. Kane and Hayes. The suffering among the crews of the vessels of the fishing fleet has been dreadful from lack of provisions and fuel and stress of weather. Thirty or forty schooners have been frozen in of weather. Thirty or forty schooners have been frozen in off Provincetown, Mass., and the revenue cutter Gallatin brought into Boston s number of the men whose hands and feet were so hadly frozen as to render imputation necessary. One man was so firmly frozen to the rigging as to be removed with difficulty, and he died before reaching shore. The Gallatin has as yet been mable to regain the treat to render further resistance, and we may expect the fleet to render further assistance, and we may expect to hear of further suffering. In our own neighborhood the formation of frequent ice bridges across both North and East rivers has been something unprecedented

On February 5th ice covored the ground in Jacksonville, Florida.

QUAIL.

THE severity of the weather and the ice-bound condition of the earth having caused many anxious doubts as to the safety of the quail, the reports of the teamsters, wood cutters, and fox bunters will be received with general satisfaction. Their concurrent testimony is that here, lu the lower couuties of New Jersey, the birds are plenty, and, wherever seen, lively, and to all appearances in good condition. This, however, should not diminish the efforts to increase our stock, by the importation as ish the efforts to increase our stock by the importation of birds from other sections. My experience has been that other advantages accrue beyond the mere increase of numbers. In the Winter of 1871 a friend, a well known sportsman of Philadelphia, gave me fifty pairs of North Carolina quail. They were put (each pair in a separate box) in a large second story apartment, occupied as a drying room for the pots or crucibles used in making glass. The mortality was triffing, and the birds, upon being turned out, bred beyond the most sanguine hopes. The shooting the following Fall was the best ever had in this neighborhood.

The progeny of these birds cld not develop that fine instinct of self-preservation which prompts our Jersey quail to take to the thickest cover attainable; but in very many instances, on being flushed, scattered in the stubble and clover fields. Mr. W. B. Rosenbaum, late the President of the West Jersey Oame Protective Society, to whom my friend sent, at the same time, a large number, found that these birds not only habitually fed farther from the heavy cover than the natives, but constantly affected the open country. This is a very important consideration, as it is well known to sportsmen that in seasons when serub oak acorns are plenty our birds live almost entirely in the cover. This was the ease in a marked degree last Fall. The finest stubbles were hunted with little success, while the rabbit shooters were constantly reporting that birds were plenty "in the scrubs."

In wintering birds, it is better to keep them indoors. This assertion is founded on a mishap which befel the writer of this within a few weeks. In the latter part of last December I again became indebted to the friend formerly mentioned for fifty pairs of quail, obtained by him while shooting in North Carolinu. The loss consequent upon transportation was considerable, but there remained, including fifteen pairs presented me by a friend in New York, whether were hirds. As the reconstruction was York, ninety seven birds. As the room formerly used was not available, I decided to build a coop, and to allow the birds to live upon the ground. It was built eight feet by ten in size, the top and three sides inclosed, the southern exposure having two rows of slats, one within the other, so near together that the openings were hardly three quarters of an inch wide. There was also a partition, making the rear a withdrawing room, in which the birds invariably roosted.

On the morning of the 13th of January "Charley," the man who bad charge of the birds, came to my house with the announcement that the quail were all dead. The name of a personage believed to be at the bottom of all such ocof a personage believed to be at the bottom of all such oc-currences arose almost to my lips, but I listened in sad si-lence to Charley's story. A mink, weasel, or some other "varmint" had got into the coop and killed every bird. I visited the scene of slaughter, and examined both birds and coop. The former, but yesterday the prospective pro-genitors of so many fine covies, lay stark and dead, not a feather ruffled, not an ounce of flash removed. They were feather ruffled, not an ounce of flesh removed. They were all found to be bitten either through the head or neck. One of the slats was slightly gnawed, but it seemed incredible that an animal capable of such an amount of destruction could have entered the opening, much less escaped, gorged with the blood of so many victims. After a week during which the premises bristled with steel traps, a week during which the premises orisited wito steel traps, box traps, and choakers, and several respectable tom cats paid the penalty of their adventurous dispositions, the felon was caught. He proved to be the common mink. There had been a slight fall of snow the evening before his capture, and he was "back-tracked" to a cranberry bog more than a mile from the scene of the tragelly.

Although measures were at once taken to obtain a new snpply, the loss will not be easily repaired, the birds baving been in perfect health and coudition, and promising to breed exceptionally well. I trust the recital of my ill fortune may not prove uninstructive to your many readers, all of whom are interested in the preservation and propagation of the sportsman's prime favorite, the quail.

Winslow, N. J., February 2d, 1875.

W.

W. C. H.

GAME PROTECTION IN ILLINOIS.—The executive committee appointed by the State's Sportsmen Association of Illinois are doing their duty well. They have about twenty different suits against the commission men and restaurant keepers for selling game out of season, but the shooting, a la Bergh. Nevertheless, the spottsmen are not afraid, but will push them to the wall. They have the law on their side, while the dealers are without any. It is not likely that the judicial decisions in Illinois will be different from those rendered in New York as respects the ferent from those rendered in New York as respects the sale of game of other States in season in those States.

The members of the Maryland Association are also after the game dealers and restaurateurs of Baltimore, and have arrested Mr. Samuel Little, proprietor of Guy's Monument House, for violation of the game laws in furnishing his guests with game out of season.

-A dog twenty-eight years old died in New Milford, Coun, last week;

THE "BIG HUNT."

WHEN we first published the announcement of what VV is now popularly known as "The Big Hunt," we gave the information merely as a maller of news, little lireaming that it would attract such general interest as it has done, or evoke so decided a spirit of opposition to the expedition. We have already published a large number of letters from prominent gentlemen, and to day add a few more. Several others have been omitted only hecause they advanced no different views from those already expressed. advanced no different views from those already expressed. We have opened our columns freely to all who wished to use them, because the project is a novel one, and involves material points that may well bear discussion. The two leading objections to the hunt are that the time selected is unseasonable, and the proposed party so large that it will scour the country of game. We have attempted to clicit such facts as will determine the truth of the first objection. Mr. McCarty, the projector of the expedition, disclaims any intention to shoot out of season. He is now on his way to Europe to take charge of a large number of gentlemen who, he says, are booked for the expedition; and his statement is verified by letters that we have seen. Several Americans have also engaged to join the expedition in sundry capacities, either as photographers, artists, reporters, or mere pleasure seekers. It does not appear, from present indicatious, that the party will reach its hunting ground in advance of the season. Neither do we apprehend that any great slaughter will ensue. It will be fortunate if game enough is shot to keep the larder in meat. From the letter of our Fort Sill correspondent, printed to day, it seems that the district to he visited is seldom traversed. It is impossible that the party will advance with such cometlike velocity and sweep of front as to exterminate the game. None of the frontiersmen that have written seem to fear any such result. The advance will be slow, and possibly tedious. Our Fort Sill letter intimates that the route is nearly impracticable, but McCarty assures us that the author writes under a misapprehension. He avers that

the is going to northwestern, and not southwestern Texas, and will not touch the Indian Territory at all.

We have never cucouraged this expedition, or given it our endersement—would not join it if we could, and abhor "a crowd." Nevertheless, from personal knowledge which "a crowd." Nevertheless, from personal knowledge which we have of some portion of the ground, we maintain that no barm will be done, and that comparatively little game. will he shot, in season or out of seasou. We have no pe-cuniary interest whatever in the venture, and no personal interest different from that of our numerous correspond-

CAZENOVIA, February 1, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM

CAZENOVIA, February 1, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The pros and cons in your columns have been upon the merits and the desirability of encouraging the invasion of English sportsmen; and some ill temper has heen evinced in portions of this correspondence.

Aly own views, which I have hesitated to advance, are very simple, but in my own mind definite. I would not make any rule applicable only 10 this case, but would extend to our English cousins, who are usually bold, adventurous, and excellent sportsmen, the same privileges any sportsmen are entitled to who respect game laws, and bring with them the love for all that sportsmen value.

This rule among true lovers of wild life, to be respected and adhered to by all who seek the influences that render so pure and elevating real woodland sports, should be; "No Big Hunt," no going into the "Aisles of God's first temples" in boisterous crowds, driving away the quiet sceltsion, and leaving a trail like that of an army; no desolation of a land of forest or prairie, and no mercantile brokerage of the favors of woodland and stream. It conceals the issue to mix up any personality or nationality.

The destruction of fish and game in unreasonable quantities is not justifiable in any case. The "Side Hunts" where all the men and boys in a neighborhood scour the woods and destroy everything that will count, from chick-adeedees to skunks, are uncivilized; so are English battues; and so are the drivings of herds of huffaloes over cliffs by Pawnees and Modoes. Many of the large hunting clubs that go to the Adirondacks leave a sad mark. Their riffe balls are in every tree, their names on the rocks, and their bottles in every stream, and the vicinity of such a camp is well escaped by enduring the miles of tramp and carry that deter them from following with their impedimenta of luxuries.

"Chacun son mauvais gout," let those go in crowds to the

ries.

"Chacun son mauvais gout," let those go in crowds to the wild wood who like it: let those court nature in crowds who do not value her sacred mystery of still life, hut let all who want game to hecome abundant, waste not that they want not, and set their hand and seal against all manner of gregarious and commercial hunting.

L. W. L.

Since writing the above, the following letter from Mr.

gregarious and commercial hunting.

Since writing the above, the following letter from Mr. Batty has opportunely arrived to corroborate our views:—

Hartonn, Todd county, Minn., Fohtnary 9, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Much has been said lately in regard to the "Big Hunt," which is to come off next Summer. I do not see why individuals should try and cry it down, calling parries about to engage in it poachera &c. I think that some persons who denounce the bunt, probably know fittle or nothing of the country Mr. McCarty proposes to visit, and they imagine that thousands of buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, &c., will he ruthlessly slain. No doubt he hunters will kill considerable game, yet they will have to work for what they obtain in Cotardo. I do not think what game will be killed will be a mite, compared with the amount killed annually by the different tribes of Indians during the close season. There is plenty of game in the West for all, particularly in some localities where Mr. McCarty proposes to tisk. A party cannot travel over the "Western wilds" and enjoy themselves, except in the Summer time. In many places the snow lies on the mountains until tate in Jane, and falls early in the Animan, giving the pleasure seekers hut a comparatively short time to make long excursions into the mountains. One cannot organize a party, fit out pack trains, &c., and have time to lle over at all the different camps of interest and explore the country during a few weeks in the Autumn. If some of our Eastern sportsmen would give their attention to the poaching which is going on about them, and not find fault with a few gentlemen who propose to hunt in an Indian country where game is plenty, they would do good, and add to the pleasures of the sporting fraternity where it is most needed.

Joe, H. Batty.

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY. January 25, 1875.

Fort Sill, Indian Transform.

Jenuary 25, 1875.

A few statements from one acquainted with the country in Texas, over which McCarty's Big Hunting Party is to Iravel, may not be nawelcome, so I give you my idea of his route, together with some strictures on his letter contained in your issue of the lith instant. I quote from the letter: "Our quali hatch in February, our wild inricey in March, our grouse in the same month, usually hatching two broods per annum, and the buffalc calves in April. No hunter even shoots a buffalc cow with a calf, or so old bull, hat only young beifers and bulls, and they are unisances to the berdsman of southwestern Texas." Again: "This, you see, takes us that the middle of June, when wild lurkeys and qualt are full grown, fawns have lost their spots, and buffalc calves are brown. After hunting through western Texas for fifty or sixty days in quest of buffalc and other varieties, we will reach Pueblo, Colorado, &c., &c."

Now to facts: "Our qual!" do not "batch in February," and seldom, if ever, do the coreys break up until March. Our wild turkey do not hatch in March. I have never found a nest carlier than the first of May, though they may hatch sometimes a little earlier. The turkeys are not it to ktil before August 1st, and instead of being full grown, are about the size of a prairte chicken at that time. Our grouse hatch about May Instead of March, and August 1st they are about haif grown. "Emaily hatching two broods per annum." This is a much mooted question, it is possible the qual do, but it is not positive, by any means. That grouse and turkey do not, I am certain, unless their first next is destroyed. "The buffalo calves in April." This is correct enough, only they don't turn brown until Fall. "No hunter ever shoots a huffalo cow with a calf, or an old bull." The dickens they don't I as quot tunning is done in the Winter, acow, if killed, is always with coff. As to killing old buils, most of sportsmen never get a chance to kill anything else. "This only young helfers and butl

only young neries and obust, and nory are missances to the nertoman escalable select. Texas at would be cured of sore eyes, if so afflicted, at the sight of a buffalo. They are as seldom seen south of the Concho as sharks in Croton Reservoir.

"Fanns have lost their spots, and colors are brown," (middle of June.) The fawns are not fawned before May 1st, and are not fit to kill, and the colors, if brown, are not in Texas at alt, but considerably northwards. "After hunting fifty or sixty days in quest of buffalo and other variettes of game me will reach Pueblo. Colorado." Now, I'll mager they won't do anything of the kind, and shall now proceed to prove it.

Taking Fort Offlith as an initial point, d an straight lines to either El Paso, Fort Sumner, Fort Buscom, N. Mexico, or Pueblo, Colorado, and you have the entire as yet unexplored "Stinked Plain" to ross. This was crossed in 1872 for the first time by troops, the same year by troops from N. Mexico coming east, and the tower portion by troops the same year. I personally know that Cot. McC. did not accompiny either of those expeditions. I know, further, that be can't take a party across there now, and I am equally certain that he was nerer mest of Double Mountains, about seventy miles went of Fort Griffin; that far it is alpial asaling. Now, supposing the Col. says. "But I'm not going that way, but further north towards the Canadhan." In the first place, such a sized bantling party would not be allowed to cross the Indian Territory; they would have to keep sonth of Red River until they passed the Iouth meridian, and then northwest. Is it practicable? Yes, it can be done; but, good thander I what a pleasure trip it would be, starting in June. The place, such a sized hantling party would not be allowed to cross the Indian Territory; they would have to keep sonth of Red River until they passed the Iouth meridian, and then northwest. Is it practicable? Yes, it can be done; but, good thander I what a pleasure trip it would be, starting in June. I have good to make t

built.

And then by Mackenzie'a trail to Fort Bascom. "Ait aboard, all right Mr. Mate, cast her toose and let her skit."

1872 McC. remained at Fort Richardson, Texas, over a month, to get an escort of troops for a party who already numbered seventy men. This to go over a country that was constantly scouled by officers with small detackments. When at last they cut foose they remained whont a menth and only got as far west as Double Mountain.

Without any ill will to such a funt, or its originator, the time of year selected is ridiculous, and the originator cannot make it a success. You see, I have confined myself to Texas, I do so became I know whereof I speak. I have no doubt some of your contributors can pick up McCarty where I drop him—somewhere on the staked platns—and show other objections to his trip.

B

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Equal rights for all, should be our motto for our guests, as well as for those to the manner hero. As long as we permit no individual to destroy several thousand buffalo, if so inclined, within a year, a few animals, more or less, are of little consequence. Game needs protection only white breeding, natural enomies and diseases being far more destructive than hunting. Is it not incongroons to talk of protecting game in local-liteawhere the frontiersman can hardly protect his scalp?

SAML. A MXAD, JR.

DEATH OF A HERMIT NATURALIST.—James Gately, well known as the "Hyde Park Hermit," died ou the 2d inst., near Dedham, Mass., from congestion of the lungs, brought near Dedham, Mass., from congestion of the lange, mass, on by neglect. The hut in which he lived is about five feet square. Gately was visited a few hours before he died, and was found curled up on the floor. The snow feet square. Gately was visited a few hours before he died, and was found curled up on the floor. The snow had leaked through the roof, and every article was completely frozen. There was no fire in the stove, nor had there been, apparently, for some time, and the hermit himself was in an emaciated and filthy condition. He said that he had had nothing to eat or drink for five days previous. The sum of \$1,031 92 was found sewed up in the root that covered his hady. He has left a large collection rags that covered his hody. He has left a large collection of stuffed animals—quite a museum in itself—which will probably go to the town of Hyde Park. Gately was sixtyfour years of age, a native of Cheshire, England, and was the eldest of a family of six. His father was the owner of a vast tract of land in Cheshire, and his wealth was fabu-lous. He is still living, so far as is known.

For Forest and Stream STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION. WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

MADISON, Wis., Fehruary 5th, 1875.

A T the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association, held here dering the last three days, much of great importance to the tuture of this State was very thoroughly and carefully debated and voted upon in regard to the protection, preservation and cultivation of holb fish and game. The true sportsmen of the State are awakening to the necessities of the hour, and from their exertions during this meeting there will soon be in the deld one of the most powerful and influential arganizations that our country can hoost of.

The following biflers were elected for the ensuing year and the third Monday in January, 1876, at Madison, selected as the day for the next annual meeting: R. H. Strong, President; J. P. McGregor, Flrst Vice President; E. Burdiek, Seroud Vice President; M. T. Bailey, Recording Secretary; L. M. Wyatt, Corresponding Secretary; W. Corning, Treasurer.

The President appointed the following as Executive Committee for the year: Gen. Harndon, Madi on; William Beck, Milwankee; H. B. Harshaw, Oshkosh; C. Henung, Waupon; J. C. Neville, Green Bay.

The following were elected delegates to attend the National Convention at Cleveland, in Jane; H. N. Sterman, Beloit; S. S. Woodward, Eng Chire; Fred Poud, Montello, Alternates—Col. R. M. Strong, Barabno; C. Henning, Waupon; E. Burdiek, Madison; W. Corning, Portage; Mr. Noble, Enu Claire.

A committee of three was appointed to issue an address to the farmers and sportsmen of the State explaining fully the meaning of "protection," and the hencits that will certainly accrue to them by their hauding together now.

A committee was appointed to receive and accept the name of every known sportsmen in the State as a member of the association. The dues and assessment tring only oue dollar, they expect to secure every name sent in as an active working member. The clah membership free is len dollars. Names were presented of about seventy-five gentenmen who had signified their willin

Your representative, (J. G. True,) was made an honorary

Tour representative, (3. G. True,) was made an honorary member by unanimous consent.

Taking into account the adverse conditions of politics and weather, the meeting was a success in every manner possible, and will do any amount of good before the next one occurs. Many thanks are due to members for kindnesses shown to me.

There,

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The Convention met February 2d, President R. H. Strong in the chair.

The following gentlemen were present as delegates from the clubs numed: J. H. Noble, Eac Chair Clink, R. M. Strong, Barahoo, Skillet Creck Club; J. P. McGregor and W. W. Corning, of Puckaway Club; William Beck and R. M. Strong, Caw Caw, of Milwaukee.

An address was delivered by the President, and a paper from Fred Pond, of Montello, was read by the Secretary, who also offered the following resolution, on behalf of Mr. Poud, which was anlopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks he tendered to the FOREST AND STREAM, of New York, American Sporteneon, of West Merliten, Conn., and the Field and Stream, of Chicago, for generous co-operation in aid of tuts Association and its objects.

The following resolution was next offered:

Resolved, That the Field and Stream, of Chicago, as the curnest allocable of Western State associations, by adopted as the official organ of this Association.

Laid on the table.

On motion, the Fish Commissioners of Wisconsin were admitted as members ex officio, without fee.

A committee of five on legislation was then appointed, os follows: Gen. N. F. Lund, Elishu Burdick, J. P. Mc. Gregor, William Beck and R. M. Strong,

The following persons were elected members on the individual list: R. H. Strong, Baraboo; Gen. Henry Haruden, Madison, and Fred Pond, of Montella.

Mr. McGregor offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

was adopted:

Resolved. That this Association will heartly co-operate while the Fish Commissioners of this State in their efforts to increase the production of fish in our waters, and to product his from destruction at measurement times, and by improper means; and that we will personally and collectively endeavor to irraw the estimation of our people and our Legistance to the great importance of this matter.

Yours truly,

[Much of this correspondent's excellent letter is embodied in the above letter, and is therefore omitted .- ED.]

-The members of the Boston club expect to have a club room worthy of the boys who have won the championship during the past three years. The amount of funds necessary to earry out the project is not, however, fully made up. If the Bostonians do not give their model club appropriate headquarters they will act very small indeed. Eucourage honest play, gentlemen, hy making all its surroundings attractive. ings attractive.

Che Rifle.

RIFLE CHALLENGES.

THE CALIFORNIA CITALLENDE.

WE published in our issue of January 21st the formal acceptance by the California ritlemen of the terms of the challenge of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., to shoot against any military tenm in the United States at 200 and 500 yards. We now publish the articles of agreement for the match, that have been forwarded from this city and submitted to the Californians for their approval. A muster toll has also been transmitted, a copy of which has been handed to us. By comparing it with the roster of the California company we perceive that it has only thirty-six names, while the latter has rightly-nine, a discrepancy largely in their favor, as it gives them a greater number of men to select from. Nothing further remains to be done, except for the Californiums to sign the articles of agreement and designate the day of the

match.

"D" Co, 12m 18pr'y, N. G. S. N. Y., New York, Feb. 2nd, 1875. [
Gentlemen—Your favor of Drec, 28th was duly received.
Herewith we family on a Muster Roll of our Company, showing its membership on thee, 1st, lust.

Also we hand you Artlebs of Agreement for Match, which, If norrect and satisfactory, please have copied, signed by your committee, and return to us.

and salisfactory, please have copied, signed by your committee, and return to us.

Sergt Win. C. Reddy, who was on Dec. t, and Is yet, a number of this Company, expects to be commissioned as Captain of one of the Companies in our Regiment—should be be so nonimissioned, will you consent to his shooting with our team, if desired?

When we accepted your challengs we did not anticipate this, but we helieve the spirit of our understanding to be that any man property on the rolls on Her. 1, 1874, is eligible to shoot, antivithstanding he may be enbasquently hounced with a promotion. We hope that the forthcoming match will not only promote military practice, but a more intimate acquaintance with the most renote of our National Gourdsmen.

Very Respectfully,

H. B. Shirm, Captain,
Juny H. Womn, 1st Serg.,
APHILLES WOOD, SERG.

Thos. J. Dankay, Private,
Michael Fahler, do,

Committee for D Company.

To Messes Burns, Post, Marray and Nitsh, of B Coupany, 1st Cal. N. G.

Community for D. Company.

To Messrs Burns, Post, Murray and Nush, of B Company, 1st Cal. N. G.

Articles of Agreement for a Kille Match between E. Compuny, 1st Regt., California N. G., and D. Company, 18th Regt., Infant, N. G.

S. N. T.

181. Each Company to furnish a term of twelve men from the Master Rolls alreally furnished each to the other, which men were regularly enrolled members of the respective Companies on Dec. 1, 1874.

20d. The match shall occur on Saturday, June 28, 1875; the California team to shoot at some point at or near San Francisco, and to commence airling at 11 o'clock, A. M., (San Francisco (fine.) The New York Jeans to shool on N. R. Association Grammis, at Creedimor, b. 1, and to commence firing at 2 o'clock, P. M., (New York time.) Each team to trunsmit result by telegraph, through the Secretary National Rifle Association, after completion of firing.

36. Each non-16 fire two sighting and seven counting shots at each

after completion of Bring.

31. Each noan to fire two sighting and seven counting shots at each distance, to wit: 200 and 500 yards—position standing at 200 yards—may position in 500 yards, without artificial rest.

1th, The Cultbrania term to shoot Sharps Military Rifle, fifty callbre, seventy grains powder, open military sights, minimum pull of trigger, six pounds

The New York term to shoot Remington's Military Rifle, fifty callbre, seventy grains, powder open, military sights, minimum pull of trigger, six pounds.

sevency grains, powder open, military sights, minimum, poil of trigger, six pounds.

5th. "The Targets, Marking and Counting shall be in accordance with the roles of the N. R. Association.

6th. Each tenut shall select a judge to superintend the doings of each tenu, uniter this agreement, and thuy, so selected, may, if they find it increasery or destrable, choose a third party to not as maptre, whose decision on any point submitted shall be final and binding.

7th. A the shall be decided by the highest agrecate at longest range; if still a dr., then the host man of each team shall lire a string of seven shorts, at Sovyards, to decide.

8th. The Chaipany represented by the team making the greatest aggregate score shall be declared? "the Champion Rithe Company" of the States of California and New York.

Subscribed, New York, Feb. 2, 1875.

11. B. Smith, Captale,
John Rt. Widne, Serge,
Argonic Liew Wood, Serge,
Tims, J. Dolan, Private,
Michael, Famell, 110.

Conduittee D. Company, 1st Inftry, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE ONTARIO BIFLE CHALLENGE.

It will be seen by the following letter that the Canadians do not despair of bringing about a rifle contest between their team and the American tentu:

Hamilton, Ontario, February 15th, 1875. EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

On the 1st inst. I mailed to Col. Wangate a letter, a copy of which is hereunder appended. Not having received any acknowledgment of it I fent that I addressed it incorrectly, and that it has not fallen into the proper hands. I shall be glad if you will publish it in your widely esteemed journal, and trust that we may have your kind assistance in arrang-

and trust that we may have your kind assetting for and carrying out the proposed match.

Yours, very truly,

J. J. Mason, President Ontario Any-Rifle Association.

Hanilton, Ont., February 1, 187 GEO. W. WINGATE, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Na-nal Rifle Association of the U. S. A., and the Anntenr Rifle Chib of

New York:
DEAN SIM-During the shooting season of 1874, I endeavored, unsucces-fully, to arrange a match between a "team" representing the Onter to Any-Rufe Association, and the Irish Team, and subsequently between the former and the gullant "Team" by whom the Inter were defeated. In order that there may be ample time for its consideration—and I trust for its acceptance—I now renew the challenge in the follows.

Competitors—The marksmen who are 10 be selected to represent the United States in the International Match, at Dublin, in June uext, on the one side, and an equal number of representatives of the Outario Any Ride Association on the other side.

Torgets, Scoring, &c.—As at Wimbledon, either in 1873 or 1874, as may be bereafter agreed upon.

Ringes.—809, 900, and I (000 yards; fifteen shots at each range.

Rifles.—Any not exceeding ten pounds weight, but nithout telescope or migalfying sights; minimum pull of trigger three pounds.

Place.—Any, not involving artificial rest.

Place.—Creedmoor.

1 shall be gial to receive a reply at as early a day as possible.

Yours truly, J. J. Mason, Pres. Ont. Any Rifle Association.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—It was not the intention of the directors of the above association to have held a match until they could have it opon their new range, but we are informed that in response to a general desire of its members, and many whers, they have concluded to hold a prize meeting on the 22d inst., Monday next, at their temporary range, Mount Vernon. There will be two matches, as follows:

De Peyster Badge, value, \$300-Presented by Gen. J. W. De Peyster. Conditions-Open to any member of the National Guard; military rilles only; distance, 300 yards, on new range; shooting from shoulder, off hand; must be

won three times before property passes; seven scoring shots, two sighting shots; entrance fee, \$1.

"All comers match"—Four prizes, ranging in value from \$50 to \$5. Open to any rifle within the rules; distance, 200 yards; shoulder shooting, off hand; five scoring shats, two sighting shots; entrance, fifty cents to members, \$1 to

Subscription matches, or pool shooting, will be added to be above. For the accommodation of visitors stages will the above run to and from the depot an arrival of trains. Excursion trains leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:05 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 15 M. and 2:20 P. M.

-The joint committees of the Amateur Ritle Club and —The joint committees of the Amateur Ride Club and the National Rifle Association held a meeting on Friday lust at 194 Broadway, Col. George W. Wingate in the chair. Among those present were Gen. J. B. Woodward, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Col. A. H. Gildersleeve, Capt. Henry Fuiton, and Mr. A. Alford. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. Col. Gildersleeve, in behalf of the committee appointed tα solicit subscriptions from members of the National Guard, reported progress. Gen. M. T. McMahon reported that he had beld several conferences with Mr. J. T. Bird in reference to the several conferences with Mr. J. T. Bird in reference to the proposed dramatic performances for the benefit of the American team, and the result was the selection of the Academy of Music on Saturday, April 3. He also recom-mended that the National Guard he solicited to provide gratuitously a band of music for the occasion. ing subscription circular was presented for distribution to interested parties:-

interested parties:—
We, the undersigned, being desirons of uniting in the subscription performance to be given at the Academy of Masic on Saturday, April 3, 187%, in aid of the purse to be tendered the American rifle team, for the purpose of defraying a portion of their necessary expenses in maintaining on British sail their late victory over the Irish team, defined by subscribe and agree to pay the sums set opposite our respective names, on condition that we shall receive, upon payment thereof, two reserved seats for said performance, for each \$5 hereby subscribed.

It was announced that Myssrs. J. M. Bradstreet & Sons

upon payment thereof, two reserved seats for said performance, for each \$5 hereby subscribed.

It was announced that Messes, d. M. Bradstreet & Sons had affered to do all the printing relating to the enterthinment without compensation.

The important subject as selecting a team for the international match was fully discussed; some of those present arguing that to allow present members of the team to retain the places gained in the competitions at last year, would prevent many from competing. It was concided by the majority that the present match was not entered into merely to test the shooting of American marksmen, but in response to a direct challenge. A compromise was finally arranged by the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolvid**, That the sub-committee be instructed to make such changes in the plan for the selection of the American team for 1875 as in their judgment shall seem best, and report the same to this joint committee.

*Col. Wingate read a letter from Mayor A. B. Leech, Captain of the Irish team, in which he says:—

"We have an annual match shot in Ireland for the All Ireland, or Leech Challenge Shield, open to Irish clubs only. I have, however, reserved to myself the right to alter the conditions now in favor of admitting the Americans. The ranges are 1,000 and 1,100 yards; each team to consist of four men, and the shield to remain in the custody of the winutug team until the next match."

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

-In spite of the inclement weather several members of the international ritle team, including Messrs. Fulton, Gildersleeve and Bodine have indulged in practice during the past week, the grounds selected being adjacent to the Remington works at Ilion, and on the North River near Poughkeepsie. It is gratifying to know that the old form remains intact, and although we have not received the individual scores, we learn that they were fully up to the work of Creedmoor practice

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA. This Association held its annual meeting at Helifax last week. Over forty members were present. A balance of over \$500 was reported in the hands of the Treasurer. At the shooting matches last year 122 members competed. It was decided that the commander of the Wimbledon team be selected from Nova Scotia, and that the Association have a voice in the election. A delegate was appointed to look after the interests of Nova Scotia at the annual meeting of the Dominion Association at Ottown, who was instructed to ask for the appointment of Col. Lanrie, (President P. R. A.) to the command of the Wimbledon team, and in the event of his being unable to accompany them to England, that Col. Mckinlay be named in his place. A resolution A resolution was passed to the effect that none but qualified members

of the militia be allowed to compete in the matches of the Association, excepting members of those battalions which were forbidden to drill during the past year by orders from headquarters. Major Yeomans was thanked for his service the range last Summer, and Gen. Williams for the handsome prizes he presented to the Association. The following gentlemen were elected by ballot to form the Council; President, Secretary, and Treasurer to be appointed by the council:—Col. Lanrie; Lient. Colonels Bren. ner, Pallister, McKinlay and McPherson; Majors Ritchie, C. J. McDanald, Yeomans and Murray; Captains Bland, J. B. Graham, Nelson and Sandford; Lientenant McInkis.

Forkst City Rifle Association.—This organization, whose headquarters are at Cleveland, hold a meeting on the 22d instant, when a gold and silver champion needs will be shot for. A proposition having been made the clob to remove their headquarters to Enclin, where new build. ings and the free use of ground will be provided, the mem bers have taken the subject into consideration.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH OF 1874 .- A very useful and interesting work is that just issued by the Messrs. Remington, descriptive of the International Rifle Match at Creedmoor September 26th, 1874, with diagrams of turgets and copy of by laws of the Amateur Ritle Club of New York. It contains copions extracts from the Army and Nuvy Journal and the Forest and STREAM.

Gen. Thos. C. Scoble, late Secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association, and at present Inspector of Prisons for the Dominion, was in the city yesterday on business con-nected with Canadian rifle matters and the annual shoot at Wimbledon.

-A rifle clab is about being established in Chiengo. The projectors have scut here for information regarding our organizations of a similar description.

—The marksmen of Huntingdon county, Penn., propose to hold a rifle tournament in Huntingdon, on the 22d of February. The marksmen of adjourning counties are invited to purticipate. A Remington rille is the prize,

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR FEBRUARY.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quall, Suipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl

Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Seasin" we can only spect by in general lepths the several varieties, became the lives of States vary so much that mere we to intempt to particularize we could do in less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would regain a great amount of our space. In degranding game we are guided by the hinse of unture, upon which all letislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the love of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attenuts to assist them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MARKET.-Prairie hens are plentiful at 60@75c. dozen; ruffled grouse, 75c@\$1; quail, \$2@2 50 per dozen; canvas back ducks, \$2@2 50 per pair; ruffled grouse, \$5c@\$1; quail, \$2@2 50 per dozen; canvas back ducks, \$2@2 50 per pair; red-heads, \$1@1 50; mallards, 55c@\$1; widgeon, 75 cents; brant, \$1@1 25; wild geese, \$1@1 50; Guinea fowl, 75c@\$1 per pair; wild turkeys, 25 cents per pound; rabbits, 50 cents per pair; hares, \$0@ 73c.; Bay snipe, 75c@\$1 per dozen; places, \$2@2 50. Carilago, from Canada is calling at \$25. plover, \$2@2 50. Cariboo from Canada is selling at 25 cents per pound.

-The first annual meeting of the Game Protection Society of Nova Scotia was held in Halifax last week. The Secretary's report suggests that eariboo should receive protection, and describes the state of the river fisheries as being decidedly bad. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Robert Morrow, Vice Presidents, Lieut. Col. Clerke, and E. G. Stayner; Secretary, Fitz Cochran; Treasurer, M. B. Almon (both reelected); Council, Capt. Todd, 87th R. I. F.; M. B. Daly, J. W. Lellern, Chan (Bergen) J. B. Feisherle, Pr. Lev. J. W. Jackson, (New Glasgow), L. P. Fairbanks, Dr. Jen-uings, F. H. D. Vieth, B. Smith, (Kentville), L. G. Power, C. A. Stayner, Andrew Downs, C. B. Bullock, and C. J. Stewart, (Amberst).

-A meeting of the Massachusetts sportsmen will be held Thursday forenoon, 18th inst., at the Bay State House, Worcester, to take measures to inaugurate a Sportsmen's Association, under the jurisdiction, and in harmony with National Sportsmen's Association of the States

—A Sportsman's Club has been organized in Columbus, Ga., under the title of the Georgia and Alabama Sporting Clut. Sixty members signed the roll. The following officers were elected:—R. W. Ledsinger, President; Gunby Jordan, Vice President; F. M. Gunky, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee, D. W. Johnson, E. B. Seley, Conner Builey, Henry Bruce, W. S. Holstead. Drafts of bills will be made and presented for legislative adaption, preventing the killing of any doe or fawn between January and August, or buck between March and May and between September and November. From March 15 to October I will be the close season for ruffed grouse, quail and wild turkey.

—The Sportsmen's Club of Western Pennsylvania, located at Pittsburgh, Penn., have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Robert Dalzell; Vice President, D. C. Phillips; Treasurer, John A. Harper; Secretary, O. F. Whorton; Assistant Secretary, Dr. N. McDonald. Board of Directors—John Caldwell, Jr., John C. Brown, F. H. Kennedy, Dr. Fundenberg, E. J. Unger. The Club is one of the most flourishing in the country, having very handsomely furnished rooms and a good surplus of cash in the treasury.

TORONTO, February 11, 1875

TORONTO, February 11, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I send you below a synopsis of our monthly shoots for the year 1874, exclusive of our annual club match, the full particulars of which will be found in Forest and Stream, Volume 3, No. 9, page 140.

Our annual club meeting for the election of officers and other business came off on the last Thursday in December, 1874, when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year: J. Mangham, Jr., president; Chas. Pickering, vice president; Alex. McGregor, secretary and treasurer, re elected; and an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Chapman, W. London, J. Morrison, W. Bugg, to gether with the other officers. S. Herring, taxidermist for the club.

It was decided at this meeting to offer two pizes for the two highest aggregate scores during the year, the six highest scores only to count. The prizes to consist, the first of fifty dollars (gold) and the second of twenty-five dollars (gold). Our club is now pretty strong, numbering forty-five members, every one of whom owns a gui-nearly all breech londers—and every meeting night we elect from five to ten new members. Last year the winner of a prize was barred from winting another, although he could shoot at every match; but if he made the highest score it dill not count. This year it is arranged different. If a shooter wins a prize he is landleapped back two yards, and if he should still be fortunate enough to win another, two yards further back he has got to go. We use pigeons, snowbirds and blackbirds, when in season; for pigeons the lowest distance is 21 yards; snowbirds and blackbirds, 18 yards.

We always have weekly shoots, but the club match only takes place once a nionth. The prize consists of a case of stuffed birds, valued at seven dollars each (gold). The following is the result for last year. I am sorry I cannot give you the names of the makers of gins which each membera uses.

Month.

Month.	Name.		K!	Шed.
Jannary	.A. McGregor	10	ont o	it 15 S. B.
February	.C. Pickerling	10	1.1	15 11
March	J. Morrison.	10	13	15 11
April	J. Barrett	10	- D	15 "
May	. Wm. Bugg	9	13	10 P'ga.
June	.W. Smith	14	1.1	15 B. B.
July	.D. Ward	9	- 11	Ill P'ga.
Angnet	.C. C. Sinall	9	11	10 11
September	.J. Chapman	- 8	+1	15 S B.
October	.J. Manguam, Jr	7	11	10 11
November	.T. Louilan,	- 7	1 .	15 11
December	.B. Morrison	6	11	15 "

BELOIT, Wls., February 10, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

I take pleasure in sending you the score of a pigeon shoot which took place on the grounds of the Beloit Driving Park (H. N. Sherman, secretary.) The score is as follows:—

HINTS FOR THE HUNGRY.

Cazenovia, February 12, 1875.

CAZENOVIA, February 12, 1875.

Buton Forest and Stileam:

Learing Washington for the South there is not much to be reported favorable to the evayside links in general, but there is one to be mentioned as exceptional. Your correspondent had the link from some Southern residents, and was grateful therefor. The point is Flemington, seventeen miles south of Wilmington, N. C., and about half way from Washington to Charleston. The recommendations are—proximity to the road, a linkurious table of plain good things, bright, open failwood frea, and kind, interested people. We intended to stay over one train, but remained longer, and had a pleasant day on Lake Waccamaw, where there is good fishing and shooting. We went on with regret, and haque again to find ourselves there to enjoy hearing the order given to the "neufranchised African" of "more hot cakes, simusons," and such hot cakes are not found often. To our friends who go South with deas of a dozen courses of clein plates, diager bowls and French southerly, and would see Florida from round from laundaulets, we would give Pinche's counsel to young people contemplating interrage—"don't"—but to those who go to meet the tardy sun, to become brown and hearty, and carry ready good humor, we would say linger in one of these old style Southeern towns, and you will find much to praise.

L. W. L.

TROUBLE THREATENED.

Helena, M. T., January 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Say you! I am a long way off, and the roads are bad. The merenry has been hanting a hole and found it, and pulled the boic in after it, so that the wood pile had to go and hunt for it, leastways that has left in a furry. Dan't you shot my pup:, unless you want to get into a "placed difficulty," and really it is not worth your while making cripples of yourselves for such a small matter. I don't know how many I will have to lackle if you don't send Forest and Stream; but send ine the fighting weight of the smallest of your staff, and then I will coasider the propriety of going into training, provided us aforesald. A prominent army officer and myself are making a collection of birds, freezing them and forwarding them to Dr. Elllott Cones. Yours, WM. G.

A BIG DAY AMONG THE GEESE.

KINSEY'S ASHLEY HOUSE,

BARNEGAT INLET, February 6, 1875.

On account of having two large steamships on our beach our gunners bave had other business to occupy their time. As the daily popers have given the full particulars of the disasters, I will merely add that the fron steamer South Carolina was on our shouls four weeks, undergoing severe thumping part of the time, havied some five hundred yards over the sand, and yet custained no injury; in fact would have been able to resume her trips the day she floated, were it not for a little scrubbing and painting. While the twooden attender Mediator, nearly new, ou the same shoul, broke in two seven hours after striking the bar. This much in favor of fron hulls.

To-day, the above business belog over, our gunners returned to their legitimate business, and I have to report the best day's shooting by two men known for years. Joel Ridgway and Samnel Perrine, Jr., killed twenty-five geese, none less than ten pounds, and seven which putted the cases at fourteen pounds; six red heads, two widgeons, seven black ducks, one brant. This shooting is imprecedented. I have known more fowl killed on our point, but never with two gons. Three other gunners came in with three geese, one hrant, and eleven ducks. They all agree they never knew as many geese in the bay as at present.

—In the Gulf of St. Lawrence last week upwards of 1,000 fishermen's nels were carried off by the ice that was blown off shore, but fortunately most of them were recov-

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

RIGR WATER, FOR THE WERK

Date.	Boston.	Neso York	C'harleston.
Felt. 18	1t. St. 10 21	11. M.	(E. St.
Feb. 19 Jan. 20 Jan. 24	11 51	8 81 9 14	7 51 8 28
Feb. 23	1 1 ; 40	9 50 10 23 10 58	9 4 8 40 10 16

ICE YACHTING.-The yachtsmen of Ponghkeepsie met with some discouragement on Saturday last in endeavoring to continue their regalta. The wind in the forenoon was to continue their regalta. The wind in the forenoon was so light as to prevent a start. After dinner, however, there were some indications of a breeze, and at 2:42 the bonts Qui Vive, Magie, Puff, and Whiff were started on their journey. The Puff carried off the first prize, and the Whiff the second. Some idea of the state of the wind may be formed from the fact that the Puff was 39m. 30s, in doing the distance, while the Whiff accomplished the same distance last week in 28m. 30s. The ice is in splendid condition, and the yneltsmen not despondent.

—The New York Yacht Club have accepted the offer of Vice Commodore Garner to build a house for the use of club on the Eastern shore of Staten Island, near Stapleton. club on the Eastern shore of Staten Island, near Stapleton. The house is to be erected in the Spring, and will be 60x85 feet, and two stories in height. It will stand on the end of a pier running 450 feet into the bay. Directly in front of it will be the anchorage for yachts and the starting point for yachts. A want long felt will be supplied by the erectiong of this building; a lounging place for members, and a spot from which start and finish can be witnessed by those who have neither time or inclination to accompany the yachts on their entire trip. The old days will be revived when thousands assembled on the Elysian Pields to see the graceful Julia come leading the fleet past the winning stake hoat; and visions of the stately Maria, the graceful Huze, and Mr. Rutherford's Una will crowd themselves upon the memory of the old yachtsmen. A retrospective upon the memory of the old ynchtsmen. A retrospective view of our ynclits and yachting for the past twenty years would be full of interest, as well as instructive to the younger generation of yachting men, and we propose cre lie season shall have fairly commenced to review some of the ohl contests, and, as far as the change in course will permit, draw comparisons between them and more recent events. As a preliminary, the sketch of the America's ever green victory will be printed ac't week,

Eastern Yacht Club.—At a meeting of the Eastern Yacht club, held in Boston Thesday evening, the following were elected:—Commodore, John M. Furbes, Azalea; Vice Commodore, John Jeffries, Jr., Haleyon; Rear Commidore, Edward Burgess, Nimbus; Secretary, H. B. Jackson; Tressurer, P. T. Jackson; Measurer, F. D. Child. Regatta Commiltee, John Heard, Wm. M. Whitney, Stanton Whitney, B. Joy Jeffries, and R. H. Stevenson, Value Carlo Annual Process.

YACHT CLUB ANNIVERSARY.—The South Boston Yucht Chib celebrated the eighth anniversary of their organization Tuesday evening, 9th instant, by a social guthering of its members and their guests, among whom were officers of the Lynn and Charlestown and East Boston Yacht Chibs, at their Club House at City Point, South Boston. A splendid supper was served at nine o'clock in the Atlantic House, opposite the Club House, under the the supervision of its landlord, ex-Commodore Fred. Wright. Commodore Roberts presided at the table.

-The colors won on the 15th of October, on the Harlem The colors won on the 15th of October, on the Harlem River, in a three mile straight-away mee, in fatt-meed stells, by the Analostans, from the Nasem Boat Club, the erack organization of the New York, have been lately received try the former club. They are as handsome a set of colors as one can desire to see, being made of fine silk; the club flag, blue and white, having a blue stripe diagonally in gold letters, "Harlem River, Analostan & Nassm, October 15th 1874," the staffs being tipped with heavy gold eagles. In a word, the flags are in every respect worthy of such gentlemen as compose the Nassan Club.

The Massachusetts Rowing Association was organized last week in Boston, the following houts being represented in the eonyention: Boston, Shawmut, Lukennan, Friendship, and City Point, all of Boston; Riverside, of Eunbridge; Neptune, of Lynn, and Lander, of Salem. The following officers were chosen:—President, F. F. Biblier; Vice President, J. W. Fazer; Secretary, J. M. Flynn; Corresponding Secretary, C. O. Breed; Treasurer, James D. Shay; Directors, J. Desmond, W. Liddy, M. W. Carr, J. M. Henry and W. J. Higgins.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY. - We would eall the attention of Sec retaries of Rowing Clubs to the accompanying letter. The Regalta of the Schnylkill Navy is one of the most interest ing events of the season, and a reciprocal arrangement with regard to dates, etc., will not only prevent confusion, but and in keeping each other posted as 10 malches and open events.

HEADQUARTERS SCHUTERILL NAVY, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILAS, Feb. 15, 1875. (

EDITOR FORZET AND STREAM:—
The Committee having charge of the "Schuylkill Navy Regalta, open to all Amateurs," are preparing and in a sbort time will be ready to lesue their Circular with Copies of the Rules.

If the Secretaries of all clubs will be kind enough to forward their addresses, it would greatly oblige and assist, 1

Very Truly Yours,

JOHN GILLINGHAM, Sec.

Box 2013, Pilla.

JAS. M. FERGUSON, Commodore, John Hockley, Jr., Vlco-Com., J. Gillingham, Sec.

SCHUYLKILL BOATING NOTES

Phyladelphia, Feb. 15, 1875

PHYLADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1875.

White the rivers are teo bound, and weather reports show lower temperature, there is no lack of neityley among the boat-funiders, and bonting men. The todders to their shop, the rowless in the gynthasium magneparing for the coming season. In this city the foot tink is on lively as on a tace day, and it is largely shout the treatening, which is on longer spacken of in the "proposed" regain. It is assured. The Schnykhill navy kaving agreed in lear all the running expenses, and the Commodure loss gutranteed that finds for prizes shall not be wanting. The present Naval Barac Is not backing in sing, and that committee will have their plans matured in a few neeks.

It is greatly to be hoped that the College Association will hold their regatta here in '75, and if the only disjection indeed (as ever suppose will be the case) is for rowing in hems, the difficulty can be neel. Alloud soven miles from Falmonint, and faint from the start of the Nathonal Contree, is Flat Rock Dang a here todingen the high liftle is a course as long as Piciney, straight as Sarainga, and white emergh for all the sixes they will remy.

sween miles from Patrucenni, and four from the start of the National Course, is Plan Rock Dung, abore bolderen the bigh fills is a course as long as Patrney, straight as Saratoga, and with enough for all the sixes they will touch.

There is little flowly that Exterd and Emphridge will each send a crew, and an International Callege freet here could line the banks of the Schnyldill critis such a crust as has never winessed a host near in this rountry. The spirit of "millshness" with which the bunks of the Schnyldill critis and at the ontset, rapidly disappeared when they realized a lost the "distribution of a Cambridge incase. The Schnyldill Navy should feel groud of the stand they have always taken on this "distribution." It was from the regative of 1872 that the National Annierr Association growther. The conting senson proadless to apan cells to counting senson proadless to apan cells to count receive a large mander of entries. The open regative in distribution of entries and them is go by default; the unsurcessful contestants cell count to retrieve their burstals, and many chibs cell wide to will be likely to allow them in go by default; the unsurcessful contestants cell count to retrieve their burstals, and many chibs cell wide to will be a growing though for the most part a generous rivalry, and they are making great preparations for the Full Regate. In the meaning their the meaning the treatment of the National Berlitton, as they describe their hands and them, as they decreased the described in the start man the treatment of the National Berlitton, as they decree they are making great preparations for the Full Regate. In the meaning their formation on the river; they are making great preparations for the Full Regate.

A feeling partity freely expressed, has reep thin auture the content of the prominent of the National Regate and the start of the Regate and the Regate and the Regat

least the will considerably introggic time now, enough the down server.

The College Club of the University of Connsylvania, having fieldshed and abund paid for their hambonic house, are arxious to july the Navy, so we may be looking up their doings shortly.

The Pacifics have but in hulter of new members, and during the hist weeks if the best rowing season, introduct divid, it was no meanimum thing it see their dears upon three days in the week. Furlings they will become active, in within case nothing class will be surprising.

The University Chiloto not seem to prombe much in the ropy of rowing, but their representative promised a \$1,000 for the Contournal which is very much to the parawse, as their promise is as good as "well wheat. Altagether, from the present lookout, you are likely during the caming months to hear from,

"Secretas."

—Land and Water says that Suther has taken Boyd's challenge to scall a mile on the Tyne for £200, on March 20th. This will give the Tyne men a feeler as to whether their youthful champion is all to tackle the older scaller; Lunaden daso has ged a match on with Baguall on March 6th; there is no stipulation as la locals. Lunaden has a rosy chance. The Thames matches are progressing fairly, and promise a busy season, as there seems to be a multitude of cliques in the locating world, and the more the fends the more the matches.

-The Officers of the New York Rowing Club for 1875 are:-President, John D. Prince; Capacin, George Rives; Secretary, F. J. De Peyster; Treasurer, F. L. Leland.

The Golleges.

-The Yale erew have met with a great misfortune in —The Yule crew have met will a great mistorline in the accident which inppened to Mr. Wood of the Scientific School last week. Mr. Wood was considered one of the ablest boating men the college has ever produced, and lubeing deprived of his assistance next July Capt. Cook meets with a loss which is almost irreparable. The accimeets with a loss which is almost irreputable. The accident occurred while coasting near the college computs; one of the infortunate gentleman's legs were broken, and although the prospect of imputation, which was at one time immittent, has passed, his physician says his hoating days are over. Mr. Wood has pulled in several victorious crews and was one of the University crew of '74. His loss and that of the three Sophamores who were suspended last Mechanical and particles the college of four fine conventor. Wednesday, deprives the college of four fine oarsmen, re-ducing her prospects at Saratoga and rendering her boatlng men somewhat despoudent.

-Union College wishes Harvard to change her college color, since Union College adopted the magenta in 1800 and has retained it ever since.

-The new editors of the Harvard Advocate are J. N. Byrne, A. H. Latham, E. S. Martin, L. Swift, and G. E. Woodberry, literary editors; and W. N. Swift, financial

—Several speelmens of ore from the new gold and silver mines of Newburyport, Mass., have just been assayed in the Yale laboratory. The richest specimen thus far yielded, per ton of the ore, ten dollars' worth of gold, sixty-five or seventy of silver, and fifty per cent. of galena, all together

about \$140.

Onr Nine has voted not to go to Saratoga. Games with Yale and Princeton will be played before the end of the college year—one game with each of them here; the second at New Haven and Princeton respectively; the thrift on some neutral ground.

We are informed that the following men are candidates for places on the University Crew:—Thaver, James, Otls, all of L. S. S.; Wetmore, '75; Taylor, '77; M. F. Stiles, '77; Loring, '78; Yates; '78; Morgan, '78; Brown, '78.—Harvard Advocate.

-The Yale Scientific School has a magnet which weighs half a ton and will lift ten tons, the gift of Mr. Wallace, of Ansonia, Ct., long known as a manufacturer and scientist.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, Feb. 11, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

PRINCETON COLLEGE, Feb. 11, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Since my last communication the boating interests here have received a new impulse. At a recent meeting of the boat club it was announced by the treasurer that about \$1,000 had been contributed by various alumni of this college, many of them being residents of New York city, within the past few weeks, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the "University" during the coming season, including the necessary expense at Saratoga. It will take about \$1,500 to cover the entire expense, but the deficit will be made up easily, either by private subscription, or by donation. It seems now as though that there are good reasons for believing that Princeton will take that position at the close of the next Inter-Collegiate regatts which her rank as an athletic college seems to make it necessary that she should assume.

A new crs in boating will take place in the Spring. We purpose having a regatta of our two in May, at New Brunswick, in this State, which is about seventeen miles distant, on the Rarlian River. The regatta will consist of races between the different class crews, and perhaps one or two single races, as well as exhibitions of rowing by the University and Freshmen crews. The date has not been decided upon yet; probably some day in the latter part of the month will be chosen. The crews and ball nine continue their gymnasium work with unabating zeal. They remain unsaffected by the epidemic which has been so common here for some time past.

RENSSELARR POLY, INST., TROY, N. Y., February 13, 1875.

Thov, N. Y., February 13, 1875.

This Institute pays little attention to manly sports, because we have not time enough to go into long training, or for work in the gymnasium. We have had no large donations; the amount altogether not exceeding 3300 at most; so you see that we cannot have anything very elaborate. Our future, however, seems brighter, and we hope yet to be represented at Saratoga. We are organizing an Institute Rifie Club, and are to have rifle practice weekly, if alt goes well. The bont club has quite a number of members, and we hope to get the whole Freshman class in if they will hny one of Watts' six-oared paper shells.

Vice.

Bational Pastimes.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

AUSIC AND DANCING.

A SIGHT, to many wonderful and emphatically extravordinary, may be witnessed in New York at least twice a year on the two great gatherings of Scotchmen arrayed in the fantastic but picturesque dress of the Scottish Hichlander. The two occasions are the annual games and annual ball of the New York Caledonian Club. Other clitics are no doubt equally favored. Boston claims to have the oldest Scotch club on this continent; Philadelphia has a strong organization, and every other city, In Canada and the United States, of any importance, has a Caledonian club, no some other society representative of the Scottish fraternity. New York is now specially alluded to, on account of the pre eminence which, by numerical and financial strength, its Caledonian club has reached. Its gatherings are the grand re-unions of the exiled sons of the 'Land o' Cakes,' and finely represent our Scottish population. The peculiarities of these festive seasons are marked and sufficiently striking to merit some comment.

The ball, which came off a short time ago, had all the features which give it its distinctively Scottish character. There were tartan kills, pipes and reels, and plenty of enjoyment. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that nothing was danced at the ball but such steps and figures as could be traced to ancient Caledonia. The Scot of out day has too much partiality for the cotillion to sympathise fully with the poet, when, in the true antiferance." At the same time he has not lost his love for the 'born pipes, jigs, strathspeys and reels, "which the same poet commends, and which are peculiarly Scotch. Besides the dances most admired, and which always have a place in the programme of Highland gatherings, are the Sword Dance or Oilli-Callum and Highland Fing. It would he a hard matter to find the origin of any of these belonged both to the early savage and religious life of the Gael; and it excelled any modern dunce in the combination it dem nded of strength and grace. This is illustrated by all Seotch d

as the "threesome" or the "foursome" has the preference. They differ in time and necessarily in the steps given by each performer in the intervals between "reeling." It is impossible to give any idea of the "steps" used in any of the dances mentloned. Like the music of the bagpipe, which generally accompanies them, they baffle description. But this may be said, that more fun can be extracted from what Scotchmen call "a guid ganging reel" than from all the quadrilles and waltzes of a ball programme. In the ease of the foursome reel, the parties stand in a row, the men on the outside looking towards each other, and the girls on the inside, each looking to her partner. The "reel" consists in the four passing each other on the right and left alternately, and taking up the position above described, after in this way describing the figure eight. Then the "stops" are performed according to individual taste or knowledge, and theu again comes the reel. When danced on board a steamer in a heavy sea, as is frequently the case at excursions, it is very exhilarating. If couples lose each other, and sets get mixed, its matters little. Everything is sure to turn out 'all right in the end. Generally a vist amount of decorum characterises the opening of a reel at a country fair or festive guthering. The first figure is sailed through with the gravity and stiffness of mutes at a funeral. But by and by the duncers warm to their work, and an occasional shrill "hooch" may be heard from an enthusiast whose blood is already beginning to tingle. Less eeremony is shown in reeling, and the music admits of no loss of time. Faster fly the restless feet, and steps of the most confusing complexity are gone through with a rapidlty which defies the eye to follow. The rising color and heaving breasts of the dancers are evidences that things are becoming interesting. Partners are actually trying to rival each other in the wondrous flectness of their movements. The piper is getting purple in the face, and you almost hope that it n.ay be his norm

"The piper loud and louder blew.
The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they clecklt,
'Till tika carlin' swat and ricket:
And—""

And—"
But the rest of the quotatiou is inappropriate under ordinary circumstances. Everything like statcliness has disappeared long before; men and girls are in the cestacies of the last few galloping sets; time and tune both have changed and new steps of more bewildering intricacy dazzle the looker on, as he watches, or tries to watch, the feet which are almost as invisible as the spokes of a rapidly revolving wheel. From every direction the uniform shout of exultation, "hooch," is beard, and, in the panting rally, "kiss yer lasses!" follows with breathless heartiness. When it is over the dancers walk demurely to their seats, or liuger on the floor or ground for the formation of another set.

set.

Such a scene as this may not have been reproduced to the letter, at the Coledonian ball, but it possibly shows the kind of school at which many of the daneers there learned to "recl." This dance is generally the first item on the programme of Scottish games in this country. As many men as choose participate, generally all in Highland costume.

programme of Seottish games in this country. As many men as choose participate, generally all in Highland costume.

The accompanying music is usually performed on the great Highland bagpipe, which is possibly the ouly purely national instrument in the world. In European countries, at least, all others are found to be common to many nations; the Highland bagpipe is used in Scotland alone. It has been much maligned, bondly excerated, and abundantly ridiculed; and yet, historlans can be found to lovingly trace its development from the pastoral reed of primitive times to the chanter, and lastly to the chanter with bag and drones. It has been praised as enthusiastically as it has been enreed. If shut up in a small room with it, in the hands of a piper with leather lungs, its strains can scarcely be described as didlect, though there can be no doubt of their being inspiring, in a way. On the other hand, beard at a distance in the midst of proper surroundings, the pipes have a charm all their own. Some of the most daring warlike feats of the Highlander have been attributed to the bagpipe. Ancedote could be piled on ancedote to illustrate the wonders which its music has worked, and when a writer shall arise to treat of music from the utiliturian point of view, the fact may be remembered that the enstom was once prevalent in Scotland of playing the pipes in the harvest field behind the slowest reaper. All things considered, it is not wonderful to find it written ahout in the following ultra-enthusiastic manner:—"Even Highlanders will allow that it is not the gentlest of instruments; but when far from their mountain houses, what sounds, however melodious, could thrill round their heart like one hurst of their own wild native pipe? The feelings which other instruments awaken are general and undefined, because they talk alike to Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans and Highlanders, for they are common to all. But the bagpipe is sacred to Scothand and speaks a language which Scotsmen only feel. It talks to them of home and all the

—The annual match between the Toronto and London curling clybs was played February 11th on the Adelaide street rink, three rinks aside. A gold medal, given by Major Walker, was contended for, and it is expected that a gold medal will be competed for hereafter at the annual matches between these two clubs. Total for Toronto, 84; London, 54; majority for Toronto, 30.

London, 54; majority for Toronto, 30.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Elm City club, of New Haven, was held in that city February 11th, on which occasion the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the new club:—Carlos Smith, President; Julius Tyler, Jr., 1st Vice President; H. L. Bradley, 2d Vice President; W. S. Arnold, Manager and Correspouding Secretary. Directors—W, W. Wurd, George W. M. Reed, Alfred Thomas, W. S. Arnold, Charles Websier, and Eli Hill. The by-laws of the Boston club were adopted as governing also the New Haven club. The whole fifty shares of the club have been taken up. This week Mr.

Arnold was in Philadelphia and Brooklyn engaging players. The club will have a very fine ground.

The club will have a very line ground.

—The Bridgeport club—T. B. F. U. S.—it is said will not join the professional association this senson, but will remain as they were last year—co-operative amateurs, which means a nine with amateur as well as compensated players in it. Nichols, the pitcher of the T. B.'s, says that he has received a liberal offer from the New Haven club, but is undecided as yet, as he has a good position in Bridgeport, most of the nine working in the same establishment.

The Hattfords will have a new uniform for 1875. It will be of white flannel, trimmed. The shirt will have on the breast the name "Hartford," in plain blue letters. The stockings and belt will be blue, and the cap is to be of the jockey pattern, white, with blue cord and large white vizor.

The subject of a walking match between K. Payson Weston and Prof. Judd is being much disensed, and the preliminaries are said to be arranged. Mr. Barnum, with his usual generosity, has offered the use of the hippodrome, and \$5,000 in money to be awarded to the man who walks the greatest number of miles in six consecutive days. It having been reported that this walk (?) was to be under the supervision of the New York Allictic club, we can state by authority that such is not the case, and that association does not indorse either of the men for this performance.

—At Wood's gymnasium, on Saturday evening, a large number of gentlemen assembled to witness a display of athletics, as well as feucing and sparring. The exhibition was extremely creditable and entertaining. Mr. Wood is one of the old landmarks of our city, and has attended to physical culture for two or three generations.

—A prettily played game of hase hall was played on the ice at Prospect Park on February 12th, with the following score:—Burdock's side, 19; Bunce's side, 12. Umpire, Mr. Chadwick. Time of game, 1 hour and 10 minutes. First base by errors, Burdock's, 13 times; Bunec's, 7 times. Runs earned, Burdock's, 2; Bunee's, 0.

Thos. J. Gallagher, winner of the second prize in the late Cleveland tournament has challenged Engene Custer, who took 1st prize, to play for the gold championship badge, for the required stake of \$250.

The contest between Rudolphe and Vignaux will occur at Tammany Hall, in this city, on Monday night next, February 22. Vignaux has the advantage of baving been practicising almost uninterruptedly while Rudolphe was in Chicago.

-At Corinthian Hall, Roebester, N. Y., on February 24, Charles Effler of Albany and Byron Gillette of Corning are to play the three-ball game, 400 points up, for \$400.

Chess.

CHESS DIRECTORY.

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Down Town Chess Club—Cafe Cosmopolitan, 14 Second avenue

Truer Hull Chess Club—Mos. 56 and 68 East Fourth street.

Brooklyn Chess Club—Mercauthie Library. Montague street.

Jersey City Chess Chub—Mos. 51 Montgomery street.

Crossen & Libsire's Chess Rooms—Corner Nassan and Fulion streets.

New Brighton Chess Club—At Capt. Taylor's, Tompkinsvilke avenue.

Union for Christian Work Chess Rooms—Fulton avenue, opp. Elm

ace, Bkooklyn..

—Mr. D. M. Martinez, of Philadelphia, visited New York last week. He played a number of games. His score was: Martinez 3, Makenzie 2, Drawn 1; Martinez 0, Mason 4, Drawn 0; Martinez 3, Alberoni 1, Drawn 0. The games were played at the Cafe International, and excited great interest in consequence of the beauty of the game and the rank of the contestants. Our readers are probably aware of the fact that Mr. Makenzie is champion of the United States, and that Mr. Martinez is considered the strongest player in Philadelphia. Although not a match, Mr. Martinez is to be congratulated on his score with the champion.

Bew Bublications. MAGAZINES.

The Nassau Literary Magazine is conducted by the Senior Class of Princeton College. The February Issue contains a number of articles, all written with marked literary ability, and judicionally selected. The editorial matter is pointed, and the department devoted more particularly to current cullege topics, entertaining and of value. Princeton appears to be awake as to the necessity of good hard work, by way of preparation for the great regatta.

way of preparation for the great regatta.

In Fur, Fin and Feather, Mr. Charles Suydam furnishes us with a compilation of the game and fish laws of the various States, as well as much useful information regarding hunting and fishing localities. Its value to the sportsman is at once apparent, as he not only finds the close time in different districts, for game of all kinds, but where and how to find it in reason. A number of interesting anecdotes of hunting adventures furnish variety.

The Maritana Marthly is not devoted to the chimping

The Maritime Monthly is not devoted to the shipping interests, as might be supposed from its title, but takes its name through being issued from the maritime province of New Branswick. Literature, science and art are its objects, and the current number contains articles well calculated to support these pretensions. Quaint old George Fox and his Quaker followers are ably described. Mr. George Forbes writes of his journey to the Valley of the Platte, and as Mr. Forbes lives in a place with the remarkable name of Kouchtbauquac, we do not blame him for going West.

Professor Welis is so well known in connection with Professor Wells is so well known in connection with Phrenology that mere mention of his Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Phisiognomy Implies that the subject must be ably treated. The paper on Horae Phrenology is interesting, and the sketch of Pete Hyachuthe Loyson, with his child in his arms, snegestive.

Johnson's Dental Miscellany contains papers of great value to the profession; but the sight of the norrible parapherentla connected with it produces incipient toothache, and we close the book.

The American Grocer has added a "Home Department," which will in future cater to the literary wants of the family, as its other columns do to the basiness necessities of paterfamilias. After papa has studied the prices current for Muscovados and Young Hysons, mamma and the children will dad interesting stories and foreign correspondence to amuse them. The idea is novel, but an excellent one, and should make it popular.

The Galaxy for March comes thus early to hand with its usual variety of interesting contents.

BIG INVENTION.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which ha published, has just invented a way of getting a reflef plate from steel so as to print Lleyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one enlire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning priss, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world, for 25 cents, or invernished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towas, cilles, villages, mountains, takes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.



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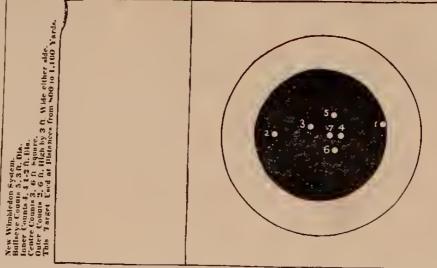
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HARNESS me down with your fron bands,
Be sure of your carb and rein,
For t scorn the strength of your purly hands.
As a tempest scorne a chain.
How I laughed as f tay conceated from eight.
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boasts of human might,
And the tritle of human power,

When I saw an army upon the land,
A only upon the seas,
Creeping along, a small-like band,
Or outling a wayward breeze;
When I saw the pensant reel
With the foll that he faintly bore,
As he furiest at the tardy wheel,
Or folled at the weary our;

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
The flight of the carrier dove,
As they lore a law a king decreed,
Or the lines of impatent fore,
I could but think how the world would feet
As these were outstripped alar,
When I should be bound to the rushbig keel
Or challed to the lighting car!

Hat had had. They found me at last,
And they havined me forth at length.
And I raished to my fictone with a thunder blast,
And haughed in my from strength!
Old then yo have a wondrous change.
On the earth and occum wide,
Where may be a trule a raise. Where now my flery armles
Nor walt for wind and tide

Harrah | turrah | the waters o'er,
The monitain's steep decline;
Thuc-space-have yielded to my powerThe world | the world |s mine!
Therivers the sun hath carllest blest,
Or those where his beaus decline;
The glant streams of the queenty West,
Or the orient hoods divine.

The ocean poles where'er I sweep
To hear my strength rejolce,
And monsters of the bring deep
Concer trembling at my voice,
I carry the wealth and ore of earth,
The thought of the God-like mind
The whild lags after my going forth,
The lighthning is left behind.

In the darksome depth of the fathomiess mine My tireless arm doth play.
Where the rocks ne'er san the sun's decline Or the dawn of the glorious day.
I bring earth's glittering Jewels up Froia the bidden caves below,
And I make the fountain's graults cap With a crystal gush o'erflow.

I low the bellows, I forge the steel I thow the betoms, I forge the steet
In all the shops of trade;
I baumer the ore and turn the wheel
Where arms of strength are made;
I manage the furnace, the mult, the mint—
I curry, t apin, I weave,
And all my doings I put to print
On every Saturday eve.

I've no mosete to weary, no breast to decay, No tiones to be "taid on the shelf,"
And soon I lutend you may "go and play," While I manage the world myself.
But harness me down with your trou bands, Be enre of your curb and reta,
For I scorn the strength of your puny bands. As the tempest scorns a chain.

-That part of Boston Harbor known as Dorchester Bay was the scene last week of some exciting sport, trotting on the ice. The largest turnout was on Friday evening, the day before the thaw. A straight course of a mile and a half, between City Point and Squantum, was lined with

Hunting in Manilla.

AST Tuesday night I arrived home from my expedidition, the particulars of which I will give you la detail. I was oway eleven days. A earriage came to the office for me at half past twelve o'clock on Saturday, and jumping in with my friend P. J., who is a Portuguese in our office, we left for my house to get my clothes, etc. I immediately donned my shooting rig, hunting knife, icc. We then drove to the house in which we put, cracked p bottle of champagne with noor D., who has been seenly for some time past, and who was to leave for bome two or three days after we left, and wished him a speedy passage home and a safe return.

I don't think I ever told you that three of us, some time

back, ordered a dozen carrier pigeons from England, eleven of which arrived safely here. They are all prize blobs and have flown between Belgium and England. This we have kept secret, as it is a speculation on our part, and we intend establishing a line between the Provinces and Manilla, and between Manilla and Hong Kong. They have been at our house some three months, and are heautiful birds and are getting ou well,

As we were going inland some distance, we thought it would be a good opportunity to try them for the flist time, and accordingly, luving had a little wicker basket mole, I put in a pair and took them with me in the carriage. We felt doubtful about their returning, as the hirds generally bave to be born in the place to which they are flown. natance, if there was a line of parrier pigenns between New York and Boston, there would have to be a cote in each of those cities; and if a message was to go from New York to Boston, they would have to carry bleds that were born in Boston on to New York, and as soon as they were let loose they would return to Boston, and vice versa. But I argued that as the birds had come all the way from F land, there was no chance to get back, and as they had lived with us for about three months, and had been well taken care of, in all probability they would return. All the others said they would not, and we had several bets, so that it was to be an interesting trial,

After a pleosant drive of three quarters of an hour, and after nearly demulishing the carriage by the borse rouning us into a buffalo and afterwards into a stone wall, we furiled the Marlquina River, which runs through the pictu resque village of the same mane, and the coachman applying bis whip, we dashed up the tank on the Morlquina side, and soon pulled up at the country house of my friends, the T.'s, who are all hunters, and it was here that we had decided to make our rendezvous. The whole of the bottom of the house is one large stone floor, level with the street, and as soon as we entered we were greeted by our fellow huntsmen. There were some tifteen horses, all our fellow hintsmen. There were some lifteen horses, all saddled, about seventy-five dogs, and lots of Indians in their hunting clothes. Our jurty was seven, including myself. We went up stairs, had something to eat, drink, and a cigarette, and as it was about four o'clock decided to start immediately for the mountains.

As we rode through the level rice fields, it was a gay

looking eavalcade, and the fact of not having to go to office for several along, and the thoughts of shooting some deer, made me feel very jolly. We jogged along until we reached the mountains, and then begun the work, for the road was so steep that we frequently had to dismount and road was so steep that we frequently had to dismount and walk. We thus went on for about two hours, crossing rivers, walking and riding, and at last arrived of the top of a mountain, the view from which was superb. In the far distance by Manilla and Manilla Bay, with all its shipping, which looked like small toy ships, and on our left we could see the whole of the great inland take, and all around the base of the mountain Innumerable little pueblos, or, more correctly, mustbodies.

eorecily, pueblocitos.

After a couple of bours more riding, sluring which nothing of note occurred, we arrived at the top of another mountain, much higher than the first, and as soon as we

got over to the other side saw away below us the valley of Bosotoso, where we were to pass the night, and as it loud been dark some time, and we were revenous with our ex-creise, the lights glimmering from the windows of the enttages held with several most welcome her the city furget that descents ry soon. For hos, a stour we kept going slown, dawn, down, is if it were to a hottamless plt, having, of course in walk all the way. At tost, when we could get an our horses, we all so, and tiled through the little will are. little village. All the people papped their leads out of the windows and gazed at as curiously. I night as well add here that white men schlum go to this place, and a lew years look all the luhublimus were bandlith and multiws, who lived by pllingo and intuting. On the outskirts we come to the little stone church, and, dismounting, we went into the padre's house, and were recolved by him very gra-

into the padre's house, and were recolved by him very graciously, and, like a good fellow, he put the house at our disposal. After looking after our cattle, and sceing that the pigeons were comfortable, we had a hearty disner, and spreading out our mots on the floor, lost Saturday lorever. The next morning we were up nurly, and, swallowing a cup of chocolate, had our houses saddled and had a bettue a short dislance from the convent. I had a shot at two deer, and wominded one badly, but there not being any digstear me it gut off. No one clse killed any. The dogs, bowever, killed a hour.

As some as we came back, I declided to throw up one of the pigrous, aml accordingly I wrate a long letter, teling I', altaut nur trip su far. Semar G., who is also the editor of one of the dalbes hern (Monilla supports four), wrote a posteript, to be published. I then wropped this up in a small piece of thin clost, and field it in the leg of the ten pigeon. The fellows were all very much interested, and more hels were unde, and the Indians turned out in see the We went out in a crowd in front of the church, and, being the centre of an admining assembly, I threw the pigeon lote the nir, and much to my shagrin, she lit on top of the church, with the message danging from her foot, and began hobbing her head bud looking at us in the most indocent way. There was a tremendous laugh at my expense. I remembered having fend that these pigeous genrally flew in pulse, and that perhaps the hen was wuiting for her mate. So I doubled my tees, and bringing out the cock, threw him into the air, and he lit on the church ton. I threw a stone at them, and the pair took wing together, and made four or five huge circles uroning too stage, which bigher and higher each turn, mill they looked very small, bigher and straight for Manilla. I might being so high up, but started stringlit for statums. I higher as well state bere tbut when D Joined his at Sun Aclero he said that the pigeons had arrivest off right, and that there was much rejaicing in our house at the success of our experiment. I think now that we are sure to make a good thing of it,

After a hearly plinner wo started from the convent at about three o'clock, bidding good bye to the pairs. Filing through the village again, we took the mountain path to Son Acidro, tuving some guides in front, and among them a little child about six years old, who rap about of us the whole distance, I suppose something like twenty five order. There was nothing of note whout this part of our journey except the road, which ascends a high mondain in one part, and up which we had to walk, holding on to our horses tails in order to belp us up. The path was so steep and narmy that two bases could not pass each other oull, and it was cut into the mountain so that the banks on either side were higher than our heads. We must now bove been thousands of feet above Manilla, and it was delightfully coal. Fire whole trip from Manilla is ascending. At about sunset we arrived at the top of a tremendant mountain, and going to the other side found a heautiful whiley at its base, and we found out from the guides that this was our linating ground. The valley was entirely surrounded by high mountains, and booked very ferile and green, clumps of woods being scattered here and there. It seemed the beau ideal of a hunting ground. seemed the bean ideal of a hunting ground.
You must remember that when we lett Bosoboso we left all

Irace of civilization, and were truly in the wilderness. After descending autit about une o'clock (thank gomlness there was a moon), we came up with shouts und yells in front of a lunge tree, under which were our lunts, which we had ordered to be built. Here we found more Indian luntsmen, and a great many dogs; and the cook, who had gone up the alsy before, having expected us, we soon had dinner, and afterwards I fell so sleepy with my two dugs exertions that I tumbied on to my unit, which my looy land arranged, and was soon fast assleep. The next morning (Monday) we were up leight and early, and having supped my cup of chocolate I strolleal around to take a servey of the premises. The camp, as I said hefore, was situated under a large tree, and looked very picture-que. There were three buts, with floors raised from the ground about two feet, and were made of bamhoo. The floors were made of pit bamboo, and were even and nice; in front of each hut was a table and henches, and running along side of the enump was a pure mountain stream, the water of which was nice and cool.

We were turned out early next morning by hearing the camp in a stir, to go on our second battue, and having soon polished off a substantial menl we started out and made for the hills out the other side of the valley. In Boochoso I had hirded a boy about elighteen years old to go with me and do odd jobs, and I then had two boys, as of course. We formed a battue, and the others shot three dry and see that the course of the

iny rifle, and brought him down beautifully, viping the eye of Senor C.

We thus went on shooting day after day, and I am glad to say that six fell to my gan alone. The most remarkable thing that I saw was mee duy when we were hunting in Landtio, the next valley to ours, across the mountain. I was stationed on a tremendous ridge on one side of which, the woods came right to the top, and on the other was a steep precipice some live or six humbled feet deep. I heard the dogs conding towards me in the woods, and vished to the place where I thought the deer would came ant. A large doe broke cover, and came right for me with five or six dogs after her. I did not dure to fire, for fear of killing the dogs, and when she was within twenty feet of the I jumped up and yelled to turn her off, and as she turned I let her have one barrel, and so instantaneously dhi it kill her that as her front free tunched the granul her hind ones went right over, causing her to turn a complete somersault in the arr; she tell right over the precipice, where we got her alterwards.

This valley is on the Pacific coast, so that you see we reached the other side of the islaml. This place we also found to be very picturesque, and the stream which runs through the valley is said to contain a great quantity of gold. In this place we found lots of tiles, and could not think how they came there, until afterwards we heard that the Jesuits had an establishment there, which they gave up one hundred years ugo. Their principal otject was gold. We found their old read, which led to Bosoboso, but it was in a bad state.

On this expedition I saw one thing which I never believed, although I have read of it otten. One morning, when I was on my station for deer, I wanted a smake, and asked the boy if he had any matches, and he said that he had forgotten them. As we were far from the others, he said he would get some fire. He drew out his kuife and cut down a dry bamboo. He then cut off a piece about a foot long, just between two joints, and split it. Then he made a slit in the lop part of this, and cut a small noteln across it. You understand that the slit I sprak of went through the wood and the notch nearly so. He then cut another piece, being flat and long, and picking up some thry leaves put them under the noteln and slit, and got me to hold the hamboo at each end firmly on the ground, and taking the second piece of wood put the edge into the noteln and began to saw away, first slowly, and then, as soan as it began to suoke, rapidly. After about five seconds he stopped, and I was much surprised to see some little scrapings of wood all in a glow. The boy then pieked up a small stick and poked this little coal through the crack in the bamboo, and lifting this latter up I found the finder on fire and got a light. I tried this myself, and found it quite easy; so if any ever danbts a person's being being able to get the from rubbing two sticks together, tell them, with my compliments, that I have alone it myself.

While in the mountains we met a family of real savages, who afterwards came and lived at our camp. They have no harses, but live like wild beasts, in the woods.

I rapioyed the expedition very much, and feel better for it. In all, we killed eighty-seven deer and boar, several of which, of course, were killed by the dogs. One of our party also killed a wild cat, whose skin I now use for a rug. I have only given you a very rough account of our expedition, as, being mail day, I am very lany, but thought that even a hurried sketch might interest you.

ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND.

INTERIOR EXPLORATIONS-FLORA, FAUNA, AND GEOLOGI-CAL FORMATION.

[Continued from February 18th.]

CHAPTER IX.

[Continued from Fibruary 18th.]

CHAPTER IX.

S. T. GEORGE'S HARBOR, although barred, may be entered by vessels of any burthen. There is no other ship harbor fetween Cupe Ray and Port an Port; but there is good macharage in the rondstead ketween Cual Roy Island and the matur Island near Cape Auguille. None of the either harbors can be entered even by small crafts when the wind librus strong westwurdly.

Notember 16th.—Being now much recavered by the various attentions at St. George's Harbor, during my stay of ten days, I set out on foot to the southward alming the sea shore, accompanied by two of the young Jersey residents, in hopes, by walking and loating, to renche Fortune Bay, a distance of upwards of two hundred miles, before all the vessels for the season had sailed for Europe. We slept, as intended, in a deserted salmon fisher's hat on the shore being mindle to reach any halditation.

Notember 17th.—We forded the manths of several minor streams, and that of the North of third Barasway River, it having no harbor as its estimary. In the evening reached the secand Barasway River, a distance of newary form mites fram St. George's Blarbur, and where reside the nearest inhabitants. Our walk all the way was on a samy rocky keach at the bottom of cilifs washed by the sea. The cilifs are formed chiefly of red samistone, red ochre, blirachy, and gypsann, sixty or seventy feet and inquards in langta, with a deep bed of red allivaid earth everywhere super-imposed. The gypsam is of the compact kind, with hard nodules throughout; the bade sexual min the sea, in which stand water-woru projections, sometimes of grotteque forms. A few miles North of the Barasway River, and deposit, owing to the great hardness and darabotity of which its centering respindes, a wall running into the sea. Opposition, with the sea of hard and the red to the condition of the Barasway River, on the Bary River, &c.

In the immediate vicinity of the Barasway, inne lest instead about two miles up the sean of project of the great wall and the form

November 23d.—We doubted Cape Anguille and reached Cod Roy. Owing to the shelter and anchorage for ship, ping at Cod Roy, and to its immediate proximity to the line fishing grounds about Cape Ruy, it is the central point of the French lisheries in Summer.

of the Prench fisheries in Summer.

Anormbor 28th.—Hawing awaited at Coal Roy five days in vain fur an abatement of the strong northwest wind to permit of our putiting to sea in s. 16th. It set out in floot to the southward by the sea shore. Great God Roy River in about six mies Soulin of God Roy Island. Coal is found on the South bank six or seven miles from the sea. The chief attraction for the Indian here is the abundance of ecils and trout. From Cod Ray River to Cape Ray it presents down to the sea. The downs near the seasilore are raised into hillocks, and in the rear they are level.

November 20th.—Chipe Rey.—Hawing slept the previous night in the Winter house of one of the families at Little Cod Ray River, we to day walked round Cape Ray, here leaving the French-Shore and entering upon American Newtoundland, or that division of the coast on which the Americans have a right of fishing and drying their fish. Ou the shore North of Cape Ray lay several wrecks of ships and their cargo of timber. Ou the very Cape there resides dring Summer a person of the name of Win.—Windson, with his family. We found him in his Winter hat in a spruce wood two or three miles to the eastward of the Cape. He wore no envering on his head, even where exposed to the inclement weather—Batter, nided doubt less by how those the Inferior animals here with fur heady hands of Cape Ray law should be a compared to the cape, and cousist of a group of grantle mountain seemingly about two thousand feet in length. Thesenery monge them is sublime; the steep sides of the wedge-shaped valleys appear smooth and striped at a distance owing to the cruothied rocks and blocks detatched by frost their hands of the cruothied rocks and blocks detatched by frost their hands of the cruothied rocks and blocks detatched by frost their hands of the cruothied rocks and blocks detatched by frost their hands of the cruothied rocks and blocks detatched by frost their hands of the cruothied rocks and blocks detatched by frost their hands. The cruothied rocks and

Here ended a four months' excursion of toil, pleasure, pain, and anxiety, succeeded by the delight of being again restated to society, which was enjoyed with the gentlemen and fumilies of the mercantile establishments at the Bay of Despair and Fortune Bay.

It was impossible to reach St. John's, and I took passage at Little Bay, in Fortune, by the ship "Duck," sailing on the 28th December, and arrived in Dartmouth, in England, on the 10th February, 1823.

NORTH CAROLINA HUNTING RESORTS

To those among us who have been accustomed during the past fifteen years to look north for our sport, the Winter is a time when we oil up our guns, repair our tackle, read the FOREST AND STREAM, and do little else him sigh for a return of warm weather when we can frequent our accustomed haunts with confirm and pleasage. But if any such wish to take a trip during January, or any Winter nouth, I challenge the country to produce a locality that will exceed in attractiveness that which surrounds Weldon, North Carolina.

The accessibility of Weldon is a great advantage. You

Morth Carolina in the Morth of the Morth of

heads, and mineing as they go," then imprave the golden appartunity.

But the visitor to Weldon may wish to go more into the interior, and away from settlements. The surrounding examtry can be easily reached from Weldon, either by raif or the Roanoke River. On the latter are two kines of houts which make trips down the river about twice a week. If anyone does not mind being away from letegraphic communication he will be umply repaid by a trip. If a party is made up to go, they can take a cook and servants, and all the necessaries from the Weldon Hotel. A stay of a week would be rewarded by as many deer as you could wish, and wild turkeys in abundance.

A boat is a necessity to epable sportsmen to bunt either side at the river. There are several small places on the Roanoke where one can be accommodated, and from which daily excursions can be made.

Garcysburg is a good place to stop, and is three miles from Weldon on the railroad to Norfolk. The proprietor of the leatel, W. P. Kre, knows all the hest stands for deer, and where every gang of tirrkeys works around him. He owns the limiting privilege on aheart for thousand acres of lainf, and nuckes it his business during the Whiter mouths to hint with sportsoen, or alone. "What is your accupation?" said a didge recently whom Mr. Kre was called as a witness. "Homeworn" was the stardy reply. He will hant in his immediate vicinity, or take a party flow the river. I drupped it on him to dilance one day; six sat down to the table, and the following were the ments: Shoulder of pig cold, shoulder of pig lot, large veidson stew, broiled chicken and baked quall pie.

The Weldon Hotel, under the care of its genial and urhane proprietors, Messrs, McLaurie & Russell, is fast winning a name which hitherto it never enjoyed. Though young men, they have bad experience in the hatel fusiness in the North. They canne to Weldon hast Fall, and brought with them one of Delmonicu's cooks. Travelers pussing floough Weldon will do well to remember this, and improve the twenty minutes for breakfast or tra, which the change of trains allows. For invalids it is sometimes very desirable not to travel at night, and such can bere find comfortable heds, and there take the morning trains, arriving at Wilmington or Wushington at night. The charming wife of the senior proprietor will give personal care to any hadies who may specially niced it. Among those spending the Winter in tic Weldon Hatel is the disputed and enlitivated wife of Secutor (and General) Ransom, and her family of children.

This much for the traveling public, and now for sportsmen. I will say that Mr. Rassell kept Marthu's lintel in the Adirondacks one year, is a crack shot with a rile, and owns one of Lewis' make, of Troy. Dr. McLaurie has a fixed make, of the secure of this country, and whatever yon propose to do after you get there, you want first to buy your ticket for

Woodland, Larm and Garden.

FOREST TREES-FOR CULTIVATION

PAUL, a furmer on the Western Prnirie.—What you propose to do has been successfully rurried out to considerable extent in the West. Thu practice of raising this tree from the seed is the itest always. You can safely transplant them when small. I have recommended the taking up of the tree in question—the red cedur—when quite small, size from six to righteen inches, and reset in rows, in good ground, runding from East to West. Pheat them eight inches upart, in rows, and cultivate by keeping clear from weeds. In much exposed situations, where the plants are exposed to fed sonshine, it is best to shelter them by a low fonce made from boards. This is to lean from an upright position slightly to give a more extended shade. Several of these shade fences may be needed in large fields, say one to every eight rows. Shade is always beneficial to young plants of the evergreen species.

Let your plants remain in the seed row three years, care being had to prevent an accumulation of rubbish mmang the plants.

Upon removing them from the nursery, at two or three years of age, your transplanted plants will have attained a

Let your plants tenian in the section of rubbish manang the plants.

Upon removing them from the nursery, at two or three years of age, your transplanted plants will have attained a hardiness of habit that will carry them through the first senson with entire safety. In planting trees for forest use, or shelter fence, etc., you are to always follow the suggrestions of the out-door world all you can; from Natare you daily receive innumerable hints as to the future of your earnmon agricultural work.

Set your red cedars four feet distant from each other in rows, and they will grow, with the ordinary usage generally bestowed upon Indian eorn.

I have land very good success in raising and cultivating many kinds of evergreens, and the above method, or an large or small plan, will give satisfaction. You will notice wherever you find a grood manile grove borbared by the red cedar, as often found in many heations, that the westerly Antumn winds senter these cal calar seeds, the maple leaves cover them, the Winter snows press them down, and the Spring runshine brings thom furth in great numbers. Now having followed our hint thus fur, go on and modic your oursery for your fature cedar forest, your fence stock, or your sheltering row. You are in the passession of all the information I run give you, with the assurance that it is not a theory, but the result of a well-known, tried fact.

Check the Chestanut AS A forest tree.

THE CHESTNUT AS A FOREST TREE

THE CHESTNUT AS A FOREST TREE.

A WESTERN agriculturist reminds us to day that "we have an unanswered request of his, numb hast Octaber, laying round among our papers," and desires us to make the "aurende honorable" by no answer to his letter at our "curliest convenience." Regretting much our having overlooked his paper, we would place before him the following as answers in part to his inquiries:

Chestnut wood is a good, firm timber; hard and possessed of mach vitality during its growth from the sapling to the tree. The chestunt is at the present time reclanded a scarce wood, and it is comparatively a cossly would being used largely in cabinet work, and particularly Summer furniture. Fashion as well as utility therefore adds to the value of the chestant would, and in price the same has a steadily advancing value.

Let any man possessed of one hundred acres of land, such as many of our western furners leave, which is lying comparatively ille—lord which they do not know what to do with—plant it out with clastant. Let them wait at the facthest twenty-five years for a crop, which they will not have to do, and they will pronumee tids jute of work the most remunerative they ever performed within a like given time. As the chestant grows very rapidly, and dourishes exceedingly well on soils that are entirely insulted for the growing of ordinary form crops, we have not to wait for a place to plant our forms chestnat forest; we have not the tedious prospecting for a place to plant our tree, or drop our chostnut. We have not hand in great abundance acres and acres of the forestless printles of the West.

Here is our planting ground, here is the future bope for the chestant woods of America. After planting out a forest of chestant trees, you will not have to await for a long period of time for a market for yoar wood, a peculiar value at this time being attached to this wood for loterlor fanish, and the decoration of fushiomathed welling houses. The great broatty of its grain will carry it as a commercial wood for and while. In fact, the real and true value of the chestant will scarcely be known for flity years to come. It is destined to be one of the most valuable woods grown for decorative work.

As a timber tree for railroad ase, the chestant has always been in great demand; the chestont iles of our western growth are not anknown in the far off Pseldie, or along the delies of Deaver and the overland roates. Time tany bring some new and now anknown material into ase, and displace the well known "chestant tie" of the day, but we think our western farmers can venture to plant electant forests for at least twenty-dw years to come without fear of any indiscovered rival.

Therefore, we say go schead, western farmer, plant ont your twenty-five fifty or one hundred acres in chestant, and you will find one gond crop of timber from hund salted for the growth of these trees worth more than twenty poor crops of wheat or cron. In order to have a good chestant forest, you should procare as soon as possible after ripering the chestants you are to use for year seed. Those you can plant out as soon as you phrase after they are gathered, you should procare as soon as possible after ripering the chestants you are to use for year seed. Those you can plant out as soon as you phrase after they are gathered, you should exceed by prefet they sand and placed in a warm celler ripering the chestants you are to use for year seed. Those you can plant the sprinkling the soft lands in dry soos and larying below the frost in dry said. They may also be mixed with three times their ladk in dry sand and placed in a warm celler, we have a good a

The Golleges.

THE NEXT COLLEGIATE REDATTA. — The Amberst Student takes the lanck track as respects its opposition to sending a crew to Suratoga. It thinks that what is sanc tianed by the Professors can be burne by the students. It

tianed by the Professors can be burne by the students. It says:—

Amherst has dechied to row next. Summer, even if the regutache at Suratogn. It may be well in state why she has taken this action. As is well known, hist year we strongly and tieredy paposed Suratogn as a suitidde place for the reguta. Believing we could lest support am action in convention and best gain our ends by not rowing, we voted not to send a crew to Suratogn. This year we are as much opposed to that place as ever. But we have hestanted about the expediency of golog as far as we did lost year. A few mantles since, a meeting of rollege presidents was held at Hunover, N. H. They applied bouting, thought its influence on the various colleges goad, and did not express any regrets that the reguta had been carried from New England to Suratogn; and they were the presidents of New England colleges. Of course it is not for us to critices the thoings of such a venerable holy.

We said hast year, we did not believe the bifinences at Suratoga were such as to anke the contest a "clean, high-toned, gentlemanly affair." If the influence of boating is goad, of course we must have been mistaken. The contest hast year was quite gentlemanly, high-toned would be no name far it, and clean—well, from what we can discover, John Morrissey did all he could to prevent students visiting his "hell," and hence, not much more than link of those there pryed into the "Eleushihan mysteries." That influence must have been good which would lead caddegehred men to return the olfers of gentlemen and accept those of gumblers. Still we may be mistaken. We Intend to see for anreselves. We want to flight Staratoga, and he allo to back up our arguments with an assembly, where the monkers have just ability (nough to count.)

—The Harvard Clob held its alinth annual digner on Friday night at Delmanico's. Among the prominent persons present were:—Mr. William M. Evarts, President Eliat, Dr. John C. Stone, Professor Theyer, Dr. Sexton, of the Louisville University; Hon, John Bigelow, Mr. Gardaw and Mr. James H. Carter. Mr Joseph H. Choate presided, After a short opening speech by Joseph H. Choate, President Eliot responded to the toast of "Alma Mater," and spake of the glories of the old college, referring to the many prominent people present as a test of what the hostitutiae had accomplished. The Ban. John Bigelow responded to the toast of "American Literature;" Judge Howland spake on the toast of "The Boned" and Dr. J. C. Stane on the "Medical Profession." Peter B. Olney answered to the toast of "City Polities," and sparrel neither side in this lumorous criticisms. Dr. Bellaws was down for the answer to the toast to "The Clergy" and James H. Carter to that of "The Bar." Mr. H. H. Sedgwick was one of the speakers and Professor Thayer answered to the toast of "Theyer naswered to the toast of "Theyer pleasantly, and the company did not separate until a very late hour. The Harvard Club held its ninth annual diamer on

Hish Culture.

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FISH COMMISSION.

THE commissioners of this State, in addressing Gov. Harranit on the result of their labors during the past year, dwell upon the difficulty they would experience during the short period of their term of office, in restoring the fisheries which have hecome depleted by reason of excessive fishing and wanton destruction. To remedy evils which have necessive the early days of the Communication for a restoration is helpond a doubt. Yet this improvement, notwithstanding the womberful discoveries recently made in the art of propagating fish, will be much returbed if they are not supported by the necessary legislation to prevent the pursistent slaughter of fishes now so common throughout the State.

The money appropriation is ample for the purposes of proquanton and introduction, but the work will, as a matter of course, progress slower it done while the different streams are being fished to their utmost capacity than it would should fishing be restrained by laws which, while not compelling a cessation, will restrict it within reasonable limits

A rever penalty must be attached to the use of such destructive implements as fish backets and set retained.

strems are being fished to their atmost capacity than itwould should fishing he restratured by have which, while
and compelling a costation, will restrict it within reasonable fluits

A every penalty must be attached to the use of such destructive implements as fish baskets and set nets. Under the acts of 1870 and 1773 no proubly is attached to the
rection of the former implements, and it is simply the
duty of the sheriff within whose balitycle at ish ha ket
has been erected, to bestroy it when brought to bis notice.
It was recommended to the last Legislature to unke the
use of those backets a misdemonary hat unfortunately unnerion was tuken. The commissioners now carnestly arguentian, and set forth the destructive relarancer of the fish
baskets as fullows;—

"Of all implements for the wanton distruction of fishes
which have et er bran constructed by human skill, the one
nost worthy of condemnation is the ordinary dish backet.
Those instruments of extirpation are placed in the midchannel of the river, with long arms of wings mule of
stone, extending up on either sade towards the shores.
Beery living creature carried by the current is swept into
these backets. Young shad are pendiculy delicate. A
blow which displaces a scale will result in the death of the
lish, so that scarcely a young shad which succeeds in going
through the shats of the basket will live, while unlinous are
stopped upon the backet, and there allowed to the. Instonces have come to our knowledge where in 1870 and
1871 parties owning backets were obliged to shoved out with
a wooket scope the young shad which succeeds in going
through the shats of the basket will live, while unlinous are
stopped upon the backet, and that the thought in one night
he had thrown from his lish backet more than a cart boal
of voung shad." It is not probable that one survived. Is
hany wonder, considering those face, that our streams
have become depopulated? Since the progressive steps
which we have not villa some lifticulty on necount of the pecuform t

yet such legislative enacturent is suggested as may be required.

The most difficult duty of the commissioners was in the creation of fishways to allow the trously of shad agross the dams of the Susquobamm. Although there is not to sloy a fishway in the porth (that is known to treely carry shad, yet in the Fall at 1873 they completed one which they believe will the altimately successful. During the Spring and Sommer they carefully observed its working, and have in down that targe numbers of suad passed through it during high water in the susquehamm. Al least 3,000 were saught in that river above the Columbia thin during that senson. During the Fall large quantities of young shod which had been notiched above the dam were paustantly seen making their way down the river to the sea. They therefore heaver they have attained a measure of success in the accretion of their fishway never before reached in the bistory of taken any other country, and that having so altered and reconstructed the floor of the tishway as to sait both high and box ones.

sit at all sensons.

I be commissioners regret that the streams of their State have become so depopulated of such a valuable tost as the shar, but believe that with proper exertions on their part, anded by their legislators, that the tion will show come when the fisheries of the Delaware not Susquehanna will yield as much as ever before. This result is to be brought aroun by printeral propagation and proper regula ions by Lisa as to catching shoot. The mode of reproduction is described, and the oftendings of artificial over natural propagation mode apparent by the statement that by the natural process a pair of lenisle shad, yielding 100,000 eggs,

produce only 2,000 fish, while by the actificial process they will yield 98,000. The great difficulty by contend with is the fact that you can only strip the spawn from the fish that would deposit it within an hour or two from the time of heint taken. Thus it will be seen that at times many lauks of the net are made, and a large number of shad taken without a single fish heing in a condition to be strippy. By the meuns of artificial prepagation, the increase of shad in streams that were more depopulated than the shad streams of our State, have been known to yield more abundantly than at any known period in their fish male as abundant in the waters of our State, to which migratory fish have access, as they have ever been known to be.

Under the direction of State Suprintendent John P. Greveling, assisted by Mr. Edward II. Bhame, formerly assistant to Soft Green, a station for the purposes of artificial propagation was established at Little Wishington, Laucester county, below the Columbia dam. Owing to the peculiar character of the escoson, the results were not as satisfactory as could have been wished for; but they succeeded in Intelher 3,003,000 shad.

A number of requests for legislative enactments, which were also recommended in the last report, are repeated, and it is to be hoped that New Jersey will join in making such appropriations as will enable the commissioners to idesomething this year towards the increase of stand in the Delaware River.

The increase is dlowing to the introduction, by private enterprise, of a few fish into the waters of the Juniara, in the store of the streams of the State with base during the commissioners commences about the middle of July and extends until the 1st of November.

During the past year they have continued the experiment of the Patiet's stope with the states of the State in the States of the State to which unaufromous fish have necess. They have continued this experiment but with the states of the State to which unaufromous fish have necess. They were rescented to the

ar catching any of these fish will impart to them such internation.

Considerable attention was given to studying the habits of the grayling, and considering its adaptability as a profit-nihe field fish; tent it was a question in the mimbs of the commissioners whether the stocking of their waters with the grayling would be sufficiently profitable to warrant them in making an expenditure for the purpose. They are no more prohific than the brook trout, while as a food fish they are not subdicate.

The experiment of hatching sulmon trant and depositing them in the deep large pools caused by the erection of dams on the rayers, was tried, and 100,000 eggs were parchased of Mr. Green for the purpose. The result is looked for with much interest. The work of restocking the many streams of the State with brook front is one of such rangulated that the cammissoners have not deemed it advisoble at this early stage of their lubors to madertake it. They recommend, however, such legislative conclument as will more effectually protect this pet of the ejecure and the sportsman.

The report concludes with an expression of flunks for the manifest interest taken by the people of the State in the successful ison of their work. A great deal of most interesting and valuable information contained in the report was given by Mr. Reader at the meeting of the Fish Unlargists' Association, and having been published in our isone of last week is omitted in this

ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

THE Massachusetts Anglers' Association were recently treated to an interesting and instructive lecture from the Hou, Theodore Lyman.

the Hon. Theodure Lyman.

The speaker remarked that just after the war the subject of protecting the fisheries had been agitated, and he had involued into the General Court of till for the encouragemen of the cultivation of useful lishes, to the great astonishment of the members. Shorn of its more important features, the foll was finally passed; but now public sentiment was such that there was no difficulty in influencing the requisite legislation.

In referring to the causes which are supposed to have bed to the ulteged diministion of the fish supply, the speaker took up the subject of trawling, which be thought had been improperly mimed. It first cause to this part of the country from the Irish Galway fishermen, a very hardy hody of men, who encounter many hardships in the procedure of Spain, have used trawls from time immemorial,

under the name of the palangre line, and introduced he not from books into France. The Catalines also first intruduced the soft from books into France, which are now used on the Grand Banks for catching end. The speaker then threw on a large slate a sketch of the trawls, are said they were introduced into this country many years ago. Alona 1850 there hag no to be a considerable outery against this trawling. Not willistunding the trawlers, the hubbele had hurcassed in Bosbu Buy. In 1830 inadock in the lay was comparatively a searce fish; in 1850 it began to be pleatiful, and up to within two or three in 1850 it began to be pleatiful, and an included at one half cent a pound, and 300 tims of fish, of 2,000 panulis in the lon, have been brought in hy the trawlers in one day.

Mr. Lyman Illustrated the wonderful productiveness of mackerel and codfish by statisties, and described the ocean as a vist, teeming workslop, in which the fabrics are practiced and reproduced, and almost hefore perfection action in pieces, to be absorbed in other fubrics, and in turn to build up new ones. The possible extinction of the schickeries was considered; but it is extremely difficult to practice and indicated and massisfactory results, from the impassibility of obtaining reliable striistics regarding the product and number of men employed bull? a century slore. In England in investigation was held in 1855, resulting in a fund of whallde information on the subject. A third investigation was that of this State in 1870, when a long impiry into the prapricty of using weirs, trips, etc., resulted in no definite action on a subject evidently ill understand by the people under the weir stopping all entrance of alexivors into the buy to spawn in the brooks which there that outled, it was found that three times as many were caught in the buy as in the weir, which it was thanght would proclude entrance and so in the case of the striped lines. Here, then, we have it find the theories, so well claharated, are found to he worth outling.

The oce

Hybrid Fish.—Dr. L. J. Fitzinger has been prosecuting some experiments upon the bustnid forms of Salmonido, now so extensively cultivated in the fish breeding establishments of Germany, and which, as is well known, attain to maturity and produce completely formed eggs. However, as the result of a careful series of experiments, he assertained under artificial impregnation that these eggs never develop beyond the period of the formation of the eyspecks, after which they speedily perish. The hybrids upon which the experiments were prosecuted were obtained from the female from (Trutta Lucastris) and the male subling (Swino Solvilinus); and from the lemale saibling and the male tront (Trutto furro). He thinks that the intertility of the eggs from these hybrids may be considered as an established fact. In the same article reference is under to what is called the silver trout, or Salmo Schieffer Multeri, and the opinion expressed that this is a sterile form, but that it is impossible to say from what species it is derived, or whether it is constant.—Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION, -At a meeting of the ossociation, held at their rooms in Boston on Wednesday evening of last week, the committee on legislative matters submitted a report recommending that the association should endeavor to procure legislation that should ax the limit of the size of lobsters to be caught at twelve incloss, and should require that any person having in his possession lobsters less than twelve inches should be punished by fine or otherwise, and that all female bibsters cangit with the spawn attached—the so-called herry lobsters—be returned alive to the water; that the association should endeavor to procure the passage of a law in regard to trout, so that the possession of a dead front during the close time should be prima fine evidence of a violation of the statute; all of which was abopted, with the exception of that portion referring to "berry" lobsters. The question of trawling and seining was next considered at some length, and referred for further consideration. Vice President S. W. Hathaway occupied the chair in the absence of the President, Dr. Ordway, who was quite severely injured by a railroad accident a few days previous.

FISH PRESERVATION IN MAINE,-The corporators of the State Association for the Prescryation of Fish met at Augusta on the 12th inst. The act of incorporation was accepted. The following officers were elected: John II. Kimball, of Bath, President; William S. Badger, of Augusta, Vice President; J. W. Clapp, Secretary and Treasurer. A hourd of fifteen directors, also an executive consmittee of three were elected. The annual meeting of the association is to be held at Augusta ou the third Friday of lanuary of each year.

-Dr. John P. Ordway, President of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, was very severely injured by the red-road accident at Readville last week

INSTINCT OF SALMON.

ROCHESTER, February 20th 1875.

Entron Forest and Stielm:

I don't know where you could have got the idea that I suid the young California sulmon would not return to the same stream that they were put in I four that some person has put that in your head. I never said they would not.

Yours. Setti Green.

If Mr. Green will refer to the New York Times, Feb. 13, he will see what parparts to be a conversation with him about the habits of sulmon. We based our sharement on that. However, we don't say that it signifies one way or the other; though we should fancy that if the instinct of the Pacific sulmon were only strong enough, they would go the Pacific sulmon were only strong enough, they would go home overhaul, instead of taking the old route via Capo

Matural History.

INSECT LIFE-No. 2.

THE lahorious industry of the white nut, its patient purseverance and wonderful building operations, inford material fur instructive and interesting study to the maturalist, us well as to thuse the most casually interested in the wonders of Nature or the operations of her myriads of tiny creatures. That such diminitive insects (for they are searcely a fourth of an inch in length), however numerous, should, in the space of three or four years, he able to creek a huilding twelve feet high, and of propurtionable hulk, cuvered by a vast dome, adorned without by numerous pinuncles and turrets, and sheltering under its ample arch myriads of vaulted apartments of various dimensions. and constructed of tillterent materials—that they should, moreover, excavate in different directions, and at different depths, innumerable subterraneau roads or tunnels, Iwelve or thirteen inches in diameter, or throw an arch of stone over other roads leading from the metropolis into the adjoining condry to the distance of several hundred feet—that they should project and finish the (for them) vast interior stair-cases, or bridges, Intely described—and finally, that the millions necessary to execute such herculean labors, per-petually passing to and fro, should never interrupt or in-terfere with each other, is a miracle of Nature, or, rather, of the Author of Nature, far exceeding the most hoasted works null structures of man; for did these creatures equal him in size, retaining their usual instincts and activity, their buildings would soar to the astonishing height of more than build a mile, and their tannels would expand to a magnificent cylinder of more than three bundred feet in diumeter, before which the pyramids of Egypt and the aquedacts of Rome would lose all their celebrity and dwingles in the perfect of their cylinder. dle into nothing.

Another interesting study is found in the nest of the Another interesting study is found in the nest of the commun wasp. This is generally formed in an underground envity, usually in a bank. It is oval in shape, about sixteen or eighteen inches long, and twelve or thirteen broad. A well-peopled nest will contain at least 16,000 cells, similar in shape to those of the honey bee, and, like them, disposed in combs or layers; but, unlike those of the bee, the cells of the wasp do not contain honey, are not formed in double layers, and do not consist of wax, but of the same substance is the external envelope of the nest. What is this substance? No other than paper of a grayish color, which the insect instinctively knew how to manufacture frum the fibres of wood, detuched by their jaws from posts, rails, or other places, long before the art of making paper, as we now see it, was discovered by man; and the pastebant mests of another wasp, a native of Ceylou, vie in whiteness, sulidity, and polish with the most superior article of that description ever fabricated by the most celebrated manufacturers.

The spider alluded to as having forestalled the diving bell, forms her carious habitation at the bottom of the wader. She soins a number of longe threads, which are ullached to the caves and stems of water plants; over this framework she next spreads a transparent varnish, impervious to water; then, by ascending to the surface, she manuges to carry down into the clumber thus formed a bubble of air, and fills the clamber by repeating her visits to the serface a sufficient number of times to effect its distrution, each time carrying down a bubble of air.

On the under side of the leaves of pear trees may often be seen, in Spring, a number of spine-like projections, about a quarter of an inch high, and not much thicker than a pin. These are the silken tents of a little caterpillar, which preys upon the parembynan, or pulp of the leaf. The tent is attached to the leaf by a number of silken threads; but should any extraprilinary violence threaten to disturb the perfect she throug common wasp. This is generally formed in an underground envity, usually in a bank. It is oval in shape, about six-

monuce to the world the discovery for the first time of an animal which, for the first five years of its lib, existed in the form of a screen; whileh then penetrating into the cartle, and weaving a strond of pure silk of the finest texture, contracted itself within this covering, into a hosty without external atouth or limbs, and resembling more fluor anything else, an Egyptian memmy; and which lostly, after remaining without toud and without antion for three years langer, should, at the end of that period hurst its silken rerement, stringle through its cartlidy covering, and start into they a winged bird—what would be the sensation, do you think, of this strange piece of intelligence? After the first dombts of its trath were dispelled what astanishment would succeed! Amongst the braned what surmises, what hivestigations? Amongst the vulgar what enger ruriosity and sunacement! All would be interested in the history of such an hitherto unleared of phenomenous, even the most torpid and indifferent would flock to see such a prodigy." And yet, without exciting much surprise, this is what is going on continually under our very eyes. With divers modifications of minur impurf, it is the course through which have passed the countless hosts of broots, many of which were firmly believed to be the result of spontameous generation—an absurd blea, by no areans explanded in our own day.

—Prof. Theorems Gill, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Elliott Cones, U. S. A., are engaged upon a systematic revision of the manumals of North America.

HYACK AND KYACK.

U. S. NATIONAL MOSEUM, WASHINGTON, February 16, 1875.

Under "Answers to Potrospondruts" in your Issue of Pedanaty 11, I deserve a query from a Potthand correspondent in regard to the mame "hynek," as used in Nova Scotta movements. If "Cost" will take the trouble to talk with Potthand shormen to a bill dual the onne in common used his rery door. All along the coast of Maine and south as fan is Provincetown, the mane "kynek," and "keynek" me applied to a funcion variety of the ubserfle of Nove England (Pomobleus perula haveanes). The ratiety of names given in this one species by Maine Asbermen is quite remarkable. I once saw a fisherman take a number of them founds gille et, thour thron that three pills, and potenties for them founds gilled, thour through the phase of the province them flatered kinds, and after a superficial gluces thought libe right. A more careful study failed to reveal any satisfactory distinction, but shored me on achat grounds he say rotted them; those which had been rathed and had bot the scales from their shock, leaving the blue skip exposed, in called "one backs," at "kiacks," those which had been rathed and had host the scales from their shock, leaving the blue skip exposed, in called "one belies," or "cat thrus-bers," a plant, well shaped individual invoval grafia. "The strongly curved the, exposed, has called "one belies," or "cat thrus-bers," a plant, well shaped individual invoval gail an "discrife," "The Storet was miscally the blue backs of the excises specimens, and described from them a new species, along cythonolog, or the blue back along. (See Praceelings of the thiston Society of Natural History, vid. 2, p. 219).

The species is quite paxzing to its proteur rauntions, but is readily recognized by the shope of the lover angles of the correction and sub-orbitat bones. Quite a considerable number of species seen funded upon this lish by early naturalists, and the symmymy is still slightly confused. In the Provinces, Pomolobus parada horagins from places, but "Glundrug," in his Declaration of the Connection University in the flucks o

SUSPENDED ANIMATION IN FROZEN

FISH.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION IN FROZEN FISH.

BOTTOM FORCET AND STREAM:—

t notice in the last dommer of your interesting paper an article headed "Suspended Animation by Freezing." I have seen such lish. In my youthful doys Illived near a pond in the headed county, Conn., and many a fine string of fish I took from that pond by lishing through the ice with hive bait. On a chandy day (and I regarded cloudy they the loss for fishing in Winter, as well as in Summer), if the prother was so cold as to form fee brainful the lines, so as to mace-state breaking it mony, often, the fish, when ranght and left on the lee, would freeze still in a few minutes, usually with their mouth smil glis classet. Such I often noticed would, even if apparently trozen through, review if played in cold vater, after bring fuzen for several boars. If they do not freeze soon ofter bring cought out if the sam shares on them much) I think they will not review, and large fish I think will bear much more freezing than small ones and live. I have cut open gekesel that opperated to be frozen through, and the heart, on being exposed to hear, would not for a few manurus quite muidly. During my district school theys, Standays were my days for dishing in the Whiter, and I often set my them. Friday evening, if there was a prospect of the greather being favorable the next day to fish, in order to be ahead of others; for fishermen nern negativing to be first an the best places on the pond for fishing; and if the lee was very thick, much time and labor ground to savyi by using holes receibly out. Fish negativesk the bait heat in the maning (perhaps for the reason that those near the honks would soon get thinmed ont). Having no Old Probabilities to consult in these days, I often formit the wealthey very cold. The wind blay and it know they, but I had set my flots he centing previous, and onst needs go and take them up. Getting no carly breakfast, I was some nony to the pound. On the first the first bat the that for home, a half a mile oway. Activing of bome I pout

Waterville, N. Yu February 19, 1875,

WATERVILLE, N. Y., Frituary 19, 1875.

EDITOD FOREST AND STIERAN:—
Reading an article in No. 1, vol. 4, reminded me of an inchtent of my boy hunting and fishing excursions at Tampion, those of county, Mose, in the February of 183—"we hoys" made an excursion to Prospect Hill Pond to fish through the Ice. Next morning 1 turned out of bed early and got a toh and holf filled it with water, in which I placed as many of the fish as a give wanted for the family breakfast, to take the 'fised' out of them. When I went to prepay them I called the whole household to see my fish awhuning about to the water in the table Now fknow those fish were taken by our party, left on the Ice till they never frozen staff, taken home in baskets with our traps and these, and thawed out the next morning, as naturated above, a hen they were likely fish. The fish we caught were white and red perch and pickerel.

R. Ş. B.

DEER AND DEERS' HORNS.

DEER AND DEERS' HORNS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STIERM:—

I have seen several atticles in Fourst and Stier in consenting horns upon does. They are monstruction in and after the quiestion is come settled that such things do occur, the public should be carteful and pursue the subject no toucher, includes it by the efforts to accertain the cause.

It is the common helicit that between the agen of two and styler secting years the under of the common deor (Critics Vierlatanic) gates one thin, or judit, on he seat upon each of his horns. If this idea is core or, not a fentral New York minst have more than one infect of deer as closely resembling each other as not to be distinguishable, except by the hornship gate of the principal of the country, N, Y, be a party of which I was one—I think so large a deer must be more than two joins of age. I am informed by gathles and residents of that richinity that large "spike horn" deer are not reven in seminon. At other thics, in the same vicinity, I have killed its or reciging from more hundred and captive to two bindred and fine pounds, it resembles from more hundred and captive to two bindred and fine pounds, therefore hearing from three to due thurs, or points, and each of them is a rulled large.

seeighing from much multist and eighty to two buildred and time points, and each of them is a utiled large.

I know if two instances others does ivere taken, that too them is not lively, in early of instances others does ivere taken, but too them is now highly, in early of intring the deer, when taken, but too them is now highly, in early of intring the deer, when the same number (free), and the others had now points on the inher, and the others had now point, or resplice, on one sides and true points on the other, took of these district when it has been and troubles of the others them. My theory is, that the size and manber of points of the flowing of a mature idea depends more input in sometime of an interest of a mature idea depends more upon the remaining of the interest of a mature has often suggested itself to me, and I have down to each of the satisfy my soff input. It is more of our voodence assert that of other to a belief of the spike hieres. Many of your realists are probably shield of give same light in the matter, and I believe you, M. Killing, that Judge Camin, of Illings as multiply upon the feer question. Willing that so ith deep points; beard of those ofth six. De large bonds grow normally?

Vicinity

PINE GROSBEAKS.

Finting Finites and Sturan.—
The strange blicks mentioned by "E. D.," of Montreed, and, 4 should table, the time Grosbeaks, one of second species of Northeen wishanes, stiven this area by "extress of a continer." The method of equating from, as no "E. D.," is one posetted with success about here, the high hydrag very hone, and misleby. I santide, injecting tage blids, having a very planeant mate, which they keep up all day. Your, Taxt.

Salem, Rehrnary D. 1875.

SABIRG Behrnary 15, 1878.

Enture Fourier and Stdrag — Salem, Rehmary 15, 1875.

A thre secretion of the "Dabolitck" (Posthymbus posticeps) was found a fow days ugo be a bornyout at Devempere. It was quite exhausted and tame, and when placed in it by it engoly caught and devoured the unitenual will develop faced in the water. Yours,

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

Department of Public Penes, New York, Fob. 21, 1875

Antiords received at Control Pork Menagaria for the weak ending February (10th, 1875).

Four time dove, Cyrimin crishifa, Presented by Mr. C. Ryan, Our Hershin Colli, Laussurgestabus, Presented by Mr. Righert Brown, Our Bershin Colli, Laussurgestabus, Presentat by Mr. Righert Brown, One Units. Horn in the Menageria.

W. A. Corkein.

The Rennel.

KENTUCKY STATE TOURNAMENT.

THE first annual heuch show and burnament of the THE first annual heater show and hairmanneal of the Kentucky State Sportsmen's Assumation, of which Mr. Rubert A. Thornton, of Lexington, Ky., is President, takes place at Paris, Ky., on the 18th, 18th, and 20th of May next. For the branch show there are six prizes, of a silver guidet each, for respectively the best setter dog, bitch, and puppy nather twelve mouths old, and for the best pointer dog, bitch, and puppy ulsu under twelve. manths. In ablition there is a shampion prize, at a silver goblet, for the best setter or poluter. Seven hundred and afty dollars in manny, and a club badge and gold medal, valued at \$100, will be distributed in prizes during the tourminoud

SUALE DE PUINTE UOVERNISO DESCH SEDIM

No of Entry.	Hend.	Nock. Fars.	Per: Los	Hocks Ethous,	Che st Shoulders	Thigh. Back	Color. Cust	St. III.	Tulai.
	10 00	5 5	7 5	2 2 4	15	10	8 8	5 5	300
	201	10 1	18	8	Lii	15	10	to	

Two judges and a referee will be appointed on the graund.

The judging will be done publicly, to the open arenus—the whole of each class to be led out before the judges.

judges.

Read 2 Each thing will be judged according to a table of paints, in back farm, printed for the purpose. The table teling filled with the greatest number of paints will decide.

Read 3. Any dug being mutably deficient in may one of the calminus of points will be rejected by the judges.

Read 3. The exhibition for prizes will commence at ten

Ruk 3. Any ing using manager of the valuants of points will be rejected by the judges.
Ruk 3. The exhibition for prizes will commence at tea A. M., prumpt.
Ruk 5. All entries unest be usale by tea P. M. on the day previous to the display.
Ruk 5. All entries unest be usale by tea P. M. on the day previous to the display.
Ruk 6. All dags entered for the Beach Show are required to be on the grounds by half peet nine A. M. of the day of exhibition.
Wernsknay Aptensoon, May 19th —Class shouting, 10 single hirds. Open to all members. \$300; first prize, cosh, \$100; seemed prize, cash, \$60; third prize, cash, \$25; fourth prize, cash, \$15; entrance, \$10; twenty to fill.
The moday, May 20th.—Class shouting, 5 double birds. \$300; first prize, cash, \$125; secund prize, cash, \$55; third prize, cash, \$40; fourth prize, cash, \$30; fifth prize, cash, \$20; \$10 entrance; thirty to fill.
Club match, four entries tran each club; five double and five single birds. Prize, clab budge; entrance, \$10 from each cloth. Entrance fee to be paid but once for each badge. This budge to be retained by winning three successive times, when I; becomes the winner's property.

Thursday Evening.—State Association Championship Budge for 1875, five double and five single hirds; first prize, handsome gold medal, value, \$100; property of the winner; second prize, handsome leather medal for lowest scare; entrance, \$5. To be contested for only by members of State Association, residents of Kentucky.

RAILHOAD FARES FOR Dans .- We have a letter from Mr. Theodore Gray, conductor on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Bailroad, on this anhicet, which pre-sents the employees' side of the question in a forcible light. He says that our proposition of a tariff of one cent per mile on all dogs is much more than baggage masters, to whom the perquisites go, expect, and that they are very glad to get it. "These same buggage masters," he says. "are a whole souled class of men who are sportsmen at heart, and would take care of a good dog for no compensa-tion; but there are many would be sportsmen who burden their with instructions as to inferior dogs, and are not willing to pay anything. The buggageman appreciates the true sportsman as his best friend, (fluancially,) and is willing to du all he can for the comfort of himself and dog." We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Gray again.

Mr. Hope's Challenge.-Mr. E. W. Hope, of La Grange, Mo., does not wish to be included among those to whom some revent strictures of ours might apply as to insincerity in Issning challenges for field trials. He is ready at any suitable time to make good his offers of hist November, which we printed. He sent us the subjuined

RIVERSIDE, La Grange, Mo., February 2d, 1875 Editor Forest and Stheam:—

RIVERSIDE, La Grange, Mo., February 2d, 1875.

Editor Fourst and Stiean:—

I offered to hack a certain matched pair of dogs in my possession against uny matched pair in the United States, allowing any dogs tried against mine a month's advantage in age, and expressed myself willing to go wherever game one plentiful emough to make the affair a success. My own blen of the nature of the match was about this: that same gentleman accepting the shallenge would also, with his friends, accept an invitation in visit me, and ending the frial, a week or so of good shooting would be the result. I have no thorough belief that the pair of dogs that I naw nor the best, for that would be foolish, though I may think they are hard to heat.

Cumberland stands as high, if not higher, thou any county in England for setters, and being a native of that county, on one of my visits to England binost entirely for the purpose of buying setters, I naturally took advantage of an extended acquaintance among sportsmen gamekeepers, and before acquaintance among sportsmen gamekeepers, and before the total set of the dogs in question, being the hest dogs that I could get or hear of. From this poir of dogs I have naised not less than forty, and I consider that Dosh and Bang are the likeliest pups that have come to hand; and living in the conotry, on the Mississippi, where game is plentiful, I think that in breaking and practice I should have some advantages over most Eastern men, at least.

Now, in order to prove that I am not full of a new hobby. I will say that for years, long ere dogs here attracted the amount of attention they appear to now, I was devoted to the kennel. At the age of fifteen I commenced shouting game on the Scotch moors, and shortly afterward lecame a subscriber to the Cumberland fox honads and the Carlisle otter honals, following them steadily for years, and have hred nearly every variety of sporting dog; and in return for the present of an Irish water spanicl, I sent from here and American Bred deer honal of my own strain w

Speaking of Mr. Hope's dogs, a correspondent writes

ROCKFORD, Ill., February 12, 1873.

Tokefold, his, reordary is, islo-Entror Forest and Stream;—
Thave just received from the well known Kennel of Mr. Ed W. Hope, of Riverview, LaGrange, Mo., a hundsome half grown section. I made the arrangement for securing it through the kindness and assistance of your special correspondent, Mr. Basker. I have board so much of Mr. It.'s celebrated dogs that I am more than pleased to procure this flue Spootshax.

-William Jarvis, of Chremont, N. H., has sold his imported setter slut to a gentlemm in Kentucky for \$175. She has had a litter of nine since Mr. Jarvis imported

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Belle.—I noted in your paper a sport time ago a statement from some purpy in Detroit that the black and tan Gordon setter Belle, which was on exhibition at the late dog show in Detroit, mus purchased by Mr. Bronkes, of Stantord, Comp. I beg to state that I was the purchaser of Belle, and that I have her in my possession at present, and am gind to state is getting on as well as can be expected at her may home.—Jas. Glen, Jr., London, Ontario.

Our Detroit informant was probably in error, and we are glad to know that the famous Belle has fallen into the

hands of Mr. Glen.

J. E. D., Waverly.—As a purchaser and reader of your valuable paper, i white to give a him to any one raising a pop, as to the diseasc called dog distemper. My method is to give, say at six weeks only a ride charge of powdes (common sun powder) every six days north six months old. I never had a dog disease it all genterity healthy, and believe the above to be a panacca for the lift of which so many valuable dogs either lose mose or due.

Aus-Your reincily is certainly worth a trial. You may find a purchaser for your dog by advertising in our

of thins.

J. K. V., Philadelphia —I have a young polater blick about two years old, very much frombled with a thaking of the head and the lower port of each of her ears. She has a flide sure, which is constantly kepthroken by this motion. She has but thinly recovered from the distripution but as she had this habit of shaking her head several months before the distemper came on, I do not attribute it to that. It might have come from a cold. What do you think is the triuble, and what treatment would you prescribe?

A us—The shocking prizes from the itching of the healing

Ans—The shuking arises from the itching of the healing sore. To stop this, take common adhesive plaster are shoemaker's wax, and keep it over the wantal until healed.

thire, Tray.—Not long ago, in looking at an old-book of Hawker's, it saw that he says he has used vacelaathin for the prevention of dishemper in dogs, and says that he seed it with success from 181810-1838—1wenty profit—and never fost any dog by that disease.

Ans—This remedy, although not in common use, is well

worthy of attention and experiment on the part of breeders of fine dogs. See previous numbers of FOREST AND STREAM.

STREAM.

S. S., Sinkopec.—Setter pap six months obt; bud supposed distemper, and after dosing with an admixture of sulphur and emprover, because apparently well, but in mount ten days after showed signs of sickness again. There was marght perceivable the matter with the eyes, although occasinally blew a little matter from the mose; soon began to sweat all over, and bands full of water were scooped up from back and sides, with a canadam dripping followed from the hody and bees: and during at this time had a reraction appetite, and yet would look thin nod prortly; was kept in a warm place and had passages regular, although its ortinating was continual almost. I gave a receipt from Dinks, Mayhow & Hutchinson—some pills, composed of one grain coluntel, two grains antineg, live cridus withe, followed up in three hubrs by teaspoontal of "No does a more happy effect, but sum after the pup green were first, smelling and allly and scratching and clowing out half from its hady, gradually growing weaker, nath the poor thing sink grouning to the ground, when owere had to kall it. The stench was so strong as to become per keely unbearably.

Ans-We presume the above is a severe case of distemper. We shall print next week a table of the symptoms of distemper, as prepared by a member of the British Medical Association.

CONSTANT READER, Cettar Rapids, fown.—Can you refer not to some responsible dog imported from ordinar I could purchase a Lawrinck of Gildersleeve buch, from right to thirteen months old? Would like unings and white, or pure orange for culor. If you should know of any such for safe please state price.

Ans—The Gildersleeves are an American strain of settings. You will require a communication on the subject.

ters. You will receive a communication on the subject.

J. M. M., Philadelphia.—I have a small spaniel bitch three years old, which, up in width the last three weeks, was remarkably fat, so much so that sho could not stand my fangue, frequently giving out after a few square's walk, although she was very active and rager at the outset. At the time named she began to show symptoms of suffering, was very settly, walking shout the house with the tongen banging out, treating heavily, and occasionally giving yent to sharp cries as if suffering from acute pula. The need was an oliva near the head.

Aus-Feed lightly, and give as much exercise as possible.

The Borse and Course.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severity of the weather the note of preparation has been sounded in the racing world, and owners of thoroughbreds are making calculations for the coming season.

The ball opened at Savaunuh on the 2d inst., where a number of old favorites, and others as yet unknown to fame, made their first appearance in public. Survivor was tame, made their first appearance in public. Survivor was probably the best public performer present, and carried off bis two races hambly. The weather, bowever, was unpropitious for fast time, and we see nothing in the reports which have reached as to throw light upon future events. The next meeting of importance "eventuates," as Mr. Dan Bryant would say, at Baltimore on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of May, and the Maryland Jockey Club are to be constitutated upon the very respectable number of contricts.

congratulated upon the very respectable number of entries received for the stakes to be run for in the closed events of this and the Fall meetings. The Bahimore Cup being a new event, as well as a larger spin than owners of the present day appear inclined to include their horses in, has but sixthe appear are mediate to making their noises in, has but six-teen nominations, but the Dixie Stake, the most popular as well as the most important event of the meeting, has the hurge number of seventy-floree cutries. Upon the running of the three year olds in this stake the usual prognostica-tions will be formed with regard to similar stakes at Jerome Park, but it is probable that some of our more prominent stables, while semling a representative to Pimlico may still have a "dark one" in the reserve for the home meetings

Ou the 1st of Murch the entries for the majority of the events to be run for at Jerome Park, Long Branch and Saratoga, during the Summer, will close, and owners and trainers are called upon to make their selectious

Prohably at no previous period have the same number of horses been in training in this vicinity, and the advent of horses been in training in this vicinity, and the two or three more gentlemen of wealth and leisure upon the turf will give to our racing the celar and popularity it the turf will give to our racing the celar and popularity it will give an Great Britain and the Continent. We question, however, whether it will ever be accompanied by baueful and peraleious influences which there surround it. Our people, particularly among the working classes, are essentially non-betting, and the introduction of betting lists and all the parapherualia of small wagering will never reach that point as to require the legislation which has been found necessary across the water.

Among the stakes to close on the 1st prox, are al Jerom-Park life Fordham Handicap, Westehester Cup, Grand Joekey Chib Handicap Steeplechase, Juvenile Sukes, and Joekey Chib Handicap Steeplechase, For the Fall meeting the Post Stakes, a four nulle dash, with \$2,000 indied money and the annual sweepstakes for three year oils to be run at the fall meeting of 1876. Al Moumouth Park there are eight events, and at Saratoga seven, to close on the sum oily the relative for Jerome Park should be addressed to Wheatly, Secretary American Joekey Club, Madison average and Twenty seventh street, New York. Those for the Moumouth Park Association to W. E. Raynor, Long Branch, N. J., and those for the Saratoga Association to Cheatly, Pordham, N. Y.

For strength, both as regards home breeding and careful importation, Mr. Belmont's stable, although having lad, perhaps, more than its share of the vicissitudes of racing, lass generally led the van in the Northern division. At present there are in training at Bahylon seventen horse, of which mo less than eight are the get of Kentney Count d'Orsay and Silk Storbings, as five year oils lead the string, while of the rest, Rhadamanthus appears to shand must prominent us a public performer, and is at the shan eight and particle by Parancson, in breeding gues for might, should be heard from.

Dur imported colts, however, have not as yet distinguished themselves on their first appendances, and a little study into the doings of fashionably bred youngsters on their particularly, and provide the provides of the century, who has not yet produced a respectable win ner, and whose fee originally 150 guineas has been reduced to 50 guineas. It is a recognized fast among breeders that however successful a horse has been out the currse, he must produce winners to be popular at the stud.

Mr. Sanford hos divided his stable this year, training part of his horses in New Jersey, and part at his breeding furn in Kentucky. The every green there that but of the contury at this or any former period. Autong

-The famous four-miler Thad Stevens, has been sold at — The framing foll-filler Final Sievens, has been sold another in San Francisco for the moderate sum of \$1,100. A) one that Thad could have been sold for \$12,000 or \$15,000, but since his defeat by Katie Pensu last year it was plain to be seen his running thrys were over, and consequently his value has decreased. He will probably now be kept exclusively for breeding purposes.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY

EDUTERNY WATERS, Tront (black hass). Dring (bro species). Kingdsh. Striped Bass.

FISH IN MARKET.-The break in the severe weather that has prevailed of late has resulted in a better supply of fish, although it is yet too soon for us to experience the full benefit of the change. Codfish are still only in moderate supply, and sell for ten ceuts per pound; (refrigerated) blue fish fifteen cents; do. salmon forty-five; halibut twenty cents; white smelts from Maine, twenty-five cents; black smelts from Mirimichi fifteen cents; whitefish twenty cents; haddock twenty ecuts; turbot twenty cents. Savau nali shad forty-five cents each; North Carolina shad \$1 25 each; black bass twenty cents per pound; striped bass twenty-five cents; blackfish fifteen eents; salmon trout twenty cents; pickerel twenty cents.

-Shad fishing on the North Carolina sounds will be in full blast by 1st March.

full blast by 1st March.

—From Watertown, N. Y. we learn that on February 22, some young men living near Musculange creek, a small stream flowing into Black River Bay, near Dexter, N. Y. went to the creek on Saturday and cut holes in the ice for the purpose of fishing with hooks and lines. The instant list the holes were cut they become literally filled with bullheads and the men began secoping them out by the dozen. At noon there were about one hundred and fifty persons on the ice, and others coming. It is estimated that about four tons of fish have already been taken. Two men in three hours took ten handred pounds of fish from two holes twelve inches in diameter. There seems to be an exhaustible school of them.

—The accumulation of lee in the Great South Boy has

-The accumulation of Ice in the Great South Bay has interfered seriously with the oyster fisheries. The

ice, extending to the hottom, has carried the system off the ground with the fide. Thousands of bushels have been lost in this way, and all the oysters murketed from that neighborhood are taken through holes cut in the ice.

neighborhood are laken through holes cut in the ice.

Of fishing in Calorado, Mr. J. H. Butly writes:

At the Twin Lukes the fishing is tolerathy good, but the fish are small. Should a party fit out with a pack train when at the Twin Lukes, and follow the Arkinsus River in its head at Teamesser Pass, and then strike the head waters of Eagle River, and follow it down natil ocarly apposite the mountain of the Holy Coss, they can entele front to their hearts content, and probably kill some yik and mountain slicep. The treat of the Eagle River run large, and large flivs or spinning tookle should be used to take them. Another party wishing to had grizzlies can go by pack train from the bakes up Twin Luke Creek about but miles to the fork, and then follow the left humach of the creek to the fork, and then follow the left humach of the creek to Elk Mountains there is an old Ute trail going to Rock Creek and to the snow ranges of the Rocky Mountains, where grizzlies are common during the Sunary. There were trails brading by Rock Creek and Eagle River, which were made by the U. S. Geulogical Survey, under Dr. F. V. Hayden in 1873. I have fished the Eagle River thoroughly, and can recommend it as a first-class steam for large trout, I cought eighty there in three hours will grasshoppers for buit, with a greet saphing for a pole. Many of my fish weighed two pounds each, and I hot but few lish that would not turn the scales at twelve onnees.

—The mound report of L. Muddocks, Secretary of the

Many of my fish weighed two postude each, and I hot but few lish that would not but the scales at twelve oraces,

—The annual report of L. Muddocks, Secretary of the Maine Oil and Gumun Association, shows that the number of thrms engaged it the annufacture of purgle oil and gumun in that State bist year was fourteen, with a lotal capital of \$316,000 invested in factories and \$390,500 in fish gear. Thirty-seven vessels and twenty-two steamers were employed; 501 fishermen found employment at sea, and 304 men at the works. The total catch was 621,861 barrels purgies, of which 10,400 harrels were sold for built; 1,931,637 gallons of ail, and 19,295 tons of guana were transfactored. The products of the fishery shows an increase of nour; than thirty per cent, over the previous year.

The fishing arrivals for the week ending Feb. 18th, were ten—four from the Grand Banks, two from Georges, two from New Sutabland, and two from New Brimswick. Total amount of halling throught in, 140,000 pounds. Schwinger Glenwood, of this port, Caplain Merry, arrived at Boston on Tressley, with 30,000 pounds of landock, which were sold far \$5 per cwt, her stock amounting to \$1,500. The Storry Flog, Star of the East, Zephyr and May Queen arrived on Wednesday, with good fares.

The scarcity of fresh fish the past fortnight has consed a heely bemand for frozen forting, and the vessels which have recently arrived feam Newboundland and New Brimswick are disposing of their vargoes in Boston and New York at very temmerative prices. No disasters have occurred thus far to the heering fleet, and business bids fair to prove quite successful this season.

Schwiners John S. Presson, William H. Foye, Howard and Flying Scad arrived from the Grand Banks yesterday. They brought in good fares of balliant, the Presson baving \$50,000 pounds, the others 30,000 cach. They were quite kly sold at \$11 and \$8 per cwt.

Two of the Folly Cove fishermen came in on Sunday, one with a thousand pounds of cod and the other with 90 pounds. They sold quick at five cents a

—A Belluire, Ohio, correspondent gives some useful hints to those who purpose fishing the Nepigon the coming

hims to those who purpose fishing the Nejugot the coming sensine. He says:—

"Universelve on the point once or twice, when worked up somewhat by an according fish story in your paper, to tell you something of some winderful front a party of five of its took from the pools and rapids of the Nejugon last July, and especially of viewer that weighted just forly-four pounds, inken at the foot of the first rapid as it swirts around a slowl head, not a quarter of a mile from where therefore roles out of Lahr Nejugon, and some chalactor above the "Big Fulls." The angler who misses the fulls and the upper waters misses seeing the finest security and viteling the largest train. My experience (s, that the region of waters about a mile behing the falls, and at the lived of Lang Partuge, farmishes the finest sport and the eather eiter. If the angler bas the nevor to cance it over to the rocky Island lying just helow the head of Lang Porlage, for may have a famous time. Dur proty made the trip several imper. It is a big risk for fish and fun, and if an our should by any chance give very, the most convenient place to look for the cance and cargo would have to and loope of fluding nuthing."

MOLYCHUNKAMUNK.

PHINAM, COMM., February 10, 1875.

Putnam, Coun., February 10, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Having been much interested in reading the adventures of numerous correspondents in the Forest and Stream, I wenture (no pun intended) in contribute my share to the general fund, if "ye Editor" abrill down it worthy of publication.

At a little part "high twelve" of a larght September day in 1873, party of four ruinst usen "might have been seen" wending their way lowerd the rullway station in one of our thriving New England villages, encantiered with sundry traps and accontinents, edgestive of the gentle art of vehich Sir Lank Wallon was the Typical follower. The writer being one of the four aforesaid, is for ced by an ungovernable impulse to chronists some of their adventures.

The party comprised & & Bill, the Cal., and myself, which latter personage was, some few days luivr, yelept Dr. by the Cot., owing to a little elementation of the four aforesaid in comp, whereby he was invessibled to exercise the ingentity by the construction of a fundamened undical instrument from the letrale of his bult tod. The first two were familiar with the Malne (whither we were bound) and Adrondack wilderness, while the last two were more acquainted with the Virginia and Cinolina woods and swamps, leaving spent three or four years knotting and being limited in those localities. The residy will indevatind from the foregoing that we telt fully able to cope with the hardships of camp life for two or three weeks.

The mouth of the river where it empties into Lake Mollychunkamonk was our destination, at which we arrived by boat, rail, tackboard, &c., two days bare. We were fortunate to find a vocant log camp, which better than the brik one brill by Ed and Bill some year or two provious, withe we lad intended to occupy; so we took possession sans cereovovic, it being late in the day when we arrived, we proceeded to catalish nursivelyes in house kerging, and ild on fishing antil the next norming, when yithe and the first after a few minutes' play, was landed in the bust—a fi

The routine of camp life being so generally understood by your readcrs. I will refusil from giving details of ours on this occasion, only remarking in passing that upon your humble servant, as the youngest of
the party, devotred the duty of keeping the camp fire burning at highl,
which mees dated a middight excursion each right, he scartly ralment,
that to return to our mattern. The Cot, though a naview with the fly red,
by nonneaus an unskillful one, was one day thereing from a large rock
on the shore and struck a noble fish. Not having his net at hand he
was in somewhal of a quantary, but resolving in do or die, he proceeded
to tain! Mr. Salvao Fontiantis like l'at playest the flidle—by undir
strength. The gare a strong guil, after having recled the line up short,
when snapi rent the rod in three pleases, and shout the same thus the
Cot, made a large two. The water up to but middle, and secaing the three,
succeeded in landing its ability which proved to be the largest one cought
duiling our stay, tipping the scales easily at three pounds.

Our catch was not remarkable, as the water was mursually tow, so that
the fish were not running much, but we contribed to bring out all we
want d for our elves and friends, bosiles theing on them (the ship, not
our friends), while is camp. Iff it was illilizant to change our lover gar
ments Sanalay manning, for the fine protrailing from our fiesh. This to
builted in the little of the protrailing from a fire or limiting Mt.
Observatory.

We embatked at about the A. M. one day, after having down the

ments Sunday maning, for the fins protrailing from our fired. This to be taken as we took our stand, cova grama and a. Perkage I ought to call this fin is here, but shall have to relate our experience in climbing Mt. Observatory.

We embatked at shout inter A. M. one day, after having dyawn the blankel nerves the entrance to our camp, with a nucleo attacked, infuriable calleys that the family were newsy, and pulled for the "old roll" at the mount of the stream that flows from the Rebardson pound, distinat about two wiles. The wind was dead ahead, and lates of it, but an insh breeze pownibel, iself usually will, and we landril near the old mill in a little less than an hour. Here an brind a party from—Podunk—the spakes man of which, attred in keep hyserhes and writirelle, met is a see banded nod eccorted us to their camp. This gentlemma-Smith, we will call bild, dithough that wis infinite same, any more than Publink was his resilience—individual was bild sample his polana, of which I almost lide, dithough that we should sample his polana, of which I almost lide, who had twenty gallons of warlins klads. "Your see," saws smith, "the buys are terribly afful of bugs and worms in this ive lake water, so we have to put sowething in to kill bins." We sampled, and then sauthows a faw administ to sawke and compare nules, when we dieded our lobas by the accent. As you look from the did nill the mountain appraise short wile asvey, but also; in kills indice, in his many athree causes by the sam when we streak that his minner, as by many athree and protection. Soon after leaving the second point has first pend, around that to the second, and all! not reling ground; having like our the form which we would see the mountain, we were condition as to our discretion. Soon after leaving the second point has relined to the second we would see the mountain, we were condition as to our discretion which we had been an administ his production, that make animal news to our discretion which we had been animal himself did not appear. In th

This account having alverdy exempled the limbs foliability, and the pringht stripply to a close. A few days of the subsequent Jame was spent by the writer at the Middle Darwand viel sity, some incliners of which, if agreeable to you, will be related at a future day.

A. A. M.

Answers To Correspondents.

antiject.

J. tudiavapoils, find —Can you, ovany of your correspondents, tell me what fish is the "croppte" of the Missistippi Valley. It is a Percol (telnicality) "equal to the best black bass in quality, out not so game a fish." From isocuraria description I have triviaght it must be the Pomaray Steerate of till, but I have not been able to get appelments. It is not the six spined bass (Hyperistical). Ans. The "cropple" does not belong to the hose family, but to a Percold. They are cought in myrtadis back of St. Louis, and in various posts of the Southwest, especially in Kentucky. They do not compare with the base as a table fish.

Canera, Flendington, N. J.—Do you know any one that has veri lest of Pennell's strik of finols, and files for trust in this country, and with what success? Ans. It in not. Where in the city car I get an iron Dutch over? Ans. It must know; they are mady by Scoville & Johnson, Macquette, Mich. Last sensen I used the waterproofing for various, such as you recommended, had one light shower, not very gift to test. Will they would be otherwise the source process again for like senson. Will they would be otherwise the source process again for like senson has? Ans. Hardly in this case, it illinearly the canwass should be treated rach senson. What files would you recommend far April and May trout fishing in like Staty Ans. Core thing and blue dim. Cawyon give me the address of R Abadinoudely Pennell? Longeman, Green & kongsonan, Lombon. What kind of this rin you consider the best? Ans. Waterproof silk.

R. P. Pitra.—Would you give me some information in reference to Long Leke. Franklia country, N. Y.; if there is good fishing and what kind of first? Is it in large lake? Any late or outeted Historice from Malone; if it destablis place togette? What is the best thind? Are the surroundings are historical or vill? Ans. Loon Lake is a point this country of and being where and trout are alived into Reave River. It is still beginding the form the roots to Rig Manuse Lake. The surroundings are meessarity wild, but Kirck Shoully, a will know shelter, is a lifting beauty rots of the Shovities and

rolls of firsthures. Heat time will by in June. See Wullace's Adirow dask Guide.

F. R. P., Montello, Wis —What is the address of Lot The Sportles, and shortle many and address of the outer forman sporting journal pull listed? Dryon know of a sporting journal valied The Rhodented Sporting News? It such a paper is published, please give not the address, Ann.—La rie Sportles, Nr. I Rue Pann, Paris, Dec. Relation, Leipsic, Rivathan Sportless, Nr. Rue Pann, Paris, Dec. Relation, Leipsic, Rivathan Sportless, Nr. I Rue Pann, Paris, Dec. Relation, Loudon, W. C. J. W. W., Instan. Will you answer we through your paper the fall awing quantients: 1. If it interis a slot gui to live builded from 11? 2—Where I van get a palve lin et decays? 3—Is there good shoulding in the Pall at Castleton, Vermont? Ans. If excassive charges are not used it will not hard your shot guin. Price list of decays from 11. C. Squires, Nr. I Constituated seed. Three should be good ruffed groups shooting at the point you mention; also aquitrels.

E. J., Pinsburg.—Will you please inform me if there is a guinnaker

Fall at Cavileton, Vermont? Ass. If excessive charges are not need by will not harty nor shot give. Price placed be good ruff of groups shooting at the point you mention; about, it is not be good ruff of groups shooting at the point you mention; about, it is not been into the first work of the rame in Brebon twenty-flev pears ago, but he has free under for rame in Brebon twenty-flev pears ago, but he has free mended within a house of the mane of the rame in the first place of shooting five the huncils of the 35 Ward Shooting Chily Ass. The English rules are published in Bogardas' Pried, Cover and Trap Shooting; Yot sain at this office.

I. W. L. Carenavia, I am pudiably off for Carolina next month, Thinking of Ashville, N. P., will I find any good fishing? How when for the carried and the control of shing of Ashville, N. C., son Fontser and Strukar May With, page 211. Very good fishing I Good sulps shouting near the Bridge below Nivfolk; ducks there now, and also in Carolina, and around Newboyn, N. R. Mar R.—Pink fusicist may be procured of Palarson & Bay, or G. A. Clark, I'llen, dealest in fishing the fishing at a ramin in the rule of the cardiac feet of a backet of should be it in the fishing the fishing and three child feet capacity is \$2.50, without straps, or with atvaps examined, \$3.50. The backet is made of said aphylog, and is very strong and during the procured by monaded relative covering. This park basket is pseudoring without serious. We have a wave seen one anywhere also made guides by this explain for the covering this park basket is pseudoring without serious. What park the first in the firm the firm of the procured of the firm of the procured by the struke you to park the surface of the procured by the surface of the procured first house of park basket in preclude in monadoring the part of the firm of the portion of the firm of the procured of the firm of the procured of the surface of the procured by the park of the procured of the procured by the park of the procured of the procured by the par

limit strict.

A. D. F., Pillsfield, Mass. We have a take of 425 networdigitally, the shore of which was then lived with tall rush is in many places. A few years agree we also do not distributed by the first and the modes. Nearly all this band is wet the sensor amount and killed off the misles. Nearly all this band is wet the sensor amount and killed off the misles. Nearly all this band is wet the sensor amount and with links down to be not been all thin meanly every Surrounce, these spooling all the doubled rand. We may propose to pland will rice grow by? Those litters and of water of limits we will will rice grow by? Those litters and of water of male sections any damper of its injuring theorems of water of male sections, which are somewhat highery flows it special supidity? How much seed these it require per acreated from the grown freely. Ans. Chaptailli a flow a strip to feet with shoughter margin when there are well fish, and then sow broatenst. Pinod a high linch deep with water, we acto very the seed, and show off when the seeds here spouted. When the line well grow well in deep wider. A husbal of seed to an acre is sufficient. It will not sprood to the upland. Wild rice sows feed and grow a rapidly when once established. Seed should be sown in Spring. To visine, it would be well to sow hill be hydright and lemps where.

Hew Aublications.

Through the courriesy of Brig-Gen. S. V. Boucht, U. S. Arny, we see in possession of the Annual Report of the Chirl of Ordnuce, winds in the Secretary of War. The experiments with the Guiling gue as a means of harbor defence, appear to twee freem highly satisfactory, and an appropriation for this purpose languin meconomended to forgoese. The Report is eviluational and admirably Illinoirated with value of the newest designs of gues and army perspirental agent ally.

We have received the Presponders of the Revoklyn Journal of Education, a mouthly periodical under the management of Mr. John Y. Culyes, by be devoted to promoting the cause of Education, and advancing the motal and involuteion, anadorated to the people. It promises a careful art summysty and a digest of the latest current scientific and literary infections. We wish it all the success designed by an cuttipity looking to the true, welface and advancement of our cuttous.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PPACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FIBE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF CAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCREASEIN IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY;

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intented for publication must be accompanied with oal name, as a guaranty of good falth. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a mentium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportence from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our commuse a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream alm to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the commulty whose refund mediligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will punder to an depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tand to make them anapopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read will prupilely in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the derelletion of the mail service, if more vermitted to as la lost.

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible
CHAILES HALLOCK, Editor.
WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

GAME PROTECTION IN CANADA.

THE subject of game protection is receiving increased attention in Canada. Although for several years fish has been made the subject of fostering care, but little had been done for game, there being no clubs that were strictly protective in their objects, while the laws were very imper feet, little respected, and quito inoperative. A year ago the Novu Scotla Protective Society was organized, and has now become a strong body, having already accomplished much good, especially in the preservation of the mose, which was fast disappearing. Several prosecutions have been made by it, and the offenders punished. Last month the "County of Peterborough Fish and Game Protection Society" was founded in Outario; the proceedings attend-ing its organization were printed in this journal at the time. Its members include some of the leading men of the Province, and there is no doubt it will accomplish great Ontario is one of the chief game districts cust of the Rocky Mountains, and would now more than abound in game were it not that deer, cariboo, and moose have been so recklessly slaughtered for their hides, while its waters have been systematically drained to supply the provincial markets. To us of the United States the preservation of the game there is most important, as well as the enforcement of laws that will prevent game and fish being shipped across the line and sold here claudestinely, or in open deflance of our enactments. The Peterborough so ciety, and all other societies that may be instrumental in amending the existing laws or instituting new ones, should see to it that they be made to correspond as nearly as pos sible with those of our own States adjoining the border, so as to prevent game being shipped out of season from their territory into ours. This is a very important point to consider. Uniformity of laws is quite possible and wholly practicable, inasmuch as the climates do not differ so materially as to occasion any marked variation in the times of breeding. If the periods of close time are not made simi lar, efforts toward protection will produce little benefit.

We are glad to observe that the fishery officials are on

the alert for offenders. Last week Mr. H. Calentt, Fishery Inspector, made a raid on some parties who were spearing fish on Pigeon Creek, and summoned them before T. Matchett, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Omenice. They were fined and their effects, consisting of buffulo rabes, horse blankets, spears, and decoy fish, were confiscated.

A private letter from a member of the Toronto Gun Club informs us that they are about to wage war with a number of our game dealers in this city for holding and exposing for sale a number of barrels of speckled or brook trout, it heing entirely out of season.

SALMO SALAR BREEDING IN FRESH WATER.

M ESSRS, THOMPSON & TAGG, Fish Culturists at New Hope, Bucks County, Pa., have succeeded in hatching salmon in their waters from Canadian fish furnished them by Samuel Wilmot, of Newesstle, Ontario, The original progenitors were taken from streams that llowed into salt water, and from their ova salmon have been hatched in the fresh waters of Pennsylvania, which at the expiration of three years growth, bave in turn furnished ova from which young salmon have heen batched. This is a most interesting and satisfactory result, showing that access to salt water is not Indispensable to reproduction. But the most singular fact in this connection is, that whereas the original breeders, as furnished by Mr. Wilmot, weighed 60 lbs., their progeny weighed but three pounds when they matured and spawned !

Now, it has long been a disputed question whether or not the hundlocked salmon of the Sebec and Grand Lakes of Maine were the true salmon. So competent an authority as W. II. Venning, Esq., Inspector of Fisheries for Nova sectia and New Branswick, assumes that they are not. [See Hallock's "Fishing Tourist," pp. 101, 105.] Hitherto the great disparity in size of the adult fish-the landlocked salmon averaging 21 pounds, and seldom attaining four pounds in weight—has been adduced as presumptive evidesce of distinct species; for, while the latter are spawners, the grilse, or two years old fish of the salmo salar, often attain a weight of eight or nine pounds, and yet do not reproduce, three years being required for maturity. It might be interred, therefore, that confinement to fresh water dwarfs the true salmon, while it does not destroy its feeundating powers, or prevent its reproduction; hence that lundlocked salmon (confined to fresh water,) are but dwarfed salmon (salar) and identical with them. We are well aware that exception will be taken to this

We are well aware that exception will be taken to this conclusion by eavillers, who are cognizant of the fact that the landlocked salmon of Maine are not deharred from salt water; that fishways have been provided, over which they can come and go at will, and therefore, if they were the true salmon, they would follow the hubits of the true salmou and visit the salt water periodically; and furthermore, that, until the erection of dams "landlocked" the fish above, and obstructed the passage of the salmo salar from the sea below, the St. Croix River was a fine salmon stream, frequented by both the true and the so-called dostream, frequented by both the true and the so-called de-generate salmon, which, under precisely the same condi-tions and opportunities had very dissimilar habits; and hence will maintain that they must be distinct species. Perhaps they are: but one thing is sure, and that is, we can now manufacture landlocked salmon out of the true salmon by merely cutting the latter off from salt water. That is to say, by confining the true salmon to fresh water, as hus been done at New Hope, we can obtain a non-anadromous fish weighing only three pounds, that will reproduce its kind when it is three years old, (the usual period of maturity,) and identical in its structure and markings with a progenitor twenty times its weight—in fact, a perfect counterpart, but a diminutive of the other. Certain it is, there is no difference in the generic characteristics of the true salmon and the landlocked fish of Maine. There is no perceptible difference in the early runs of these fish, though variations occur as the spawning season approaches.

The instinct of salmon to make periodical visits to salt

water, and even to return to their native stream, is so strong that if Messrs. Thompson & Tagg will attack their tags, (the suggestion of a pun here is inevitable,) to some of their grown fish, native now to the Pennsylvania waters, and give them free access to the sea via the Delaware River, and these same fish should return again next Spring, and the next Spring thereafter, much increased in size each year, it will settle the question definitely whether the true almon lose their anadromous instincts and are dwarfed by being confined to fresh water. If, ou the other hand, they should decline to go down stream, with every opportunity afforded, as the landlocked salmon of Maine do, the fact would go far to prove that the latter are identical with the

The success of the gentlemen named in propagating salmon in fresh water is a matter of congratulation, for it solves a problem of great importance. We are informed by Mr. Andrew Clerk that he expects soon to have one of these full grown spawners on exhibition in his aquarium at 48 Maiden Lano, where it can be seen by those who are in terested in this result.

NEW FIREARMS. - From La Chasse Illustreé, of Paris, we learn that an effort is about being made in France to form a congress of eminent gunmakers, sportsmen and others interested in guas, for the purpose of uniting upon a weapon which shall be adopted as possessing the best qualifications requisite in a gun for sporting purposes. Many eminent manufacturers, among them Messrs. Werney-Caron, Feres and M. Gerest, have given their support to the project, and disciples and followers of Saint Habert from all parts of the country are expected to be present. Aside from the more important discussions regarding guns, the meeting of so many confreres is looked forward to with interest.

BIRDS IN EXTREMIS.

THE severe weather appears to have extended South as well as East, West and North. From the former quarter we hear of much suffering among the birds, and the Bultimore Sun reports many lustances of countibulism among them caused by cold and the want of food. Thousands, it says, bave been frozen and starved to death. Hun dreds of others have been found blind and unable to navi. gate from loss of sight, and helpless from cohl and want of food. Strange to sny this blindness is caused by the hungry birds picking out each others eyes on the roost during the night, where they fight with desperation and in their starving condition eat each other. Many wild ducks have been captured while stupified by cold. This, however, is not so very nucommon, as some varities are often found in localities where extreme cold is nausual, completely stupe fied from cold. This particularly applies to teal, who are probably found farther South than the majority of other ratory birds.

Robins, cut off by ice and snow from their usual Winter food, or having eaten the available supply, are seen in great numbers in the suburbs of Baltimore picking up anything that will satisfy hunger. The holly trees have been stripped of their berries by them, and one humane gentle man has fed both the robins and the Euglish sparrows un til his horse has become a resort for all the hungry little wanderers in the vicinity. Surely they should compensate him when the Spring time comes, with their songs of glad-ness, and make his home merry with their cheerful twit-

The pigeons in that city have also suffered severly from the cold, and on one day last week the harbor was filled with large numbers of crows who fraternized with gulls, and foined with them in the search for food. gulls, and joined with them in the scarcii for food. In some localities, where choice morsels were east overboard from vessels, the cawing of the crows and the hoarse screams of the gulls made most discordant music, yet they sang amicably together, if not harmoniously.

From the West we hear that the game birds are coming to grief with equal rapidity. A letter from Valparaiso, Indiana, dated February 15th, says the cold weather is killing off the quail and pinnated grouse by hundreds. The snow is about a foot deep and the thermometer ranges from ten to twenty degrees below zero. Last December the prospect seemed remarkably good for the coming season, but the unexpected and almost unprecedented cold has upset all enleulations, and there are grave doubts as to the supply of birds. All live quail and grouse in the hunds of dealers should now be cherished as seed corn in times of prospec-

That birds and animals, in the extremity to which they are reduced by cold weather, will resort to inhabited districts for shelter and food, is shown by a statement which we find in a Boston paper, to the effect that no less than fifty ruffed grouse were found collected in an old barn in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. It has been suggested that brush shelters be erected at suitable points where quait, grouse, and other birds inhabit, and grain be thrown underneath, so that at least some of them may be saved from cold and starvation. Hunger banishes natural timdity.

The other day, in the Province of New Brunswick, four cariboo leisnrely walked into the yard at Aulae Station, on the Intercolonial Railroad, while the guests were at dinuer; the severe weather having doubtless driven them from the woods in search of sustenance

WONDERFUL NATURE

THE work of biologists and students of the natural sciences in general during the past ten years has produced a complete revolution in our ideas of life and the means by which nature accomplishes her mission of creating into new beings the old matter that may have fallen hack into its original particles. These investigations of the laboratorial labors of nature have not been confined to the great students of science alone, for we know several modest, retiring, persevering, and perhaps occentrically inquisitive types of humanity, who are constantly attempting to learn more than is good for them about the work of recreation. Though their discoveries may not be as important as those of Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley or Owens, and their intermeddling experiments with dead issues may not always bring them the honors they merit, any more than Paul Pry's disinterested interest in the affairs of his neighbors brought him; yet they are nevertheless entitled to much consideration, and any assertions they make should be treated with a proper degree of respect. Their investi-gations are frequently carried out on a line and principle different from the great masters of science, and from this very fact they obtain results which their better known companions cannot, for the reason that their mode of procedure is different. But this should not prevent us from accepting their discoveries in all honesty, and making them known to the gaping world that is always ready with open

mouth to swallow every great wonder of science.

Take for instance a fact said to have been lately extracted from nature by Andrew Murray, Esq., agent of the Eric Railroad at Niagara Falls, and we can prove by it that the theory of evolution is a cheat, that the Presbyterian idea of preordination is correct, and also that the proverb, "Like produces like," is founded on positive and unvarying truths.

This gentleman, who is well known in his section as a close investigator of all subjects appertaining to biology and natural history, has been experimenting with a lemon, and the result of his labor is startling by its unexpected

character. He cut a lemon in two halves, placed upon each half the spittle of a dog, and then put both pieces in the cellar until they were covered with fungus. He then examined this fungus with a microscope and found it alive with flerce little animals that devoured each other like so many cannibals. Pleased with his discovery, be treated mother lemon in the same way, except that he put upon it the spittle of a horse. An examination proved that this inter fungoid growth was purely regetable, and that not even the least vestige of animal life was seen upon it. Take these facts and what do they reveal? A startling dischosure—one which scatters like chaff before the wind the absurble theories of Darwin.

sure—one which scatters like chaff before the wind the absurd theories of Darwin.

These facts discovered by the patient research of Andrew Murray, Esq., prove that herbivorous animals cannot produce fungoid growths swarming with canubidistic animal-rules, and that carulvorous animals can. Carry the argument further, and what does it express? This, that as the latter class of the brute creation live on meat, that their remains, or extracts of their living bodies produce animal life, whereas that the former, which thrive on grass and bods and kindred matter, produce only vegetation. Does not this prove that nature made her laws from the first, and that they are immutable; and, therefore, that this Darwin. that they are immutable; and, therefore, that this Darwinian theory of an oyster developing into a man is an absurdity so ludierous as to merit only our laughter?

True, the converse also may hold good, judging from the lemon, that vegetable will produce animal life, provided it is covered with some product of an animal. But in this is covered with some product of an animal. But in this case it is the latter product which grows, and not the extract of lemon, as that can be used only to feed the animalcules. This extract of lemon has been recommended to sick people, but then animalcules may require it as much us the human family. We could carry on this argument indefinitely, and prove many remarkable facts from it, but as our intention was merely to call attention to the great discovery of Mr. Murray, we forego may more analyses at present, but we may be able to take it up at an early day, when further facts have been gleaned, and prove by it that we require a new theory of the creation besides that of the scriptures or of Darwin!

Why would it not simplify the whole matter by saying that dog spittle was placed on half a lemon at the time of the creation, that this begat animaleules, that unimaleules raised Cain, that Cain went to a farmer's garden and stole apples, and that he was caught aml transported to Chicago where men were developed in all their glory and greatness, until they became the lords of the earth, and the wiblest speculators in the world-in wild-car?

OUR WESTERN GAME COUNTRY.

NE effect of the discussion that has been evoked by the omnouncement of the "Big Hunt," through the Western country, has been to elicit some general information as respects the vast territory that lies between the two fromtiers of our civilization, that is altogether new to most of our readers. The conditions of that section and our East are so wholly dissimilar, and the distances out there and the universid scope so illimitable, compared to ours, that rur stortsmen here can base no correct judgment upon general premises. Blessed with an experience of our own (confined to a three months trip to the ''Divide,') that antedates by fifteen years the epoch of trans-continental rail-roads, when the fastest express was old Bill Bent's "cow-train," we have been conscious that those who opposed McCarty's cuterprise had struck the wrong trail, nevertheless we wished to leave the question open to whatever ob jections might arise, so that uo one should be unpleasantly compromised in the matter, ourselves jucluded.

Quite possibly this subject—bas—become—trite in the esti-

Quite possibly this subject has become trite in the estimation of many; yet, if in our scomingly too frequent allusions thereto, we can interpolate facts that edify, and impart information that will be serviceable, our most sagacious readers will not take exceptions thereto, but be glad of the apportunity to learn. With this preamble, we offer herewith some testimony, vouclosafed by an old Western surveyor and mountain nam, well known throughout the West and a large portion of the East, the truth of which connot be gainsaid:—

Gainebylle, Cooke county, Texas, February 11, 1873.

West and a large portion of the East, the trails of which connot be gainsmid:—
Gainswills. Cooke county, Texas, February 11, 1873.

Editor Borest and Stream:—
As you ask what I libits of the Big illunt, I will state: First—There is a mistaken idea among the sportsmen of your vicinity in rogard to "slaughtering game." My observation has been that the staughtering operation is on a small scale. On an extended trip of five weeks, during last April and May, into the game region of this State, I found thin game (even buffslo) astonishinely wary, and It required the greatest canding to surprise them. My idea had been that I would have no trouble staughtering attelope, deer, and buffslo, but I found the deer two hundred miles west of this, apprendly wilder than in the scalements. And untelope—Pshaw! They were always in the lightest ground, and "heads up." In five weeks I killed one buffulo, and if any one of our company of eighteen user "to the maior bourt" killed more that one I am not mare of it. The swas in the vicinity of the junction of the Double Mountain Fork of Brazos River—the same locally spoken of in the programme of the Big Hint. There were tens of thousands of buffulo to be eeen, and the young calves would sometimes follow our horses line camp; but the old ones ran off at lang range. We could have chased them down on our horses, lint after it few chases it was plinity visible that if we did not stop it, we would have to walk back to the sottlements, and the thoughts of such a tramp, with perlaps a bond of prowling Comanches harrassing our rear, soon ended the chase.

Second—After the first few days of excitement and buffulo beef, the sportsman wears off the wire edge, and is content with just enough to eat, and the yearders over the "wast expanse" until it becomes weary with wondering what is beyond, and he seeks his mess to crack jokes, "reglenish his larder," and recount the inorting ramble.

Third—I think thus these who oppose the expedition are hardly aware what an extent of unexplored territory lies

States, or perhaps. North America, for scientific research and investigation. On all stifes of this territory that have been developed, the "precious metals" have been found to pay a greater or less per reint. One man hoots at the idea of fluiding new races of men. I would just like for him to produce his sathority to show that they may not be there. I tell you, sir, the expedition, hashead of being secrided at, should be complimented and assisted for making such a sacridee. It requires men of nerve and indomitable energy to push into such a field of danger. There may be glants in the land; but let us go over and possess it. They would not have the assurance that Joshua had on entering the lamit of Canana, "that their hear! (the inhabiliants of that country) melted, neither was thore spirit in the long more."

Fourth—I do not know what Providence filled that country with buffulo for, unless it was for men to subsist upon in passing through it, as it is certainly more convenient than handing in wagons for hundreds of unites. I think our State would furnish an escort of rangers to such an expedition, if they needed say. I have scarcely seen any of our citizens bin what fan ored the Big Hint, and it does seem to no that if use an stand of, the sportamen on the east side of the Meslastippi might not to gramble.

(6. 11. R.

This event appears to be attracting considerable attention abroad, and our sporting contemporaries on the other side of the water all countin notices of it. Der Webbentan of Leipsic in its issue of February 1st mentions that large Lelpsic in its issue of February 1st mentions that large numbers of sportsmen have joined the party and are waiting to sail. It also gives a detailed description of the purposes and objects of the expedition, and describes its object to be the shooting of every kind of game from the lordly huffalo to the sportive jack-rabbit. The curroun is also described as consisting of Comonche Indians, trappers, hunders and English mi-lords, as well as a bound to snothe the tired fragges of the sportsman to require. White winds the tired frames of the sportsmen to repose. While wish the expedition every success, it is not songuine that It will so result.

THE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION

E have this week an arcount of the meeting held at Dublin to receive the report of the international rifle match, and the speech of Major Leech upon the occasion. His kind expressions of regard for Americans, and hearty appreciation of the efforts made for the entertainment of himself and friends is very pleasant to read, and bespeaks a most cordial reception for our "Team" when they visit, in June aixt, the green shores of the Emerald Isle. The proposed invitation to the captains of the Engrand lish and Scotch teams to send a representative to Dublin on the occasion of the infernational untel is a graceful Shield, which has hitherto been competed for only by members of Irish rithe clubs, a still greater expression of

good feeling.

The gullant Major also hoped that the English authorities would invite the Americans to Wimbledon to conquete for the Elcho Shield; and, should time permit, the crack of a "Readington" or a "Sharp" may yet be heard at the headquarters of match shooting in the old world. The inheadquarters of match shooting in the old world. The in-vitation of Major Leech to our men to be bis guests while on Irisb soil is characteristic of his warm hearted countryoren, and the suggestion that the final match be shot at Philadelphia during the Summer of 1876 promises to add one more to the many attractions of the centennial.

CABLE IRON TESTS.

THE experiments of Commander Benidslee, regarding the testing of iron as to its strength and durability have not only proved of value to our own Navy depart ment, but are altracting the attention of those interested in the subject across the water. In the course of his experi-ments Commander Beardslee has discovered that by a process of his own, by combining scrap iron, old boiler plate and other comparatively worthless material, he has been able to produce iron of the very best description. He has succeeded also in improving the quality of inferior iron and reducing various qualities to a uniform strength. He los invented several useful experiments for testing the strength of iron, particularly cludu cables, as in the cable the greatest and most uniform strength is required. In commenting upon this important subject the Washington Republican says:-

Republican says:—
The standard adopted throughout the world as the strength of cluim cables is the so-called British Admirally brenking strain, being a steady, uniform strain in the direction of the fibres of the metal. This less is found to be defective. Experience proves that an Iron that will stand this severe strain wilbout brenking—when subjected to and den shocks, breaks readily. It is also shown by experience that it is these sudden shocks, such as that produced in paying out and hauling in caddes, and the pitching of the vessels when at anchor, and the slucking of bridges of iron, and especially the shock to guns in the repeated discharges, which breaks it. Commodore Beardslee's experiments are directed more especially in the producing a quality of iron which will reson these shock tests. To accomplish this, he has invented and is using a very simple and accurate machine. Some of the results of his experiments are us follows:—

which with tests and is using a very simple and accurate machine. Some of the results of his experiments are as follows:—

A cable constructed of our and a half inch iron sustains the British Admirally breaking strain of 135,000 pounds. A link made of this improved iron withstands a strain of 160,000 pounds. For a cable of two inch iron the British Admiralty test is 257,000 pounds. A llok of this iron was carried to a strain of 266,000 pounds, breaking the nuchine, with no apparent effect upon the iron. The experiments with the machine for the shock tests are remarkable. This machine is something like a pile-driver, raising a weight of 90 pounds to a height indicated by a scale of feet, and letting it full upon the bur of iron. Some of these tests as witnessed are as follows:—A bar of two and three sixteenths inches of iron, such as has been furnished and used under a contract for cable, broke short off with one five feet blow of this machine. Another har received althow of three feet fall, with no sign of injury. A second of these feet has been furnished althow of three feet laroke it like glass.

This same from after going through this know process of mixing and working and subject to the shock lest was as follows:—A 2-loch bar should four 30-foot blows outlier bur, some diameter, broke off at the lifth 30 foot those.

The extremes shown are from one 5-foot blow to the 20 foot blows upon the same diameter of iron. This new process can be made to show greater sucress than this, even in withstanding eight or ten 30 foot blows, in the squadity would require so much labor in unking as to reader it to expensive for use.

The effects of these experiments are to produce iron from comparatively worthless metal of as good quadity and as cheap as the best; and being much stronger than urilinary from great reduction can be used in the weight of atmoment and after asset for which hom is applied.

An ibout of local interest in this connection is, that under the operations of Commander Beatslake, and by bis system of emphying mechanics, ha is making four follows of cathe per day at each large, at a cost of lobar of \$3 per fathous, whereas, noder the old system of his officer asserts that if sultable appropriations he monther two mades and a half futhous per day cost \$1.80 per fathous. This officer asserts that if sultable appropriations he monther can employ large numbers of men now aut of employment, returning to the Government dollar's worth of or ork for every dollar thus paid ant, and can manufacture rubbes and other materials of this interoved from at rates for helow those now poid for such material, thus saving expense to the Government and supplying work and norms at sufestscare to many families now destitute and suffering.

Share Talled Guorse.—We are in recelpt of many

SHARY TAILED GROUSE.-We are in receipt of many letters from our putrons and correspondents empiring where plunited grosse may be obtained for breeding purposes, and if they will breed in confinument. In reply to such impairies let us say that although this variety of grouse such impairies let us say that ulthrough this variety of grouse can be procured in any quantities, yet we are fully convinced that the sharp fulled grouse, which are to be found in great abundance in Wheenish and Minnesatu, are dechiedly better adapted for the above purpose. Their imbits approximate much mener to those of the ratical grouse, and consequently they would readily take to the tidekets and symmps and praceet themselves, where we have no doubt they would some increase to such an extent as to afford all legitimate shouters excellent sport. Moreover, for the table, there is not a better bird, in our applation. The hibits of the plunded grouse keep them so much ex-The hights of the plunated grouse keep them so much exposed in the open places that they are generally shot off before they have time to breed.

GAS LUBITING BY ELECTRICITY.—This subject has ex eited the Interest of several of our correspondence, who have impaired whether any city was lighted in this way, and effected the statement that a part of Sidem, Mass., was so lighted. We are now indebted to a Philadelphia cor-respondent for further information. He writes:—

respondent for further information. He writes:—
Enrous Funker and Sankau:—
In your looks and Sankau:—
In your looks and sankau:—
In your looks and shakury 28th last, "8 the gas lighted up by electibity.
&c? It may be interesting to your currespondent to learn that offour six months ago became a paper reported that after many fulfines an apparatus had been lawened and successfully trood at the elty of the blotters.
Buthen, by which all the street hamps were simultaneously lighted, and also exchinguished at the suma moment. A description of the apparatus, was not given. The report stained, however, that presours was employed as the means in praduce the desired effect, instead of effectivity, which had fulled, and is subject to many drawbacks. Now, such arrangement, may be very well adapted for the purpose of dimentaling in one moment that streets of a city; it remains, however, in the rem, whether it would not interfere with the interest and convenience of partles using gas in their dwellings and establishments at times when it is not used in the streets. On title point the report sail untiling.

Preprint a sum of the print sail untiling.

Picusonat.-We were favored had week with a call from Mr. Stanley James, the English author, who arrived on the White Starsteamer "Advlatle." He contemplates making a tour through the Southern States, and has engaged to writing a scries of letters for our contemporary "The South." Mr. Junies has contributed occasional articles for Foiglest and Strigam, and it is not unlikely that he may fuvur our readers with a random sketch during the perbut of his

FRANK COMAN'S SKULLERY,—The cereutric cilitor of "Prink Comin's Paper," published at Greensburg, Pa, is an enthusiastic maturalist, and rytshing to enlarge his callegtion, mivertises to exchange yearly subscriptions for Skulls of all kinds—parathers, with eats, wolves, house, morieus, wessels, wolverines, atters, tadgers, racrooms, bears, beavers, gaptiers, potenjdats, mouse, elk, birds, reptiles, listies, and variants in general. A great hallocanical to subscribe is thus held out to students of antical tistory. Contributions may also be expected from been hidle players, (skulls of buts,) and from oarsmen, especially of the Schnylkill Navy, who doubtless have many spare sculls on the shelf, to say nothing of sculpius, scullious, sculpturs.

—Several successful experiments have been made at

Newport, R. L., with can torpiches upon the ice in the harbor, by officers and employees of the torpich station. Dwing to the great thickness of the ice the columns of sprny did not reach the height of over twelve feet, lad the surface was for a long distance completely shattered.

-From a dock of 31 white Legharn fowls, 29 hops and 2 rocks, Mr. E S. L. Dolliver, of Gloucester, Mass., last year matted \$119.52, an average profit of \$4.12 to each

-Visitors to Florida can now go from Jacksonville to St. Augustine by steamer to Tocol, and return the same day, having three hours in the "Anchent Chy."

La Masan —Among the mony words with which the English sporting vocabulary has puriched the French language, we have to record the latest addition at la masch. The Journal Official des Courses sur Trot devotes nearly a column to a description of a bran mash.

The Rifle.

THE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT DEBLIN-MAL LECEU'S REPORT-THE IN-TERRATIONAL MATCH AND THE WESTERN HUNT-ACK NOWLEDGMENTS, THANKS, &C.

T is well understood that Mxj. Leech, the galbant Captain It is well uningestion that May, faceth, the garbon Captum of the "Trish Team," is coeraged in publishing a letailed review of the "Trian's" visit to America last Autumn, which will include the "International Match," the "Western Hunt," and the Major's own personal experiences. We observe, however, in a copy of the Duldin Moil, which Maj. Levels has grandarsly posted to us, thus this report has been partially unticipated in an address delivered by him on the 5th instant, before a cannel of the "Irish Rille Association," in Dublin, at which his had ship the Lord Mayor president. The occasion of the meeting was "to receive the report of the recent Interestation." Rifle Match in the United States and for fixing a day to hold the annual meeting of the members." We condense to suit our limited space. Mr. Leech said:—

hold the annual meeting of the members." We condeuse to suit our limited space. Mr. Leech sud:—

My Lord Mayor, the duty has devolved on me of making some remarks on the visit of the Irish Tran to America, which originated in a challenge sent by me in the mouth of October, 1873, to the Americans, at a time when the Irish were champions of Great Bribain; and ofter a somewhat lengthened correspondence, which was carried on to the carl in the Irishdiest spirit, the terms of the match were agreed upon and all arrangements made for the stort. [Here follows allusion to the generosity of those who contributed to definy the expenses of the trip.] By a curious coincidence both the English and the Scottish Presstreated the underlaking with a sileare which would have been chilling, but for the worm advocary of our own newspapers. Our arrival at New York was amounced by the Press there in a spirit of cardiolity and friendship that make us field donce that we had come to visit friends. Deputations from public leadies received us on arrival, and conveyed us in carriages provided for the purpose to our house. The chilis, the theatres, all places of public resort were opened to us, colectainments were got up in our house. The chilis, the theatres, all places of public resort were opened to us, colectainments were got up in our house. The corporation of New York. The rity of Brooklyn gave a splentife luriagnet in our houner; the citizens vied with one another in trying to make us feel happy and at home. The account of the match and its results has been well told in the prints of the day, and then, indeed, the English papers could not ignore us. The result of the motteh and its results of the motteh ran scarcely be considered a defent. This true we lost it by furre points, and, perlongs, I may say, as unmy of the Americans did to me, that the Irish lunked to such a return match in Dublin, which phollenge was ally neverted from our friends never that the match to feel that our countrymen appreciate the native that the levisb team

reception here will be of a character suitable to the occasion.

THE MAJOR'S TRAVELS AND THE TEAM'S WESTERN HUNT.

While in America I took the apportunity of visiting Canada, where I received unch rivility, and I afterwards traveled to Bullalo, Detroit and Chicago. In this latter city I paused for some days, and again met some of my Irlends of the team, &c., who had accampanied Mr. Hallock, the editor of the Foursy and Struck newspaper, or a trip to the praines organized by that gentlemen for some hig gome shouting, as well as a trip to Denver and the Rocky Mountains by others of the team, who were most kindly freated by Mr. Archer. Lord Massarcene accompanied a Mr. Banks on mouther game shooting expedition. In Chicago I had the honor of leging presented to President Graut and his family. A more courteens gentleman or nacre mustentations family I did not meet with hall America; and to the officers of the President's stuff my thanks are due for touch coursesy. I troveled to St. Lamis and New Orleans. Here a deputation from the New Orleans Rifle Club visited me; and at the request of some of the gentlemen I visited their range, when one of their number, Dr. Beard, presented one in the, name of the club with this gold needal, a prize that was won by Major Slajdey, who waived his chain it of it hat a view to its presentation. I need scarcely assare yon have much I while such delicate attention. I then proceeded to visit the great Cive of Kentacky, and so on to Louisville. In the revening I was seretuaded with a band of music and vertila addresses. I have since received a written address from this commany. Thence I went to Checimati, and then a very long journey awaited me through Virginia and over the Allecheny Mountains to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and lock to New York, where all the civilities that were aftered to us on our arrival were repeated to me on my returu, with this difference, that I was received now as an old friem. In New York I was unanimously elected an honorary director of the National R

I did not imagine the notice which was offered to me in America was extended to me on other than public grounds; and in my representative espacity as Captain of the Irish Team, I availed myself of every public apportunity that was allumied to me in arepting the American courtesy on

Tenni, I availed myself of every public apportunity that was allumled to me in arcepting the American courtesy on these grounds.

To make our meeting in June here in Dublin as worthy of the visit of the Americans as possible, I propose that we invite the Captain of the English International Team, and that, in like manurer, an invitation of a similar character leesent to the Captain of the Scattish Team, each to send a representative team here to meet the Americans. If would be a graceful compliment, that I feel both England and Scotland will have pleasure in paying to America. I have invited the Captain and the American team and his men in reserve to do me the honor of being my goests shring their stay in Dutdin in June med. I may also whil that the prize of the "All Ireland Chollenge Shield," hitherthe completed for by representatives of rifle clubs in Ireland, will be opened on the occasion of the visit in June in the Americans, and to no other nationality. By the rules of that match I have reserved to myself the right to after them from time to time, and I now see fit to the so on this occasion only. I feel that we are called upon to extend to only visitors all the privileges we muselves possess at this meeting, and I may not without hope that the Wimbbedon outhorities will also invite the Americans in send a team to Wimbledon to empete for the Elelin Shieht.

Whoever may win the united here in June, I propose that the return match be shot in Philadelphia, in compliment to America, during the centenary year 1870. There touch the no mure fitting uccasion for doing honor to America than at the celebration of the one humbreth amiversary of no independence which England has long since recognized.

The Lard Mayor said, as far as in his power he would embeaver in compensate with the association in giving their

stry in the magnetistate state. The lard Mayor said, as far is in his power he would emleavor to co-operate with the association in giving their warm-hearted friends in Atoriea the welcome they so richly deserved; and he hoped that although the American Tenm were to be guests of Alajar Leech upon the areasian of the coming match upon frish soil, they should not be left altogether with hinz, and he, for one, should endeavor to take them from him, and he was sure that other friends should do so likewise.

Though were voted to the Mayor and Corporation of New

Thouks were voted to the Mayor and Corporation of New York, the Mayor and citizens of Brooklyn, to Colonel Church, the Chairman and the (Juncil, of the National Rille Association of America, and to Colonel Wingate, the President, and the Amateur Rifle Club.

With respect to the address from the city of Louisville, a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Righy and

Foster, were appointed to prepare a suitable reply.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to address a letter to
the New Orleans Rifle Club in acknowledgment of the conresses paid to Major Leech in his representative ca-pacity as Captain of the Irish Team, and to Mr. Hallock, the editor of Foigest and Stream newspaper, thinking him for his kindness in organising a shaoting expedition to the prairies, and also to Mr. Parker, editor of the American partsman for his attention.

Friendly telegrous, that had been received from Ontario

and Buston the day before the match, were read. mittee was appointed, with Major Leech as Chairman, to make all accessary arrangements for the meeting in June.

Major Leech exhibited a gold medal which had been presented to him at New Orbans by the New Orleans Rifle Club, and the beautiful gold badge which he had received from the National Rifle Association of America

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

SOL WINGATE presided on Fridny last at a meeting of the joint committees of the National Rifle Asse ciation and Amnteur Rifle Club, held at his office, No. 194 Broadway. The committees lu question were those ap-pointed to make the arrangements for the international match to be shot in Ircland in June next. It will be seen that the challenge from the Ontario Any-Rifle Association was necessarily referred to the Amateur Rille Club, the committees in session having been appointed for the specille purpose of arranging the preliminaries of the interna-tional match. The minutes of the previous meeting having heen read and approved, Mr. Henry Fulton, of the subcommittee on the selection of the American team, submit-

led the following report, which was approved:

Resolved, That the American team to shoot the intermetional match at Dublin, Ireland, in 1875, consist of a capmin and nine men, who shall be selected from native boru eltizens of the United States, as follows:

First—The standing of competitors shall be determined from four cansecutive scores of forty-five shots each, each score made in a single day, (without sighting shots,) consisting of lifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Second—The members of the American team of 1874 shall be allowed to stand upon the four sectes made on their four last competitions at Creedmoor in 1874, coding with the Bennett match, provided they signify their clootion so to do, in writing, to the Secretary of this committee on or before the 1st of April, 1875.

Third—All other competitors shall be required to shoot

tee on or before the 1st of April, 1875.

Third—All other competitors shall be required to shoot in four competitions, at times to be herenfter designated. The nine competitions, including the members of the team of 1874, standing upon their scores, who show the highest aggregate in their four scores thus made, or upon which they stood, as above provided, shall constitute the team for 1875, and be given their rank thereon, respectively, according to their scores, subject, however, to the following provision: That such members of the team of 1874 as do not receive a place upon the team of 1875, under the foregoing rules, shall be allowed to challenge an equal number of the said team of nine, as above selected, connecting with the ninth man, to two competitions, to be under the direction of this committee, and the victors in these two competitions shall be members of the team.

Fourth—Should any vacancy or vacancies occur in the

Fourth—Should any vacancy or vacancies occur in the leam, as thus selected, before the day of sailing, it or they shall be filled by placing therein the competitor or competitors whose score or scores are next in order of myrit,

as shown at the end of the four competitions ahove provided.

rided.

Fifth—The captain shall be chosen by a majority vote of the nine men constituting the team as suon as practicallile after their selection, in accordance with the conditions berein provided.

Resolved, That this committee elect as Superintendent of Firing a practical rilleman, who shall act as captain of the team until the captain is elected.

Resolved, That the team of 1875 shall be required to engage in such private practice on the range as this committee may direct.

The four highest scores of the American team referred to in the foregoing resolutions were as fallows:

the the foregoing remains		se. -		Total
Heary Fulton,	168	171	17/5	6%
John flodfire	185	158	15g	621
H. A. Billiopsheve, 153	151	155	1.43	160%
T. A. Dakin 132	158	139	147	BSE
17. W. Yale	150	161	127	781
L. L. Hepliorn	156	149	110	AN.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY - Washington's birthday was celebrated by the abuve association in a series of matches at their temporary range near Mount Vernon. A large number of New Yorkers were present, and participated in the exercises. Representatives of the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Seventy ninth, Sixty-uinth, Eighth, and Twenty-seventh infantry, and Third envolvy, were also on the ground. Three matches were in mogress during the day. Target No. 1 was tended. were in mogress during the day. Turget No. 1 was reserved for the De Peyster Badge Match; turget No. 2 for the "All Comers," while No. 3 was used for pool shooting. Below we give a summary:—

HE PEYSTER BADOK MATCH.

Badge presented by Gen, J. Watts de Peyster; value,

\$300. Description.—It is to be of gold, having for a ground work a sno, with alteraring rays, which gather in an outer vicele, and are there chartered so us to form an eight pointed soar, upon the blazoned here of the soa Apollo stands in his charred of the sno, an Indian with how and arrow on one side, and an American ritherma upon the other, but of whom stand upon a onse formed of weapons of war at ancient, methavial, and

Conditions .- Open to any member of the National Guard, in uniform; adding ritles only; showing from shoulder, off food; distance, 200 yards on temporary range, 300 yards on new range; must be won three limes before properly passes; seven scoring shots, two sighting shots; entronce, \$1

The leading scores were as follows:-

Nume and Regiment.	late		Sci	ure		- 1	otal
1 P. Rufddas, Saventy-first	Reiningloid	4:	2.4	3	4 8	3	23
Win S. Boyan, Eightle	Remington	4 3	3 2	5	1 2	3	23
H. H. Meday, Elglob	Reiologiup	3 :	24	9.	3 4	4	1313
a Beatty, Twelfth	Readigrou	4.3	4	5	3 0	3	125
11. B. Sudth, Tweltth	Rembiglion	5 -	1 4	0	2 4	2	21
A. Wood, Twelttle	Remington	23	3 4	8	: 9	8	210
d. L. Price, Seventh	Remington	100	1 3	3	3 8		20
E. H. Sandtord, Seventh 1	temingion	2 3	1.4	4	0.8	1.4	13
d. Gee, Eighth	Reortigion	H ·	4.5	2	3 2	12	18
G A. Baictic, Twellth	Readagton	3 1	8 0	3	3 1	3	17

Four prizes; first, a silver water service, \$75 value; sec-and, an order for \$50 worth of shrubs, plants and fruit trees, presented from the nutsery of Capit, John W. Co-burn, of the Tweuty-seventh Regiment; third, a silver fruit stand, valued at \$25; fourth, a year's subscription to Fonest and Stream, valued at \$5, presculed by the publishers. Conditious—open to any rifle within the rules; shoulder shooting, olf hand; distance, 200 yards; five scoring, two sighting shots; entrance to members, fifty cents; to non-members, \$f. The highest scores were:-

num diembers, gri. The moneous contes		
Name and Rifle.	Score.	Total
J. Gee, Reionigion Milliary,	3 4 8 5 4	19
Win. S. Bevan, Reputigion Military	3 3 5 2 4	19
G. Thong Remington Military	22355	17
J. J. Meagher, Rennigton Military	42442	16
II, B. Smith, Remington Milliary	44350	1%
G. A. Baida, Remugton Milliary	8 4 2 3 8	15
J. J. O'Kelley, Ward Burton	30444	15
Adjutant Swaln, Reminguor Milling,	0 2 4 4 5	13
J. Bentry, Remington Military	33823	- 11
E. H. Madison, Remington Milliary	3 3 0 4 4	11
E H. Sandtord, Ballara	33043	13

THE SUBSCHIPTION MATCH.

Entrance, \$1; entrance money to be divided-one third to association, balance between three highest scores; distance, 200 yards, shoulder shooting, off band; five scoring

The number of entries in this match was eighty-five The shooting being of a pool character, many renewed attempts were made to gain the stakes. Hon, C. M. Scheiffellen entered about twenty times, and succeeded in taking a double portion of the money. E. H. Madison, of the Twelfth Regiment, received \$19 20 for the highest score. The principal scorers were as follows:

Name	Score.	Total
E. H. Madison	3 3 5 5 8	350
C. M. Schetfellen	25435	19
C. M. Scholtfellen	54883	18
E. H. Sandloid	3 5 3 2 4	17
S. F. Kennedy	13333	16
J. J. O'Kelley	44288	14
Thos. Duke	15804	16
A. W. Peck	43540	16
T M Henderson	1233	15

Among the noticeable features of the day was the

promptiess of the announcement of the residt. The entries closed at four o'clock, and at twenty minutes just the winners were notified of their success. This is due to the indefinitigable exertions of Col. Underhill, the President; George Oscar Starr, the Spectary, and Mr. H. E. King, the Officer of the Day. Among the gaests we unticed Grantlydec, Major B. A. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice Fifth Brigade Spuff; Hon. C. M. Scheiffellen, member of Assembly for the district of Westchester; Capt. Presentl, and Hon. H. Ohlell, member-elect of Congress. The ritles and Hon. H. Odell, member elect of Congress chiefly used were Remington's.

-Several members of the Amateur Ritle Club, including —Several members of the Amateur Rule Club, itechning Messrs, Fulton, P. E. Sandford, and Crumch, passed the 22d at Creedmoor, making scores fully up to the average. The range was in a very moist condition, and the shooting conflued to the 500 and 800 yard ranges. Wu give the elevation and wind guage on that day, and in view of the importance of these particulars in assisting to heigh shooting to a condition of mathematical precision, we shall publish similar recovers at all seasons when they are obtained by lish similar records at all seasons when they are obtainable.

-The Messrs. Remington have forwarded Major Leech one of their match rifles, ordered by him before leaving this country. The rifle, we know, will speak for itself as a this country. specimen of American workmanship and skill.

Game Bag and Gnn.

GAME IN SEASON FOR FEBRUARY,

Fine Photnon.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quall, Suipe, Ducks and Wild Ford

Under the head of "linus, and Fish in Search" we can only specify in general terms the reveral undeles, because the laws of States energy in much that were we to attempt to proficularize we could do no less than publish those eather sections that relate to the knots of yame in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In it of prading given we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all levissiation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themse we with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwoles, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MARKET -Game is scureer as the close of the senson approaches, and prices have advouced accordingly senson approaches, and prices have advanced accordingly. Antelope from Omala are coming in plentifully, and selling at 18c.@25c. per paund. Pinnated Grouse (Prairle Chickens) have advanced to 65c.@75c. per pair. Ruffed Grouse are quite scarce, and bring \$1 25@\$1 50 per pair. Quali have advanced to \$3@\$3 75 per dozen. Canvas back Ducks, \$2@\$2 50 per pair; Red-heads, \$1@\$1 25; Malacts, 75c.@\$1; Widgeon, 50c.@75c.; Brant, \$1 25@\$1 50; Wild Geese, \$1@\$1 50. Squabs are selling at \$3 75@\$4 50; Rabhits, 50c.@75c. per pair; Hares, 50c.@75c. Canada Buuting are in great ahundance at 75c. per dozen.

Look out for geese and duck shooting now all along the coast from Norfolk to Moutauk Point.

-There is great excitement among the sportsmen at Bacnegat latet over some unprecedented geese shooting. The following large amount of geese and ducks was killed in three days last week at Barnegat Inlet, near Kinsey's Ashley House:

Ashley House:
Friday, February 12th—J. Birdsall, 23 geese, 16 ducks; Joel Ridgway, 8 geese, 9 ducks, 1 brant.
Saturday, 13th—William Iuman, 4 geese, 3 ducks; Soper & Inmau, 8 geese, 16 ducks; John Soper, 2 geese, 8 ducks.
Wednesday, 17th—Joel Ridgway, 14 geese, 6 ducks.
Predmore & Clayton, 10 geese, 15 ducks; William Inman, 1 goose, 12 ducks; Soper & Inman, 6 geese, 14 ducks; Parker & Clayton, 20 ducks; Jessic Birdsnfl, 12 geese, 2 ducks; Jarvis Ridgway, 0 geese, 8 ducks; J. T. Mills, 3 geese, 6 ducks.
This is the best shooting ever known in these waters, and our readers will recognize the names of some of the

and our readers will recognize the names of some of the

of the gunners.

The well-known reputation of the gentlemen who have recently organized the York (Pn.) Sportsmen's Society for the Protection of Game, is a guaranty of itself that the laws will hereafter be strictly enforced in that district. We have given in a previous number the names of the officers for the current year.

—Fremont, Nebraska, has its sporting club, made up of good men and true. Officers are:—President, D. M. Welty; Vice President, Geo. Maxwell; Secretary, H. J. Reveillac; Treasurer, F. Jenewein.

-The "Central Association for the Propagation and Pro-tuction of Game" was established in New Jersey last year for the counties of Middlesex and Somerset. Its officers are:—President, Edward Howe; Secretary, A. P. Lanning, By act of the Legislature, each members is invested with the powers and immunities of constables, to make arrests without process. This is a good feature, making members efficient, and keeping them on the alert to discover of

—A large herd of buffalo are reported to be wintering in Dukotah in the vicinity of Devil's Lake, hetween Fort Totten and Jamestown, on the Dakota or James River. Estimates put the number at 1,500. They go about in one herd, and from the best calculation have wandered from the region of the headwaters of the Saskatchewan, nearly 1,000 miles distant. 1,000 miles distant.

-The Tremont Shooting Club of Boston has a member-ship of about 100 and a balance of \$500 in the treasury. At the annual meeting, held at Young's Hotel, on Tuesday evening of last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-President, Joseph Tonks; Secretary,

Thomas H. Snow; Treasurer, Osburn Stemms; Executive Committee, C. P. Keeler, S. B. Newton.

SPIGNO SNIPE SHOPTING.—A carrespondent of Turf, Field and Firm writes from Snekville, New Brigaswick:—For the last four years the breeding snipe have been scarce with us; perhaps the April shaping in the United States may account for this. The snipe that breed in this province leave for the Snath towards the end of September, and us our shouting commences about that line we depend on the shipe that come in from the North or their journey to the Snath.

In snipe are shot here in the Spring; the small brees even would cry shape at sach a proceeding. The birds are ready to nest in a few days after their arrival here in the Spring;

—"Blue Stone," of Algunos, writes to us of a five days' trip to Canula recently, in company with a Triend, during which they killed five deer, one of them a back weighing 250 panuls. By way of variety, they fished for pake through the ice, taking thirty-eight in one day, varying from 24 to 24 pounds in weight, and 1,200 pounds in all. These are what migid be called satisfactory results.

Маssaphesetts State Scortsmen's Association —On 19th list, an enthasiastic convention of sportsmen was held, at the Bay State House in Worcester, for the purpose of forming an association with the above title. About 100 delegates from various parts of the State were present, and the subject of active legislathor booking to the protection of fish and game was discussed with much interest. A constitution and by-laws were salopted and the following afficers elected:

President, John Boyden, of Worcester: Corresponding Secretary, Dana K. Filch, of Worcester: Recording Secretary, B. F. Bowles, of Springheld; Transurer, E. C. Whitney, of Marlboro', Executive Committee—John Boyden, B. F. Bowles, George Drluno, of New Bedford, L. Admus, Boston, and Joseph M. Hoyt, Lynn. Committee on laws and Legislation—The Hon. E. H. Lathcop, of Springfield, J. Cahm, Jr., New Bedford, and A. W. Curtis, Spencer,

The following were elected delegates to the National Sportsmen's Convention to be keld at Cleveland, Ohio: John Boyden, Lather Admins, of Buston, the Hun. E. H. Lathrop, George Delano, and T. L. Sturtevant, of Birmingham.

The proceedings were very harmonisms, and many valuable papers were read, eliciting animated disensions.

Miranus, Abdoms, Pelr. 19, 1875

ROITOR FOREST AND STREAM!-

In your misuers to correspondents, issue of 11th, your say, "No close reason for quait and torkeys in Virginia." I am confident you will, upon examining the law, find that you are badly inistaken. Being a native of that State 1 stouch be glid to see the error acknowledged.

[We examined the law of Virginia, as given in Far, Fyn and Fonther, and based our statement on that. Who will send us a true copy of the Virginia Game Law?—Ed.)

LAMINATED STEEL BARRELS.

NR. 24 KLM STREET, BUSTON, Feb. 9, 1875

EHCTHR FOREST AND STHEAM !-

In your lesses of the 4th t perceive here currespondents dispute the position taken by myself, that the buriels imported here are rerought termed laminated steel, as are other partions also adjected to. My challeathin may be lengthy, but the lamportance of the subject may possibly need a little forbearance on your part in thus occupying valuable

termin many he lengthy, but the langerormoe are the subject may possibly norder a little forbearance an your part in thus occupying valuable space.

My letter of the 23d January anticipates, I hallove, a good deat of what has been written by O. A. C. and T. H. Marsh, inco little mace ventilation by discussion will assist the solution of the difficulty. O. A. C. mentions firstly, that it is an infinity true of sivel and from, which is used in less tarrels. Now I cruteful that the captonition of subclastices of megant deasity is amhestrable in a gan harrel; first, that may great inequality of deasity of nathrees, which carbon certainty introduces, must make fixed apparent in the Interior of the indee, surreparticularly by oxidization. If it foce not share this, then the addition of steel is minocessary and the rom burd compal at least for the purposes of rodsing corrosion; moreover, the increased risk in maniputation must not be long-ting corrosion; moreover, the increased risk in maniputation must not be important seconally, the well of from and steel is not to design sheet, this is in portant; seconally, the well of from and steels and to form the form of welding the steel input to the barrel, this was combilined an important objection, with the previously mentioned face of the dillectence of temperature requisite to effect a midy during the welling operation, seems in me sufficient evidence against the general ross of steel will trunch the manifecture of four risk. T. H. Marsh, urgos that it is only inferim makers who adopt this system; it may therefore form a fixed before an adopt of the process of constantiality, then risks here will dos apply to T. H. Marsh. The different entities of steel mentioned as being asset in the preparation at living of steel fixed in the steel after the purcess of constantiality, then risks here will disc apply to T. H. Marsh. The different entities of the four manifest and humaned is an adoption, and then the purcess of constantiality. Here are also an adoption, the form and the

this manner. But what does this admission likewise lead us in think? Why, or that by any means the name of stool can be introduced to cataly a stool foring guardle. Still, to satisfy the necessities of the guardle. Still, to satisfy the necessities of the guardle stool by heating, a clding. Ac., and will just mention that some pears look, when the cold draw it stool burrels means tried. It nots in this receive forms to have introduced and subjecting nor redshing heat that in their being cold draw it as a considered the advantage. It or stands this heating, redshing and continuous handmering with more precision and restainty than does steel, consequently its superficity.

T. H. Marsh speaks of Kugush damas us being recognized by white and dark lines. He may not be not acc that the black and white hours, not it is beausd in Burningham, can be referred our above any horsels, and is generally not upon the horsels when they died by monotous grave, in superfections in the metal, and is backed upon in this country with admiration, believing it betokens sirel, which, in wells, a would be un important problems in the same heatinghous, and bearboot principally by the action of radiate. The thir paragraph states that tax met's humbard stool gives good results at the before zero. Very possibile, if the materials it the four zero. Well possible, if the materials it the four sero, it is not a bring to the provide the four sero, which has not provide toy are sized, much be no guarantee as in the effects of possibile, if the materials it the his better. Are they steely even general the surguistion that a four horrels sound climate change, and which has not provide they are sized, much be no guarantee as in the effects of a metal to the generally introduced for public use, as before the leady of a metal to the generally introduced for public use, as before the land horse of first the effect, and have land to generally introduced for public use, as stony, but find his hours in a four form had not a fron can, by the sound of the

MORE SHELLS.

KINTING POREST AND STREAMS-

The pursition whichier appears metal shells are preferable means in he aging the infinite of your many correspondents, and the "procumitance" are energethenly discussed in the spectament's clubs, many strong arguments being infranced by the friends of each. But few, horizons, it may of the netters on this subject seem to have made thorough justs by actual experiments.

may of the writers on this subject seem behave made thorough hosts by actual expartments.

Incling the past year I have devoted mucletime to this and other matters periodiling to the goa, and one day while conversing with the "Squited" (these was laden you entheed thin from our quited "fillings"), he requested no in sould you the result of any expartments, and, yielding to his solicitations, I send the figures of one day's nock. I have many more lattles, but nearly the same conditional reached in each case, both with the 12 and 8 gaings gains, this one will around.

The gain used was a 12 gaings, 24 finch burrel, neight, 8 pounds; chain burrel for either paper or metal studie. The plath brown junger and the Drique triuss shells are a need. Product, Dupant's No. 1 tracking, very carrier; Start, Sparks' No. 7, 317 in this cancer; target, 23x.8, nm square inches. The 30 in heritely, I believe, contains about 70s square laches. Penatratian pais made of ticks magazines, can in hall, one part to half cale the penetration of the paper, the ather for the metal shell. Capute shells could be this manner, next to purpose a thin No. 11 card with their may at Can (depending aport the amount of shot to be used tool. Paper shells tooled in this manner, next to purpose a thin No. 11 card with their more at Can (depending aport the amount of shot to be used to 1. Metal shells; on purcelor at thin No. 11 card, the no No. 10 "plate edge," and on short a for the metal short, and the inflor following gives the average of the three shorts, an atthough like table imposers to inflicate tout eight, there ever trainty from shorts dred.

Shell.	Puwdet.	Short.	Distance	Penetu Hon.	Pattom.
Paper	a druchms	Louise	25 yards	67	229
Metal	3 itraclins	1 mone	\$5 yeets	61	211
Paper	3 ilriclino	1 onnie	40 yurila	35	Tos
Metal	a rtuction»	Lottics	40 yanls	85	115
Paper	3) druction	1) known	25 yands	6H	967
Metal	at deachma	I≨ unuca -	25 yarda	69	213
Paper	31 detection	B onne	40 yurds	39	190
Metal	ti drachma	I) mace	20 yarda	31 _	_ 60

It do not close that my exp, rise was prove conclusively the superlivity of paper shells; but they show that in this gad, at least, but the terra and power ather may be received by disc tree. I can foss no a protective for them for acony mesons - principally for their nearmest, cleared bases, security will while they rebut the charge, and the availing a having in early frome, after a hard day's training, for same bulk as and his last in the murrhing.

A talstake is made by termy in reimpling town with great force a half line or neare of the shall, as without doubt it has the same effect as hard rearming if this shall in nearest leaders, crossing aughessant needl and poor patters. This is readly availed by placing one, too, or three thicknesses (depending upon quandly of provider and shot need over the provider, which, with tho shot, will did the shell within an eighth or quarter of an inch, enough to firmly secure the charge.

None of these suggestions are need theories, but the results of many and repeated experiments—though that on "inde for localing" is good in all cases, but that every owner of a gain most find by actual and recorded tests the heat cloage and manner of fouling. Beping to beer mote on this subject from brither sportsmen, themany, a sincerely,

BRODGERS, Fobruary 16, 187*

BRIDGETS, Fibruary 16, 1877.

I want to grandle at the hubit our sporting papers have of publishing thems of laterest" that may have occurred to Norway, Paragonia, or the Santiwich Islands. What do we care about telader its Laphind, annish to Anstralia, or the National grands in the Anstralia, or the National and a littling Certainly not own confluent can furnish more assetut knowledge, and subjects are not wanting, that will yield interesting spiriting items connected with done matters. If sport mere, in their laters reporting localities for dising and luming, trivial give more advice with regard to the means of reaching ruch localities, it would often mailie offers to share a portion of their good fortune, which a true sportsman would not, I taluk, object to.

Boss.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WREE,

	Dale.	Roston.	New York	Charleston
Firth 25		11. ¥.	II. N.	0. N. 10 52
Feb. 26		3 X2 ·	leve. 18	11 82
ीसम अर		4 18	1 47	eve. 19
Jan 28		5 13	2 59	1 58
Mar I		6 18	3 2	2 16
Mar 2		7 20	4 5	3 20
Mar 3.		8 25	5 5	4 25

— Bell's Life in London is reperhiting its original descriptions of interesting sporting events, many of which possess unusual interest from the fact that they were reported for that paper alone, it being the only one which at the time paid special attention to sporting matters. The last number which rumes to as contains the account of the famous America's victory over the yachts of the Royal squadron in the race for the Queen's eng, and the subsequent match with the Titania, and it is not without a thrill that even at this late day we read the account of this signal victory, which not only gave renewed impelus to yachting on tory, which not only gave renewed impetus to yachting on toth sides the water, but in England wrought an entire rev-olution in model and rig. Of her first appearance the above

manned Jonital says:

"Until the America came over, the few who were aware of the fact that there was a flourishing club at New York did not regard it of the slightest cusequence, or as at all likely to interfere with their monopoly of the glory of the maniest and most useful of all sports. The few trial runs the America made after her arrival proved she was possessed of great spearl, and that the owners were not so little justified as at first they had been thought in offering to bark on mutried vessel against any guest in our waters for the large sams of £10,000, or for a cap or piece of plate. As the slay of the floyal Yncht Spaadron's grand match drew near the entries become numerous, and 1851 will be ecclebrated for the largest number of starters for the Deby and fact the 2100 cap respectively that were perhaps ever known. The conducts of the Americans since their arrival in the Sodent had been bold, marily, and straightforward—qualities which Englishmen respect wherever they are broad to the same proposed wherever they are broad of the longer speed wherever they are broadly on the low black hall of "the Youkee," and spoke dealtifully of the channes of her comparison the parlos' to the attic, and the old "salts" on the loads goed institution of the control of the large cutter in heating in to wing out the unit in tacking; while more were of opinion that the Arabea wantle carry off the eng. "Motor of the large cutter in heating in to wing out the grantest difficulty the little town gave space caught to the multimities that came from all quarters to winders with the grantest difficulty the little town gave space caught to the multimities that came from all quarters to winders and every facilities to meet the demands of their guests. Among the visitors were mony strangers—Frenchmen and epithement of the repulse of the impartance of their contrived, with the grantest difficulty to slight manifoliated such as the part of the formatic parts of the repulse of the formatic parts of the formatic parts of the format

respect to the Queen not the less becaming because it was bestowed by Republicans. The steamers, as she passed on, renewed their cheering.."

Although a protest was entered claiming that the America had not sailed the proper course, it was promptly overruled, and the well won any awarded to Mr. Stevens. Subsequently a match was sailed with the Titania, and won by nearly an hour. The later history of this remarkable vessel is still fresh in our minds—her sale to the British, and subsequent capture as a blockade runner during the war—her appearance in the race for the same Queen's cup when Mr. Ashbury tried so hard to carry it back to England. She is now the property of Mr. B. F. Batler, and will probably be seen next summer at Nantucket, the Isle of Shoals, and more pretentions Newport.

—Yachtmen have taken advantage of the ice in Dorches.

-Yachtmen have taken advantage of the lee in Dorchester Bay, Boston Harbor, to re-measure their different regatta courses, which have hitherto been the subjects of contention as to actual length.

-The Lynn yachtsmen are induging in ice hoat cruis-

-The Schnylkill Navy Regatta is set down for June 16th and 17th.

—The yacht Annie, Thomas, master, of the New Yorl Yacht Club, is now ernising on the Indian River, Florida

—The yacht Eva of the New York Yucht Squadron, with her owner, Mr. E. Burd Grubb, and party of friends on loaded, arrived at St. Augustine on Monday last. She experienced heavy weather between Cape Hatteras and Savannah. The party purpose remaining on the coast hunting and fishing all Winter.

-CENTENNIAL AQUATICS.-The following is the programme of the International Regatta referred to in our cel-umns last week, intended to be held on the Schuylkill

umis hist weak, intended to be held on the Schuylkill River at the Philadelphia Centicunial, in 1876:—

First.—Grand International race for faur-cared shells, for the charapiouship of the world, to be followed by races in pair-carel and single shells, under the same conditions.

Strond.—Grand contest of the American College Clubs, for the intercollegiate champiouship of the United States.

Third.—Grand International collegiate contest between American must foreign antiversities, for the amateur collegiate championship of the world.

Fourth.—Grand national contest by the members of the National Amateur Association of the United States.

Fifth.—Contests in boats of every character, to be participated in by the professional oarsmen of America.

Sieth.—Contests in boats of every character, to be participated in by the professional oarsmen of the world.

Eight London, Eng., clubs are to send crews: a Liverpool club is to be represented; Mr. Gesling, the champian of the Scine, is to bring over a crew, and all the prominent American parsmen will participate. It will certainly be the great aquatic event of 1876.

--Fred. Espy, of Pittsburg, Pa., who built the best boat

-Freil, Espy, of Pitishurg, Pa., who limit the best boat ever rowed by Scharffe, has just finished a hoat for George Brown, which was ordered by the Halifax (N. S.) Rowing

CENTENNIAL REGATTA.—The Naval Board of the Schuylkill Navy, accompanied by a number of invited guests, have been to Flat Rock Dam, Schnylkill River, and surveyed the rowing course, to show boating men, and especially collegiate organizations, that it is the best course in the world, and every way suited for the international contests to take place in the centennial year. Upon measuring the course it was found to be 700 feet wide and three and a half miles long. The result is considered extremely satisfactory by hoating men in this city.

BISHOP'S CANOE VOYAGE.

GREENWICH SHIOTING PARK, BEBT SAVANNAH, GA., February 19, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STHEAM:-

Editor Forest and Stiem:—

I reached this place, on St. Augustine Creek, five miles below Shvannak, at two o'clock, P. M. to-day. The welf-dooking Binaventhre cemetery adjoins the Park. St. Augustine Creek flows from the Savannah River about five ntiles below the city, and forms an important connection of the interior water courses, or inside phisages, to Brinswick, Ga, and to Fernandina, Fla.

Leaving the Waccannaw and Peedee River system, the paper cauce, "Maria Theresa," proceeded on her voyage southward by why of Winyah Bay, Mosquito Creek, rice plantation ditches; the North and the South Santher rivers, Alligator Creek, and other recess to Bell's Bay, where the canoe rested three Sandays store on the deck of the U. S. Coast Survey Schooner "Caswell."

The Monday following was spent to proching the trees of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the case of the U. The Monday following was spent to proching the Coast Survey of the Coast Survey of

camoe rested three Sandays since on the deck of the U. S. Coast Survey Schooner "Caswell."

The Monday following was spent in working through Bull's Bay and Bull's Narraws to Little Bull Inlet, where I stept on the floor of a descreted house through Monday night. The next they the camoe followed creeks, along the Inside of the beach, crossing Price's, Dewce's and Breach intets. At dusk I emerged from the marshes at Sullivin's Island and heheld in the deepening gloom across the smooth waters of the harbor, the walls of Port Sumber rising from its foundation of gunific cidies. An hour later my came was safely quartered at the Monot Pleasant Hotel, about five miles below Charleston. I was about to proceed on my journey when many kind tay intlones from clitzens of Charleston Uniform embers of the Chamber of Commerce, the Carolina Chain and Ashley Grange. To those wha know what Charleston hospitality.

Frossing the brinad Ashley River one fine morning, the came entered Mappao Creek and followed it to the Stano River, and thence to the Dahow River, where I reached Johassee Island, the rice plantating of Ex-Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina. It was my privilege to empoy the soclety of the proprietor of Johassee, and to examine its five thingsind acres—a plantation that yielded a rice crap from sixteen hundred acres with a net profit of fifty thousand doltars a year before the war.

From Johnsee I followed creeks and rivers nast Hutchinson's Island.

From Johnssee I followed creeks and rivers past Hutchinson's Island to St. Helena Sound, nurned up Bull River by mistake. In the darkness of olefu, histead of prossing its white mouth to the wider Coosaw. It was in a region of marshes where no complete place could be found. As the came ascended the wider river, chee to the grassy murshes, the masts of a bark humed out of the mostly uicht. A kind voice invited me abount, and I became the guest of Captain Johs, Bergeland, of Finland, who was foutling his viewed with phosphate from the Pacific Co.'s uines, between the Coosaw and Bull River.

The Joy following was pussed in experimental Geography, limiting a pussage from Bull River into the Coosaw, ria two creeks, which were connected by a short canal. I waited three hours at the end of the canal for a depth of eight inches of water to be supplied by the tide; then passed through to the Coosaw, and speut the night at the Coosaw mines

(phusphate) mills. Following the Copsaw up into Broad Rivar, I skiring the right bank to the end of the Murshy Islands ten inter without seel a house on that side of Broad River, then crossed the heat of the cound to Skutl Creek in a flerce gust of wind which meanly swamped in

Att. McIntyre, of New York, has the Senbrook Plantation on Hitton Mr. McIntyre, of New York, has the Senbrook Plantation on Hitton Head Island, where I passed the night Continuing on through Skini Creek to Calibogue Saund, the wind and diving gons musted not so hard that I eaved days of and canne by truning into Bird Island Creek, the bravy waves following noe far into my port at refuge. Three master ecoloules at negroes lease the abandonced sea island ection plantations of Bird Island. Not a white man could be found. So I went into the leasting his iness by reading a cook house 9x10 feet of one Cuffy, and the chired man. Time—multi the gale vius over. Terms—"any ting do white Yaukee man pleases to gib an old alger." Down by the creek grew mehes in abindance. I cut enough of these to make a ket in the cook house, and spent the afternoon and evening in house keeping and cooking.

cooking.

The gale expended itself during the night, so I was able to leave acthemoraling to a dense fog for Savaranah, Cooper River, "Pull and be it—a Creek," Walls Cot, Wright's lifver and the wide Savaranah were followed to St. Augustine Creek, where your correspondent is enjoying the hospitality of a German gentleman, and from which he sends you this list of interior water passages on the route to Florida.

N. H. B.

Bational Pastimes.

-The Philadelphia Mercury says:-

The Philadelphia Mercury says:—

The Atlantics, of Brooklyn, were the unluckiest nine in the arena last season, weakness in two important positions (eatcher and second base) lending to a succession of defeats which more than offset their brilliant victories. They commenced the season of 1874 with Pearce, Ferguson, Dehlman, Chapman and Booth of their old team, and new players in Bond, Farrow, Hodes and Hall. Caplain and Manager Ferguson played no less than twenty different men on the nine, trying as eatchers, Farrow, Hodes, Knowdell, Kessler and Fleet, the latter being most successful; while at second base was played Hall, West, Farrow, Clinton, Fleet, Martin, and, lastly, Sweasy, the latter best filling the position. Among the most undeworthy victories of the Atlantics, last season, may be mentioned the 9-2 and 5-0 games with the Mutuals, the 9-3 and 6-3 games with the Bastons, and the 4-2 game with the Atlantics. They also defeated the Maple Leafs—the Canadian champions—by a second of 15 to 1. The Atlantics were at times terribly demoratized, as witness the three defeats administered to them by the Bostons, by scores of 15 to 4, 14 to 0 and 29 to 0, the 17-3 and 9-1 games with the Philadelphias. The Atlantics played a tie game of ten innings with the Bostons, each scoring 3 and also played ten innings with the Mutuals.

—The Professional Base Ball Association will hold their annual convention on Monday March. 1st. in Philadelphia,

—The Professional Base Ball Association will hold their annual convention on Monday March 1st in Philadelphia, on which day, too, the Judiciary Committee of the Association will meet so as to report the result of their proceedings at the convention. The Committee of Rules will meet the morning of the same day to prepare the new code. The clubs sending delegates will include the Boston, Hartford, Mutual, Atlantie, Albletic, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.

The Prospect Park ball fields are to be governed by a new code of rules this season, giving Brooklyn organizalions precedence.

new cone of fines lins season, giving Brooklyn organizations precedence.

—Washington's birthday was enjoyed to a great extent in Braoklyn. Besides skating on the inner lakes, there was curling and ice boat sailing on the large lake, and in the afternoon a ball match took place on the ice between clevens of the Park and Capitoline Lake. Park, 3; Lake, 13.

—The Washington club has been reorganized for the professional campaign of 1875 under the management of Mr. A. Y. Childs. The team will unclude Ressler, from the Helmes, of Reading; Park, Allison, and Banker, of Easton; Hally and Terry, of Philadelphia; and Nevius and Jay, of Washington.

—Pike's brother, the fine centre fielder of the Concords, will play in a Boston amateur club this season.

—The annual meeting of the Professional Association will be held on the morning of Monday, March 1st, at the Athletic club rooms, in Philadelphia. It is advisable that every professional club should send a delegate.

—The Athletic club have engaged Richmoud, the cap-

-The Albletic club have engaged Richmoud, the cap-tain of the Shibe nine, to fill up their team.

—The Allietic club have engaged Richmoud, the captain of the Shibe nine, to fill up their team.

—The Reds have added Latham to their champion team. He is said to be an excellent first baseman.

—Charlie Gould has been engaged by the New Havens to play first base and captain the nine. He is a good player, making his reputation as first base for the celebrated Red Stockings of Cincinnali, in the season of 1869-70. The club has appointed as directors Carlos Smith, W. W. Ward, Alfred Thomas, George W. M. Reed, W. S. Arnahl, Chas. Webster, and Eli Hills. Mr. Arnold, of Middletown, has signed a contract as manager with the club at a sulary of \$1,200. The nine will probabily he as follows:—Banker, c., Nichols, p.; Gould, 1st. b.; Doescher, 2d. b.; Jackson, 3d. h.; Geer, s. s.; Tipper, l. f.; Ryan, e. f.; and Britt, r. f.—Middletown, Conu., is to have a first class nine this season. Their players are us follows:—S. Daniels, c.; Ctaig, p.; Inglis, 1st. b.; Hulihan, 2d. b.; A. Daniels, 3d. b.; Myers, s. s.; Murphy, l. f.; Foster, c. f.; and Hall, r. f.; seorer, J. D. King.

Montreal Thistle Curling Club.—The final compe

Montreal Thistle Curling Club.—The final competition for the "Mnir Tankard" took place last week at Montreal. Our correspondent, Mr. James Esdaile, won it with a score of 38 points in the three days pluy; Mr. Ross heing second with 37, Melnlyrc 36, N. W. Thomas 31, James Greenshields 30, and J. L. Craig 28. The cup becomes the properly of any one winning it twice in three successive years. It cost in the neighborhood of \$350. Mr. Esdaile was fortunate caugh to win it both this year and last, and thus keeps it. This is a splemlid prize, and "well won is well shot."

—In the contest for the Callendar Cup at Tammany Hall, Feb. 22d, between Vignaux and Rudolphe, the former was the winner. Score—Vignaux, 600; Rudolphe, 556. Time of game—four hours and fifty-five minutes.

—This was the fifth match for the Callender Cup, which

—This was the fifth match for the Callender Cup, which was first won try Garnier at the Irving Hull Tourney of 1873. The following games have since been played for it:
—Dec. 6, 1873, Garnier and Dion; Jan. 30, 1874, Garnier and Ubassy; April 3, 1874, Garnier and Duly, all of which Garnier won; Dec. 1, 1874, Garnier and Rudolphe, of which Rudolphe was the winner.

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and and runs through Right and Rockford to Freedr, and runs through Right and Rockford to Freedr, and runs although Right and Rockford to Freedr, and runs a the Blands Central, reading Warren, idean and Dutangee, and the country beyond. Still multer line runs almost due westment, and passes tengin Dixon, Stechnig, Fulton, Platina, (1984) described and the plate of the Rockford American, of Concell Blad's and Omaha. This set mined is the "Garear Trans-Contrenant States, woman, Clan, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, California at the Pacific Forty. It runs through the Landen of house and lowe, and so the easiest, shortest and bast and to Damana, Livrada, and the pointers and host and to Damana, Livrada, and so the points in Neutros, and for Unreame, Denver, Sall Lake Chy, Virant City, Carson, Sacramento, San Francisco, and fother points need of the Misson Rancisco, and fother points need of the Misson Rancisco, and fother points need of the Misson San Francisco, and fother points need of the Misson Buraban. Eau Chate, et al. Bay, Rhant, Modison, Buraban, Eau Chate, et al. Bay, Rhant, Modison, Buraban, Eau Chate, udana, Sillouwer, Send in Enraban, Eau Chate, udana, Sillouwer, Francisco, or Done Dodge, Slow Chy, udaton, Thomes Bindis, Dandon Lancolla, Dandon, Daver, il lake Chy, Sacramento, San Francisco, or a himself of the send the site has no been dealed to the selection of the control of the Contro

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In the undermentioned Salmon Rivers will be Leased set prices named. LESSEES to maintain gourdian

River Natashquan (North Shore)\$8	1.0
River Tribilly (near Point des Monts)	000
	00
River Trout (near Moisle)	50
fifthet witentestic file in contract, the contract of the cont	20
Militar Mederica	20
Herek amonic (near years); and a second	00
Mild Offile a growth	000
Triver Palite 1 good, do 1	DO.
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Wilet faugunger	00
Tille M. H. Of Hamiltonia and	500
Hitch an little Courteres Innered Little Little Little	100
	50
By other of the Hon, the Minister of Marine a	1111
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Gentlemen withing to fish for Sahmin in the splendid riter Rumains, during the season of 1875, will be pleased to apply for information to d. W. C., care of Editor Forces, and Stream. The Sahmin are the lar-ge-tin the Doudnion and run to over the pointed graphs.

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ns heautiful Reel has now hern hefore the pul-wo years, and all who have used it speak land to

Its praise. IT HAS BEEN IMPROVED, and all the fleels made this year will puss through the hands of the inventor, and none allowed to go out, except those that are prefect. For sale by all first-class jubices and the trade gen-

Feb. 4

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A PPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED from gentlemen for membership in a
Shion leg Cluth, now being organized, with an enviership of about 300 acres, and shooting leases teasily
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The grounds are situated in a game district, within
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SEASON of 1874-8.

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Route No. 513-Vla Washington, Illehmond, Charlotte, Alignia and Savannah.

Route No. 515-Vla Washington, Lynching, Cherlotte, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 515-Vla Washington, Lynching, Illstul, Alignia, Macon and Jesup.

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Route No. 518-Vla Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta, Yennassee and Savannah.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

Votame 1, Number 4.

For Forest and Stream.

RUINS IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A RUINED city! In the hear!

Of the deep witherness of woods II stands immured—where seldom foot Of passing traveler intrides.
The groves primeral, year by year Above the spot renew their bloms. Year after year cast down their weight Of foliage in these desert tombs.

Altar and idol here arise
Inscribed with hieroglyphics strange;
Column and pyramid sublime,
Defaced by centuries of change.
Here idols from their pedestals
Displaced by roots of mightiest girth;
There, by a close-embracting branch
Half lifted in the air from earth;
Or from their stations prostrate thrown,
Their huge proportions strew the ground,
With vines and brambles overgrown,
With interlacing creepers bound.

No sound of life! save when at eve The indian's hatchet cleaves thro' wood, Or trips the Indian damed by, Stoging to cheer the sollinde. No sound, save when the solbing breeze Sighs thro' the forest's dun areadrs, Or shell call of the red macaw, Or parrot's gabble in the glades; Or whea the cluatering monkey troop Glide o'er the tree tops in their race, Like wandering spirits of the dead, Haunting the skadows of the place.

Rgypt's colossal skeletons
Of temples and of wondrous shrines,
In the unwatered sands repose,
Where hot the sullry Summer entics;
But forests lonely and intense
Enshroud these rolns from the sight,
And with their tungled barrlers guard
The hidden secrets from the light.
Tradition has no tale to tell,
And science no record to give
Of those who rear'd these aucient walls—
Of the lost race that here did live.

All desolute these rains rest,
Like hark that in inid ocean rolls,
Her usme effac'd, her masts o'erikrown,
And none renodulug of the souls
That once sail'd in her, to relate
From what tar-distant port she came;
Whither she sull'd and what her late,
And what her mition and her usme.
Int only may conjecture guess
The fataled story of this place,
And from these crumbling rains gain
Some knowledge of the vanish'd race.

The wanderer from foreign land With awe beholds each mystle spot, Ruins of unrecorded years, The relice of a race forgot. Beneath tach gray, sepulcitral cairn lie delives to find like heathen bones, The statues of imperial kings, The broken monuncutal slones. All round are scalptur'd pedestals Mid skitered cohunus wide outspread, Where heighty roots of forest trees spring from the ashes of the dead, Thal in their growth kad level'd low The pyramids the soll that strow.

Here flowering creepers, glossy vines, The shatter'd monoliths o'erswept, And flowers 'mid painted potteries And shapely urns luxuriant crept, The dust with authoue treasure teems, Weapons and ornaments of yore, Great wases carv'd in arabesques, Idols, that heatben tribes adore.

Out in the green savannah lands. The prostrate stones in masses lay, coloreal heads with staring eyes. And fractured limbs of granite gray; The rules of a race extinct. The hieroglyphs of language dead, Memorials of rites long lost, The arms, the wealth of empires fled.

The stranger's voice with swe is still'd, lits soul with fascination fill d, when musing in that silent mood, with sad, gray plains extended round, amid the hum of insect life, 'Mid trees with scarlot blossoms crown'd, 'Mid all the bloom and solemn pomp of trople nature's wondrous place, Amid the temples and the graves Of s once haughty, vanish d race.

For Forest and Strea

Notes of a Gruise in Gentral India.

S OME four years ago I was stationed at Secunderabad, in Central Iudia, a large military cantonment close to the city of Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam of the Deceans dominions. This prince has a nominal sway over a large province extending from the river Kistna on the south to the River Godaveri on the north; in reality, the country is governed by a very able prime minister, who, in turn, is under the influence and advice of a representative of the British rule. As the city of Hyderabad contains a large population of turbulent Mahomedans, Arabs, and others who would rejoice at any chance of a row, it is considered advisable to back up the moral influence of the British resident hy a material force; hence, some eight or ten thousand troops are quartered at Secunderahad, a few miles from the native city. No British officer or soldier is allowed to enter the latter without an express permit, however, and thus there are no collisions between them and the

Once Secunderabad was considered a joily station; that was a good many years ago, when there was more sport round the station, and more sociability amongst the Euglish residents, according to those who had known it in those days. When I was there it seemed a very dreary place; the halo of romance which surrounds life in the East had disappeared after a close acquaintance with it, and the various drawbacks stood out in bold relief—the heat, the narrowness and stiffuess of the small society of the station; the monotony and want of interest one felt in a country which can only be looked on as a place of exile, where the white man cannot live and thrive. Of sport, there was little; the game for some miles round the station had been cleared off. I pursued my favorite amusement under difficulties; certainly it was a bad place for a man with a turn for aquatics; still I did manage to do a little hoating. About five miles from my "bungalow" there was a large tank, a term applied in India to a collection of water formed by damming up a water course and so making a reservoir. In a dry and thirsty land like the plains of India, great ingenuity is displayed in making a tank wherever there is a possibility of water collecting, and the surface of the country is dotted all over with them, some of considerable size. The "Hoo sain Saugor," the name of the large tank near Secunderabad, was a lake of some extent, being shout teu miles in circumference, and having a "hund" or dam shout a mile long. To this sheet of water I used to repair occasionally, and paddle about in a small canoe I had brought over from Burmah with me just to feel myself afloat, and keep my hand in. Oue day, while I was cruising about, I saw a little boat drawn up on the bank, and immediately landed to examine such a curlous phenomenon as a little centre-hoard sailing hoat on the side of au Indian tank. She was about fourteen feet long, of Euglish build, with the maker's name, and the pince she hailed from, "Southampton," on a brass plate on the fore part of

a rocky islet in the middle of the tank. I longed for more extended waters to crulse in, to sall in company with after craft, and especially for a smell of the "briny." To find the requisite water was the difficulty. There was a river certainly, the Moosa, which flows past the city of Hyderabad, but it possessed the peculiar characteristics of most small Indian rivers, and was a raging terrent in the wet senson, and a mass of sand with a trickling rill in the dry. Some hundred and twenty miles to the north was the Godaveri; happy thought, I might cart the bent out to this river, sail or float down it to the Bay of Beegal, and come back by way of Masulipatom. This would be a grand cruise, and forthwith I set about getting as much lalarmation about the River Godaveri as I could ga?her from a Gazetteer of the Central Pravinces, reports af survey, &c. From these sources I learned that the River Godaveri takes its rise on the eastern slope of the mountains, called the Western Ghants in the Bombay Presidency, from a spring amidst rocks in the sacred town of Nasslek, according to Hindoo bellef; then it traverses the peninsula of Hindootan from West to East, and empties Itself into the Bay of Bengal near the town of Coconada. About \$30 miles from its mouth it is joined by the River Pranhita, coming down from the North, the two together form a river of tolerable size, even in the dry setsod. A supendous scheme for making the river navigable from the town of Kampice, on the Pranhita, about slxty miles above its junction with Godaveri, to Coconada, had been devised. Between these towns there are no regular falls in the river, but its course along its sandy bed is interrupted in three places called "barriers," by strata of rock, through which the stream makes its way in a series of cataracts and rapids in the dry season, when the water is low. In the wet season there is a very strong current, but meataract or rapid worthy of the name. The first barrier, 100 miles from the meuth of the Godaveri, is comparalively short, the

The country through which the Godaverl flows is wild and consists for the most part of jungle. Forty or fifty miles above its month it pusses through the range of bills called the Eastern Ghants; here the scenery is heaulful and wild, mountains covered with forest rising above the river. Reading and hearing accounts of the river from men who had been there increased my desire to take a cruise down it. In my imagination I pictured myself sailing down past wild and romantle scenery, potting occasionally at deer and bison on the banks, for game was reported to be very alundant. Having planned the cruise, I hegan to make preparations some time before the period when I could obtain leave of absence. The first thing was to get the boat in order, so I had her carted up to my "bungalow" and proceeded to clean her out, paint her and stretch canvass over the deck, so as to make it water tight. I even sent to Bombay for gold paper, had a ribbon gilt on her top strake and her name painted on a seroil, I called her the "Phantom," after the Colonel of the regiment and his wife, (his Christian name was Thomas, and her's Frances.)

When she was made beautiful to the eye, I took her

(his Christian name was Thomas, and her's Frances.)

When she was made beautiful to the eye, I took her hack to the tank and launched her. I expected she would leak a little after having heen so long out of water in the dry weather that then prevailed; but the rate at which she filled and sank directly she entered the water, rather astonished me. Hoping she would "swell" and tighten after a few days, I ieft her, but when I tried her again there was

I. McLELLAN.

only a slight Improvement in the rate at which the water came in; the cleaning and drying to which she had been subjected, must have opened all the seams and splits in the plancks, and washed ant the dirt which had acted as caulking. The first duty of a boat is to keep ant the water, and finding my craft so lamentably deficient in this respect, I set to work to remedy it as best I could, by pitching the seams, covering the worst splits with copper sheathing. Set After a heal of cobiding, I succeeded in getting her sufficiently staunch to keep the water below the flooring hoards notice twelve hours without builing; having accomplished this, I thought she would do. I had alrendy spotted a homod curf in one of the engineer's yards as the very thing to curry the hoat apon, for she had a bram of six feet three inches, much too wide for any ordinary cart. I made arrangements to horrow this, promising to provide wheels for it. Then I proceeded to fit myself out with an equipment of things that would have almost suffleed for a journey hato the heart of Africa. As I look back on that cruise now, I wounder at the trouble I gave myself, the quantity of useless gear I took with me, and how I mismoninged things generally; but one learns by experience in leaning cruises as well as in everything clse. I took the precention of getting a "perwannah," or passport from the Nizam's government, a document directing the chief men of villages, districts, &c., to aid the Sahib (lord) traveling through the country. If he required bullacks, men or supplies, the seal and official character of this gave it great weight in the eyes of the mitves, and I found it very useful to me.

All my preparations being complete, I marshalled my

through the country. If he required bullecks, men or supplies, the seal and official character of this gave it great weight in the eyes of the nutives, and I found it very useful to me.

All my preparations being complete, I marshalled my forces one morning in the beginning of November, just when the miny season was terminating, and set out. First went the hirge eart currying my boat, suppurted on spfin hamboo placed under the bilges to break the julting from the rate on the road. This was drawn by a team of four bullocks; then came I wo small bullock earls, one with my lent, the other with baggage of all sorts, amongst which was the small Burnecse canoe that I mentioned before. My servants followed these, and after I had seen them all start, I set off myself, mounted on a broken down Arab that had seen better days, but was good enough for the work I wanted him for. I proposed marching to the village of Madeopore, on the right bank of the Godaveri, at the junction of the Pranhita, with the former, and baunching my bout here, to cruise down the river with a small boy as servant, and send my lent, horse, &c., back to Secunderahod. Mideopore was about 180 miles from lie station; there was a road to it often used by travelers and said to be tolerably good. I was used to Iraveling in India, having had the experience of previous marches to guide me, but the difficulties of getting along with a centre-hoard sailing loat on a reart about twice the breadth of an ordinary one, were new and varied. The third day after leaving Secunderabal my troubles began; the road by through cotton soil, and it had rained heavily the night betore. The consequence was, that the eart sink up to the axles, and the wretched bullocks could scarcely move it. After working land all day, when I pitched my lent at night I found we lead accomplished about five miles. Then there were sandy leds of water courses to be crossed, where the water had accomplished about five miles. Then there were sandy leds of water courses to be crossed, where the wat

when marching after nightful; the jungle was too thick to hunt them with any chance of success at that season of the year.

At lost, after eighteen days hard work, I reached the village of Madeopore and saw the Godoveri, but could not get down to the bank with the carts on account of the swimp and jungle. Another day's march had to be made, then I camped on the bank, and a broad expanse of sand met my view, which below me was a shoal, swiftly tlowing river, about hulf a unile wide. A mile or so to the left the Prunhita joined the Godoveri, seeming the larger river of the two. On the left bank of the former river, four toiles distant, was the small station of Sironchin, where there were two or three English residents, the chief magistrates and representatives of the government, for a country extending some bundreds of uniles north nad west. I determined to go to this station, have a rest after my long march and flud out what I could about the river, the clamees of sport, &c. Next morning, therefore, I got the boat down to the water's edge, gave her a coating of tar, and launched her, in some doubt about how she would he have after the joiting she had had on the road. To my great delight she did not leak more than usual, and I turned her hend ap stream to row up the Praudita. Night came on helore I had got very far, so I thought I would defer my visit till next day.

Next morning very early I launched my little cance and puddled up stream. Soon after entering the Pranbita I got into a still colar reach with very little carrent, high land covered with jungle on my right. After puddling about ince and half miles I came to the ruins of an old fort overlanging the river and looking very picturesque in the morning sun. This in old days had been the stroughold of milling morning sun. This in old days had been the stroughold in the cauntry round, and even shown light to the British force sent to reduce him. A little further on there was a large "scow" moored alongside the hank, and fustening my cance to this, I landed a

ont of the way sort of place. He insisted on my coming lo stay with him, and as I had lo go back to my camp to get my baggage, sent for an elephant for me, thus ruising me literally and figuratively in the eyes of the populace. Ilaving returned to my camp I sent my buggage to Sironchu by cart, rowed up myself in the centre-board, and found it na casy work pulling a boat of that kind against a current of from two to four miles an hour. However, I sucreeded in reaching Sironchu, moored my boat under the ohl fort and rested from my lahors. My friead told me all about the Godaveri, and that a commissioner was expected in the course of a week or two to examine and report upon the engineering works then in progress, the utility of which was now being questioned, the cost teing so great and the advantages rather problematical. Three steamers of light draught, of an American model, had been imported piecement, put together, and then plied between the barriers; but there was no passengers, and no freight worth meutioning.

laid there was no passengers, and no retright with a Sironchia making expeditions np the river and into the neighborhood, but getting of the year for anything his saine and duck, and there were an swamps or jueles in that part of the earn of the year for anything his saine and duck, and there were an swamps or jueles in that part of the earn of the year of present of the year for anything his saine and duck, and there were an swamps or jueles in that part of the eatherty. One morning the chief commissioner arrived from Kamptee and there were an unwinned excitement in the little station. The great man was pleased with everything, as he well might be, and had an interview with a native chief, who had come some 200 miles to pay his respects. There was some difficulty to be got over in the reception of this rajah, who was independent, and somewhat averse to the payment of sundry rupes as tribute, but his was event untilly got over, and an entertaiment was given him, which adforded the chief and his tribe intense gratification. When these festivities were nearly over I determined to commence my voping down the river. Accordingly, one morning I collected everything I thought I should require, took a small native boy with me to ne as cook, and make himself generally meful; and having stowed my ship carefully, set sail and turned her bow down the river, a light breeze carrying me down the long reach and into the Godavert. Now the current because quicker, carried me between enormons beds of sand, and occasionally grounded me on a shoal. After I had gone about twenty miles a made my boat fast to the bank, figged up an awaling and for the payment of the

man in such a plight; he commiserated my misfortune, and extended the shelter of his roof to me. With the help ad same of the workmen I grappled for my boat, (the water being some seven fathoms deep, with a very swift current, it was impossible to dive for it,) but with no result. I never saw anything more of her, or of my outfit. Perhaps she continued her trip dawn the river the next rainy senson, and may now be resting on a soud bank near the great dam at Rajahmundry in peace after all her travels. I continued my cruise down the river in a steamhout in company with the Commissioner, who was inspecting the works when my accident occurred, and who very kindly not any gave me a passage, but also got me some compensation for the loss of my craft and outfit. Still I much regretted the mult I made of my cruise, though if I attempted the Godaveri again, it would not be with a centre-board boat.

SPORT IN CANADA—A TRIP TO HOLLOW LAKE.

THURSDAY, the 17th of September, we had an early breakfast at Cobocook. Leaving Toronto the previous day, we took a stage and set out fur a ride of fourteen miles to Moore's Palls. We started at seven. The stage is such by corntesy only, being merely a wagon without springs, need for drawing ore from the iron mine. A long pole each side of lbe frame running to the driver's seat, will a board fail across, served as a resing place, and one or two loos bourds at the end kept the rest of as in position where the road did not pass over the bare granite or cordurey. And such cordurey you hardly can imagine a cordurey and such cordurey you hardly can imagine a cordurey and such cordured you have the rest of as in position where the road did not pass over the target granite or cordurey. And such cordurely and intelled, and the horses stumbled a cort step on all tseemed almost a miracle lint they fild not break their legs. But every movement was sure, and they stepped instinctively, as it were, from one log to the next without fear.

Three hours travel brought us to the falls, where we found the boat waiting at the foot of Guil Lake. It was a long, flat boatomed concern, wide enough for two, and carried a snil; but the wind having gone down we were oldiged to paddle or row all the way up to the entrance of Guil River, thence to Minden, a distance in all of eleven miles, with very hard and slow work. The clouds of the morning settled into a steady rain. I got my rubber ever from my beg, lighted my apie and looked happy, the moisture soaking through my hat and running in streams down any face. We had our duner at Minden, went to the post and telegraph offices, sent our last dispatches to the outside world, and at time of clock took another stage for old Andrew Barnan's, our grade's brosse, who, with his brother. If the soak and the party arrived blooked happy, the moisture soaking through my pape and looked happy, the moisture soaking through my distributed by the fore the party and

as he sat there bolt upright, almost immovable, guiding the canoe with his paddle. The shores are wooded. Never has the woodman's axe been heard in its grand old forests, and as we wended our way between the islands, and one eyes discovered new beamties, our enthusiasm was wound up to the highest pitch. Finally the sun went down, and the moon cast its long line of trembling silver through the deepening shadows of the lake. Everything was quiet

and peaceful; nothing was heard but the gentle plash and ripple of the cance as it slowly moved abung. At a distinct of the cance as it slowly moved abung. At a distinct of the cance as it slowly moved abung. At a distinct the cance we fired some shorts to tell them that we write on the way, that the discounts has to tell them that we write on the cance we discount the cancel of the cancel o

bosom of the lake. By the aid of an opera glass, it proved to be the Hollow Lake mail. They came ashore, bringing Toronto papers from three to six days old—a perfect golsend—with letters and telegrams.

The next day we made a couple of partages into Round Lake, passed the morning in the milst of bewitching views of bills and mountains, redected in deep shade of the rucks on the water, killed another dear, and slowly made our way back to camp, meeting a canoe which that devoted the day to tishing, and had been rewarded with twenty-four of the finest speckled tront.

In the following day's hint we had our usual good fortine, and brought in a small deer about they miles off, which was shoe, and the dags put in again, but without success, the wind chunging round to the east, and the gutle cring clouds foretelling a storm. We quickly unde our way home. It slid not rain that alght, late arrly next they it seemed as if the windows of traven were opened; the rain came down in Hoods. It being Sunday we remained quietly reading during the day, only stopping long enough to cat a hearty meal every few hours. All hight long the rain came down in torreats, but portially ecased toward morning. We were roused at three o'clork, and commenced to pack our camp, langgage, and tents. We were not ready to embask before seven o'clock. The canoes looked hundsomely as we left in a hody, and we tast monty ingering glances behind as we retraced our route, passing through the different lakes. Brandy Rapids lonked brantifully. These rapids take their uame from the reddishing of its waters. The river alrove the rapids is charming, the trees or brush meeting and interlocking from either bunk searcely a foot above our heads. At laid past four we reached our last portage, and stopped to rest at the settler's, where we got the team for the two mile porting as before. While waiting for the ream, and getting really for our last paddle for the shay, sitting in the caldin, the settler's, where we got at the team for the two miles proring as before.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

MARCH

MARCH.

"The spirit of the gentle roach wind calls
From his line throne of air,
And where his whispering voice in music falls,
Beauty is budding there."

EVERY month has its approprinte and pleasant thities,
the amateur as well as the practiced culturist will
do well to look over his floral log book for the coming season. Look over your library, and see if you cannot mid to
it some valuable and useful work as an aid to your future
operations in the useful, theoretical, and practical nursuits
of your yearly labors.

In accordance with the request of a number of the realers and patrons of Fotiest and Stream, we shall hereinfter present them with a paper at the beginning of each
month upon the month and its special daties, or appropriate
work in the various departments of flowers, fruits, and
shrubs; and we may talk a little with them upon the freuniture subject of kitchen gardening. The kitchen department, though so often set at the rear of the house, and
treated as a back door affair, not to be introduced within
the scope of work designed especially for the parlor and
boudoir, is nevertheless one of the great adjuncts of good
living—au object of physical as well as mental importance.

A good dinnert. How much really and truly depends on

living—an object of physical as well as mental importance.

A good dinner! How much really and truly depends on a good dinner. Never approach a bank president for a loan from his bank, or a discount of a large note, upon an empty stomach. If he has not dined, invite him to a fine, well cooked repast of fresh vegetables from your own garden. Then you will at least scenre for yoursaff a respectful hearing—tact and good sense must do the rest; but never ask a cross, langry bank president for a loan of money. We have a vast respect for the man of large ro tundity of form who is favored by providence with a gued appetite and an easy digestion.

In our cogitations, or chit chat, with our readers month by month, we bope to give them many hints by urging upon them subjects for study and investigation, some of them out of the common course of agricultural discussion, yet all pertinent to the wants and inquiries of such as may be pleased to read our wide awake journed. We do not hesitate to say that much information of the greatest hapance to many students of floriculture is lost to them every year from the want of an agricultural, sportsmau's, and piscatorial journal like Fouest and Stueau Letters come to us from all parts of the country aftesting to this fact, and asking questions of much integorance to them selves and other readers. A young lady from Mobile writes us:—"I would cheerfully pay ten dollars for your paper rather than be without it. I go to it with full con-

fiblenco in its truthfalness, for 1 have always found it true to the letter, and some of our Southern plants being very difficult to grow. I find I can make them there well under your very plain instruction."

This is of course very gratifying to us, and "alles our pen" for several.

the letter, and some of our Southern plants bring very difficult to grow. I that I can make them there well under your very plain instruction."

This is of course very gratifying to us, and "after our pen" for extra exertions in your helalf. How far and how with the improvement circle of the world can be made to extend we cannot say in view of the past, yet how great a work yet remains for us to perform. Our youngest readers can learn more from the contents of our columns. Every had and young lidy whim perioses a number of our paper will be sure to that within its versatile leaves just a little period that was penned for them—that adapts itself to their every day wants.

Now here may be the solution of the dry question of a dry fact, and this fact is rolled up perhaps in an apple tree leaf of last Autumn, and you take it with the rosy apple the servant has just presented to you. Young like is too full of animal spirits to sit quietly by the fireside and thenk of nothing. Books, papers, and the like are very neressary. Facts, though dry to them, come even from the dried leaves, and there is a vast world of instruction in this little web covered worm you have unredled from the old dried uppe had. Of these i propose to talk with you, and familianize you with the apple, its history and propagation, and also its manceous mendes, and the mancer of extermination. I shall talk with you as to how you can grow them, and all this has the amaner as to give a heighter glow to the eyes of the youngest searcher after the beautiful in the most comman things of life. With every week we would if possible present some they woulder from the great latioratory of the world for the amasement and instruction of the lumblest student.

In these papers we shall emicavor to treat of every subject within the entire range of agreeditual, insect, and plant life in such a paper for the content of the limited red for the undergon of benefit to all the readers of our popular journet.

The Flower Seed Catalonues.—With every and, we had almost said, we receive the illustratual eathlog as of our scalemen and florists. We feel that our thanks, as well as the thanks of all our friends, are due for these timely little monitars of the flowers yet to bloom. The real value of such catalogues must be seen at a glance to be invalinted, while the fuste and allely displayed in their dress and embelishment prove the very loss latroduction to the publishers. We can promise whenever we find anything rare and curbins in these catalogues to give them to nur readers.

Olatrop Quita.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Answers to correspondents.

Mino S., Greenfield, Mass.—There is nothing to prevent the carrying out of your idea except the cost. The use of glass for an outer covering or roof to a common dwelling louse is by no means new. In london it has been used for years. A firm, substantial support of rafters, set so that your glass—which should be thick, clear, and good sized paines—would be directly upon thouse, you are to take into consideration the fact that all the room over your chambers is in he devoted to your greenhouse, and consequently your chambers should be covered with a clac roof, projecting over the windows, and so constructed so as to carry off the superthouse, and so constructed so as to carry off the superthouse where, and the greenhouse upon the top of your dwelling can be kept without great rost for either heating or other appartequaces. Such a garden wo would like, and it would be a source of pleasure to any person possessing it. Such an arrangement would equalize the temperature of the upper mone, while by servening the sun from the roof the great heat that is so often a source of disquict in the Sammer would be many degrees warmer than if the roof was exposed to what and cold. We hope to hear from our correspondent agala.

A. M. G., Phainfield, N. J.—The clover seed sent to good.

to hear from our correspondent again.

A. M. G., Plainfield, N. J.—The clover seed sent 14 ceived. The insect is the Asopia costatus. This moth is the golden fringed anoth, and its 1870 was found in great amobers in Maryland, and destroyed much clover in the stuck. The worm found in the seed sent is a small yellawish worm, ritheel and partially transparent. Of itself the insect might not lapare the growth of the seed, but the brood is a most dangerous one to encourage ar 10 propagate. We should not buy, sow, or use such seed.

We should not buy, sow, or use such seed.

M., Ruxbury, Mass.—The Insect you sent last week is quite unknown, yet is considered with some convern by tonselectures. It is the capet fly worm, and is bound under curputs, on which it is believed in freed. The worm is long, white, and cylindrical, and is divided into twelve separate parts, or segmentary rings. After unbute examination we think this fly does not propagate rapidly, and that campling will be found a good preventive for its depredictions.

OLLIPOD QUILL.

"Calamink," in Chicago Field, suggests to those who go to California by rail to get a canteen at Omaha and ill at with milk, and suspend it on the outside of the rar win dow by necans of a stick (haid crosswher) and a string. It will kneep sweet until you while to replenish. By this means you avoid the alkali water which is injurious, especially to children. Hang your Inneh basket he the same way, and you can knep roust turkey, whicken, game, ment, etc., the entire distance. You want two or more coffee caps with handles, as you do not always feel like eating break fast at the stations, and ten rents worth of coffee grocured at the counter will suttlee in aiding the braich basket.

User I. Recent.—If you get a fish bone in your throat, and sticking fast there, swallow an egg, taw; it will be almost sure to carry down a hone easily and ectually. When, as somethines by accident, corrosive subliment is swallowed, the while of one ar two eggs will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a do-e or calomel.

FOR CHILBLAISS.—Cut up two white turnips, without paring, into that slices; just the slices into a me cup with three large spoonsful of best bird; let it summer slowly for two tunits, then much this through a sieve; when independ I on a soft linen cloth, and apply to the carloism

Mish Qulture.

[From Proceedings of American Fish Culturists' Association.]
AQUACULTURE AND FISH PROTECTION.

BY SAMUEL WILMOT, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

IN submitting this paper, on some of the points in fish culture, to the American Fish Culturists' Association, now assembled, I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible; yet there are so many interesting subjects connected with the science of aquaculture that it will be almost impossible to control the matter without affecting its general interests. My object at this time, however, will be to touch upon the importance of the science as a whole, and to show why there should be judicious laws passed to preserve fish at certain sensons, and also endeavor to answer the question so frequently put by the skeptically inclined. Why resort to artificial breeding of fish; why not allow them to breed in their own natural way?

When we consider the importance of this new branch of industry, both as a means of producing cheap and wholesome food, as well as individual and general wealth among the people among whom it has been introduced, it is gratifying to find that a knowledge of its principles Is grallurally becoming more and more generally diffused, so that we may safely look forward to the time when no country can be found wherein the science of pisciculture is totally neglected.

Independent of the pleasure and instruction which fish

we may safely look forward to the time which he can be found wherein the science of pisciculture is totally neglected.

Independent of the pleasuro and instruction which fish culture, on a small scale, has afforded to amateurs and others who have employed their time and means in adding another luxury to their tables, much profit hus been realized by utilizing springs and small streams of water on private properties. And in both the old and the new world we may see that various governments have chosen the most scientific and practical men of the day to find means whereby the vust areas of water, which cover three-fourths of the curth's surface, may be made to produce inexbanstible supplies of food and riches; so that, through man's intelligence and industry, aquaculture may become the successful rival of its sister art, agriculture.

The introducing and acclimatizing of many of the better and scarcer kinds of fish has been achieved through the instrumentality of this new agent. It is now an indisputable fact that some of the kinds of fish that were transported in the egg state from Scotland to Australia and New Zeahund are found to be acclimatized to the waters of the Southern Heurisphere, where they were hitherto wholly unknown.

Dotted in the egg state from Scotland to Australia and New Zealand are found to be acclimatized to the waters of the Southern Heuisphere, where they were hitherto wholly unknown.

In a similar manner fish fry and eggs from the waters of the Atlantic const have been successfully enried across the continent by tho overland route, and planted in those of the Pacific coast, and vice erzea. Through the praiseworthy efforts of Prof. Baird and Livingston Stone, the salmon of the Pacific coast are being sown broadcast into the rivers and streams of the Eastern States of the Union. In Canada, also, there has been iutroduced certain hitherto unknown lishes from Britain. These offonts, successful in their application, are only the forerunaers of what will yet be largely brought about through the study of practient fish enture. And no doubt when the science becomes more generally diffused, the importation and expertation of the more valuable kinds of fishes will form no ineonsiderable traffe between countries whose interests may require an improvement in the branch of commerce.

Prantee has always taken a very great interest in the artificial propagation of fish as an easy means of producing cheap food for her peopla. The immense grounds which were laid out, and the buildings which were erected at Hunningue, are strong and couvincing evidences of this fact. And although by the fate of war the province in which the large French piscientural works were establishment in another portion of her territory. Prussia is also extending the works which came into her launds by the act of cession.

In Great Britain the euterpriso has been entered into with great zeal, and with rourked success, large fortunes having been amassed by individuals from the increased productions of old tishery grounds through artificial methods of propagation. In other countries of Europe, and throughout allows the whole of the ohl world the science is making its beneficial effects felt by the masses of the people in the greater supply of wholesome food.

No

his Republic.

It may not be amiss to state that, within the same period of time, in no country has fish culture made greater progress than in the Dominion of Canada. From its first inception at Newcassle, in the Province of Outario, it has made rapid strides throughout America. Its operations there have cusured the artificial propagation of the more important commercial fishes of this country, and at the present time, through the wisdom of the Canadian Government, there are no less than five saluon breeding establishments tounded within its territory, all of which are in practical working condition, each with a capacity for containing many millions of ova. Other institutions of a

similar nature are also in contemplation of being huilt during next season by the Canadian authorities.

Reference being made here to the Neweastle fish breeding works in Ontario, it will not be taken in the light of self-laudation for me, the sole originator of that institution, to state that from it has sprung all of the national and State fish breeding establishments on this continent.

Fish culture having now become both a popular and successful industry in the United States and Canada, it is of importance that it should be vigorously carried on. The once many famous rivers in both of these countries have now become very much reduced in their supplies of salmon and other fish. This falling off is also experienced in the countless lakes and their innumerable tributaries everywhere throughout the land. Both demand early attention in order to prevent the linal extermination of an article of food which it is now almost impossible to sustain in the mutural way alone. A judicious application of the natural and artificial methods of propagation, together with thorough protection during the close seasons, would soon reproduce in those waters a large supply of tish, both for domestic purposes and foreign trade. The outlay required to achieve this object will be found to be trifling indeed in comparison to the ultimate benefits that would assuredly flow from its application.

domestic purposes and foreign trade. The outlay required to achieve this object will be found to be trifling indeed in comparison to the ultimate benefits that would assuredly flow from its application.

Having made a few remarks upon the question of fish culture in a general way, it will not be amiss to refer to the necessity of wise legislation for the protection and preservation of fish at certain seasons of the year, more particularly during the close or spawning season.

The sen disheries, from the unlimited field which they cover, and the extensive area in which the natural production of fishes is curried on, do not require such peculiar laws for their preservation, or for close seasons being set apart for spawning, as are necessary in the inland fisheries.

There is a period when fish are in season, and when they should be taken by legitimate means. There is another period when they are out of season, and then should be protected by all legitimate means. They are in season after they have fully recovered from the prostrating and exhaustive effects of spawning, and when found upon their feeding grounds putting fat upon the body. At this time, though the eggs and milt are in the ovaries, they are so minute as to take little if any nourishment from the system, all of the food taken forming fat and muscle. They are out of season when they have left their feeding grounds, and have reached their spawning beds, and are in the act of spawning. The eggs and the milt at this period having absorbed from the body of the fish most of the fat which had been previously put on, becomes enlarged to the full size, und are mature and ripe for being deposited.

In the egg will be noticed a fatty substance, resombling small globules of oil, which is provided by nature for the nourishment and growth of the embry offish during inenbation, and is the food contained in the sac attached to the young fry for several days after energing from the shell. This defain of fat from the parent fish into the egg and milt, and the prostrati

prey apon them, a fungoid growth sets in, and great numbers die.

Mankind, from his overweening selfishness, is not satisfied with killing these fish in the earlier sensons, when they are fut and wholesome, and well adapted for food and connucree; but would (were it not for an interposition of some kind) relentlessly pursue and kill them up to the close of the year, whilst in the very act of spawning, and in the foul condition just related. It is also to be noted that at this time salmon, from their sluggishness, and from having resorted to the smaller streams, on shallow, gravelly beds, become more easy prey for their lawless pursuers, who, caring nothing for nature's command to 'increase und multiply,' nor object to fond and unwholesome food, kill indiscriminately, with every sort of device, every fish that may be found. This barbarous practice, having hitherto so generally prevailed, has in numerous instances totally exterminated many of the better kinds of fish from most of the waters of the older settled parts of Cumada and the United States.

Many persons are very skeptical as to the actual necessity

of the waters of the older settled parts of Canada and the United States.

Many persons are very skeptical as to the actual necessity for close seasons, or any other protection for fish, and consider legislation on the subject altogether superflous. They know nothing of their habits and nature, beyond the fact that they form delicious food, and cannot therefore see why they should not be taken and eaten at all times and in all seasons. In order that seasonable and wholesome fish may be had in our markets and at our tables at all times and at all seasons, nature has made this wise provision, namely: That the spawning season is not at the same time of year with all fish; some kinds of hish collect in shallow waters and in livers to deposit their ova in the Spring mouths, and others in the Fall. By this means a succession of fish can ho taken in season throughout the whole year. It culy becomes necessary, then, that wise and discriminating regulations should be made to assist the laws of nature, to give to the people of this country not only for the present time, but also for the future, a bountful supply of wholesome fish food.

From the few facts just mentioned respecting the nature of salunon and other fish, and the tendeney in man to destroy them, it is easy for any person possessing ordinary intelligence, and not selfishly prejudiced to the contrary, to infer how necessary and important it is that all fish should be protected by proper legislation at proper seasons, and also that all persons should be legally prohibited from killing or selling that which is foul and unfit for food.

(To be concluded next week.)

PROPOSED LAWS REGULATING FISH-ING AND FISH CULTURE INSWITZER-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Enclosed you will find a manuscript copy of my plan for a law regulating the culture and catching of fish in the Swiss Confederation. A great number of the propositions were fixed by the Baron of Washington in Austria, and will be used when the federal laws relating to this question shalt come under discussion. I make it a condition, therefore, that the German copy I send you shall not be used, except for an English translation in your paper, Funest and Stream, with the view to promote the, until now, little interest shown by the public in this very important question of mational economy. Most truly yours.

Edwand Guyen, Fishery Commissioner.

In drawing such a plau, the first question to be considered is as to whether or not the Swiss constitution, as well as probable treaties of the Confederation with the adjoining States, having jurisdiction over the waters, accord the requisite authority to persons to develop fish culture; and whether or not the means of enacting such a law are at hand. With the probable adoption, however, of the new constitution, this question, the regulation of which is by the new constitution vested in the General Government, finds a most natural and simple answer. That which consequently remains to be considered in the preparation of such a law is the ordinances touching the fishing privileges, the means of protecting the culture and the catching of fish, and the control of the fish market.

The Fishing Privileges considered.

I. (a) Fishing rights may be practiced by those entitled.

such a law is the ordinances touching the fishing privileges, the means of protecting the culture and the catebing of fish, and the control of the fish market.

The fishing rights may be practiced by those entitled to fish, being either the owners of the waters or proprietors of fishing facilities, and their representatives; these, however, only to the extent to which they may be practiced exclusively in navigable waters in a continuous distance of twenty kilometres. According to a formula, which ought to be published, the authorities should be empowered to prepare a specification of all fishing grounds within their territory, and the existing privileges, and to permit all persons to inspect the same; they are to be held in evidence continually, and to them should be added copies of all documents concerning the laws. Protests may be taken to the next superior tribunal. The insertion in said specification is to be made without reference to the consideration of any legal contest. The proper authority, within whose jurisdiction the waters may be, or the greatest portion of the expause, measured at its ordinary height, is to be a competent one. These fishing grounds are to be used according to a so-called lease of the same for at least twelve years' (four harvests) duration. The unrestricted catching of fish and crubs is to be prevented. All fishing privileges are, in this sense, to be regulated by the proper authorities, and the rents are to be distributed proportionally.

(b) The legal authorities are also to effect such agreements among those entitled to fishing privileges as would insure to the culture of fish a future benefit. All requisite uneasures are to be adopted by a majority of those entitled to such privileges, and to be sanctioned by the proper authorities. A majority is understood to mean a majority of such as are privileged at the measurement of the ordinary height of the water's surface, and not a majority of those entitled to privileges.

(c) Every person, when fishing, must be provided with the e

year.

(d) The number of permits, to be issued in a certain territory in which the waters may he, are to be fixed by the proper authorities.

(e) Records are to be kept by the authorities of the issuing and acknowledgment of these permits, the continuing numbers, and the name of the persons and description of the waters. All persons are to be allowed to inspect such records.

records.

HOW THE CATCHING OF FISH THERE IS TO BE FORBIDDEN.

II. (a) Every permaneut arrangement (apparatus for catching fish—cel pots, fish pots, and bow nets), and the use of stationary nets, which do not allow at least one half of the width of the water's surface, measured at the lowest water marks, in right angles, and taking into consideration the places flowing from lakes and tributary streams, so as to leave the fish a passage in the centre of the waters free and muobstructed from surface to hottom; also, any obstruction of the highway of navigation for shipping, bonting, and lumber rafts, or anything else that may be detrimental or dangerous to the water and shore guard structures. ing, and lumber raits, or anything and shore guard structures.

(b) The use at one time of several of such arrangements or nets which are not at least 150 feet apart.

10) The construction of bow nets, fish pots, and other traps in dams and sluices.

(d) The use of traps of any kind and description, the opening of which, when wet, have not a diameter of at least three and a half centimetres.

(e) For the catching of ground and hait fish smaller nets may be used; but they must not have a diameter greater than 120 centimetres.

(f) The use of fish traps or fish boxes, the lathes, boards, and poles of which at the opening through which the water runs are not at least three and a half centimetres apart.

(g) The use of nets which are dragged along the bottom of the waters.

of the waters.

(h) The herding together of fish in traps by disturbing the water, or at night time by the use of lights.

(i) By poisoning or stupefying the fish.

(k) By wounding the fish, as in traps with springs, by forks, poles, guns or torpedoes.

(l) lee fishing without special permission of the authorities.

The fishes below must not be caught should they not measure at least twenty centimetres from the point of the head to the outer extremity of the caudal:—

Brook trout, Trutta farro.
Grayling, Thymatlus vulgaris.
Salmon, Salmo salvelinus.
Teuch, Tuna vulgaris.
Crucian, Carrassius vulgaris,
River perch, Perca fluviatilis.
Carp, Cyprinus carpis.
Barbel, Barbus fluriatilis.
Rencke, felchen, or white fish, Coregonus Wartmannt, Bodeurenke, Coregonus fera.
Bream, Abranis bruma.

- 26 Sturgeon, Accipenser ruthenus, Burhot, Lota vulgaris.
- Arnaul, or Schill, Bicioperca sandra.

Eel, Anguilla vulgaris.
Pike, Esox lucius.
Salmon, Trutta salar.
Salmon, or pike trout, Trutta lacustris.
Salmon, Trutta trutta.
Salmon, Salmo hucho.
Shad, Siluris glanis.

Salmon, Salmo hucho.

The same restrictions should apply as a matter of course to all of these fishes when spawning, or in a weak state, as well as to crab less than ten centimetres in length.

Should such fishes (the catching of which is altogether, or at a particular time, forbidden) he accidentally caught, they should be replaced in the water immeliately.

The following fish must not be caught during these intervals, or if caught they must be replaced in the water:—October and November, salmon and sea trout; November, Bodenrenke; November and December, brook and river trout, Renke and salmon; December, rutten; March and April, aschee; April, huchen; April and May, river bass, schiele, and pike; May and June, carp, barbel, bream, and sturgeon; June, waller, walse, and gareisel; Inly, tench.

Catching crabs is forbilden from October 1st till April 30th. Nets, bownets, fish pots, and all similar arrangements for the catching of a particular kind of fish must be removed or he made inoperative for the season, during which such fish are protected by tuw. The catching of all other fish, not particularly mentioned, by means of nets of any kind is also forbilden, as well as the removal of spawn or the young brood from the waters, and the removal of the spawn from the female.

In aid of pisciculture and the transplanting from one body of water to another, as well as for food of those fish sought to he raised, the removal of the spawn and the catching of smaller tish way be permitted with special permission of the anthorities. The use of spawn or young for other purposes is forbidden.

These regulations are applicable to neighboring bodies of water, and only to such exteut as they are practised in an activities.

These regulations are applicable to neighboring bodies of water, and only to such extent as they are practised in an adjoining State.

REGULATIONS OF THE MARKET

Such fish, the catching of which is restricted absolutely or temporarily, must not be shipped or sold by fishermen, nor others. This should also apply to the use of such fish in eating houses.

Such fish as may be caught for scientific purposes during the time they are so protected, and such fish as are taken from ponds, (to which these regulations do not apply when cannected with another hody of water,) or such fish as were scientifically raised, can only be offered for such during the specified time, when they are accompanied by evidence from the proper authorities, who must specify the day they were caught and the hodies of water from which they were taken.

PLACES WHERE PROTECTED.

PLACES WHERE PROTECTED.

Of such bodies of water as may be of importance to pistculture, certain portions may he designated, appropriated
or reserved by and with the sanction of the authorities, and
under the guidance of experts, for the purpose of spawning. Such portions of the water may he designated by
certain murks. At these places the catching of fish is to
be entirely prohibited; and in the erection of water works
engineers must be cautious not to jujure such spawning
grounds.

At these places designated.

canals are obliged, when letting off the water, to notify the person bolding the fishing franchise therein at least forty-cight bours in advance, and in urgent cases at once; and should there be more than one person, the nearest must be notified first. Every person holding such franchise is permitted to destroy in his grounds all birds of prey, fish-hawks and otters which may be obnoxions to him, and he is also allowed to kill wild fowl, such as geese and ducks at any time; and domesticated ducks and geese when in choice fishing grounds at spawning time, may be removed immediately.

To see that these haws are not violated themands the attention of our authorities, so poline and other officials are authorized to see to their preservation.

Persons using unlawful contrivences for the capture of fish are to have their appurtenances condistanted the first time; and if they repeat the offence, their franchise is to be withdrawn temporarily, or for all time, as the authorities may see fit.

BREWER'S IMPROVED SCHUTE AND FISHWAY .- This lishway, which was highly recommended at the late meeting of fish culturists in this city, is constructed in the bottom of a schute of any desired width hy means of timbers, so as to form either equilateral or isosceles triangles, forming a zigzag course, hy which means the rise or grade in a stream, caused by either natural or artificial obstructions, is easily overcome

The water, as it enters the fishway, strikes it at an acute



angle, packing the water at each angle. Two distinct currents are formed. The one over the top, and the other in the passage way formed by the angles. The upper end of the fishway extends into the dead water in the pool of the dam. The water enters the passage way between the angles with very little farce or current, and being continually broken by the augles in its descent it these not accelerate its force; consequently the weakest fish or smallest minnow can ascend the fishway without difficulty. Fish can ascend it without stopping, or they may rest at any point in it.

This fishway does not form any pools or edities, and there is sufficient pressure on the nose or head of a fish to incite it to move on. The passage way formed by the angles has sufficient current to keep it clear of sediment or dirt of any kind. The thoating ice and driftwood forced down by freshets will float above and clear of the passage way for fish, consequently it cannot be injured by any such means, and a triangular pier at the head of the fishway would turn either floating ice or driftwood outsides of it.

This fishway can be constructed on a grade or rise of one foot in ten, on the face of the schute, with its zigzag course, making the uscent for lish very easy, the lineal distance short, and consequently elvenpening the cost of construction. The greater the volume of water flowing over and through the fishway the more perfect will be its operation.

certain marks. At these places the catching of fish is to be entirely probibiled, and in the erection of water works engineers must be cautious not to injure such spawning grounds and the catching of frogs, should be prohibited. Exceptions roay be allowed in catraordinary cases by the authorities. Owners of tended the probabilited from permitting such to enter these states. Exceptions roay be allowed in catraordinary cases by the authorities. Owners of tenders are called to damage from the person for whose benefit they were established. Any malicious or willful disturbance of the fish when spawning, or any injury to the apparatus for the culture or catching of fish is prolibited, and pusishable according to law. Find the culture of the fish when spawning, or any injury to the apparatus for the culture or catching to be thrown into such fishing grounds as a repostory for such reduce of the fish. Should, however, the interest of the State or commerce demand these fishing grounds as a repostory for such reduce the protection of the fish. Should, however, the interest of the State or commerce demand these fishing grounds as a repostory for such reduce the protection of the fish. Should, however, the interest of the State or commerce demand these fishing grounds as a repostory for such reduce the protection of the fish. Should, however, the interest of the state of commerce demand the fishing grounds to the purpose of the protection of the fish. Should, however, the heather of the protection of the fish. Should, however, the three three the state of the owner, when the necessary measures are relatively of little expense to the protection of the fish. Should, however, the three thr

Encouraging information has been received regarding the increase of the alewife (A'om tyrannus), and efforts made to restock the streams along the coast. The advantage of the culture of these fish is not conduct to the meroquestion of profit, but also to the service they render in attracting the sea fish in shore.

Over 6,000,000 shad spawn were taken and distributed. With a view to obtaining reliable information regarding the mander of shad caught in nets, it is recommended that a law be passed requiring dishermen to report to the commissioners the number and variety so taken, and their market value, as or before the 1st day of September in each year. The intelting at South Halley was continued online the direction of Prof. Baled and the Connectical compulsisoners, and the superintendence of Chas. Smith. Total eath of tish, 3,016; spawn, 44,500,000.

The enforcement of the law for the protection of souths has resulted in an immense hacrease in the number of these fish—a goilsend to numbers of people out of supplyment this Winter, who have been able to make a humboune livitional by catching them. As high as eighty dozen have been taken with a single real in one day. To the Massachusetts Anglers' Association (composed of several hum dred of some of the most Influential men in the State) mainly belongs the credit of enforcing the law for their protection.

chusetts Angleer' Association (composed of sweral luminarily belongs the credit of enforcing the law for their protection.

The artificial hatching and rearing of trout continues with increasing interest. But many who are engaged in this pursuit have experienced much disappolatment and young fry soon after they begin to freel, causing swaroloss. This trouble does not arise from artificial feeting the female, there can be no difference between tids method of impregantion and that produced is the ordinary way.

The cause of this martality is undoubtedly lack of proper final; for trout, to be healthy, should have not only admind, but a certain amount of vegetable and inherent family. Young troot laws generally heen reared, for the first year at least, in tanks and runways. Of these two forms, the tank is the least desirable; runways are sometions successful, but this success despends entirely upon the antiruo of the soil through which the trench is cot, and whether the water supplying it contains a sufficient number of small insects to vary their food.

Two hundred and seventy-one thousand salmowwere lattered at the State hatching house, being a lass of only four per cent, of the gags received. The experiments of the quantities as a summan of the disting of different rivers in Scotland is heat that the quastion of stocking fresh waters or restocking depleted ones is as much a particle of the received the remained of the disting of different rivers in Scotland is heat and particle of the disting of different rivers in Scotland is heat and particle of the disting of different rivers in Scotland is heat and the quastion of stocking fresh waters or restocking depleted ones is as much a particle of the create in the reast received.

A very leading success success in particle of the disting of different rivers in Scotland is heat and that any almost condition of the distinguish of the distribution of the distinguish of the public mind, in reference to the routed of such waters by individuals, is fast dying out, and a mo

FISH CULTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Berks county, Pa , February, 1876.

READING, Berks county, Pa., February, 1876.

Button Forest and Studart:

Mr. 8. Undientech, of this city, expects to receive a lurge number of California sulmon as soon as the receiver a lurge number of California sulmon as soon as the receiver a lurge number of California sulmon as soon as the receiver and one State Hatching Hume, Lanc ster county. Black has were received during May 1871, and the steam before county. Black has were received during May 1871, and the steam be fluerally swarming at some places, while some extra fine speciments have fallen a prey to one counting disciples of Isask Wallon. Other varieties of the are furnegree more or use shouldant, and will be more so to the course of a few years, as laws prohibiting their wholesale destruction are in voger, which is a very graffying fact, inasunach as slaund the former rate of catching have continued, the externimation of some species would inevitably have fullowed. Tho past year's experiments at our State Hatching Humes are aluminant wideness of the growth and prosperity of the young solution disposed by the Commission. The river mirth of this city—the county seat of flerks—is with a fitsh, the effects of the operations in the coal fields having exterminated them entirely, an diving creatures of any sort being discernible in hy stacks even cannot subsist in the sulphurous uniters, and the towers of such gay sport as we are bavelughed cannot only themselves. Parishs are also aluminate, and the largest sumethous reach for an one half soonits, but there are a few instances kin we obligest specimens baving been caught. At this are a few instances kin we obligest specimens baving been caught. At this are a few instances kin we obligest specimens baving been caught. At this described by all, and the prominent placeutivant Zarbibition has Autunia, the display of flat was unusually day, and bunier-ones were to be seen. This specially use fully appreciated by all, and the prominent placeutivant Zarbibition for the largest and the specimens were to be seen

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA

LEKEBURO, Va., February 25, 1875.

Entron Finest and Stream:

1 received five thousand trout spawn to-day from Troutdale Farm. They are safely taid in the hatching trough. The trough is a stone carbonized one with glass griles. The water passes through two discovers, with seven finined filters to each, and has a temperature of 53°, i hope to have Loudoun halched trout at the next fair. Yours Iruly, T. W.

Matural History.

THE PINE GROSBEAK-(Pinicola Canadensis).

WKNIIAM, Mass., Pelirmity 26, 1875.

THE PINE GROSBEAK—(Pinicola Camadeaus).

Weshean, Mass., February 26, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The correspondents of Forest and Stream, "L. W. L." and "E. D.," who make menthm of this bird in the number of Frbriary fth, have chronicled greity much all we know of the species—its habits, general color, and his unsuspicious nature. Its general rolor is carantic rel, mingled with asty and whife is the inale; the teniable pleasing blending of a she, brown and olive. The young hirds of the first year—lhose must an altregular visitor, at not frequent appearance, as swellines years clapse between Its visits. This year they are unusually pivrifful in Massechus Its, as are tenissociales and conceiners from the polar regions, the pine facilities, some bunding, rel and white wing crossbills and red poll floates. Mr. J. A. Allen, well known for this studies in ornithology, ascribes field appearance there to a scarcity of food in their horsel homes; but It is mis no mentant his remonlings are not soundly breed, that they sometimes arrived before severe weather, and that they were generally very less upon their appearance.

Now, I make that they ally riskl as when the weather north of as is reported as very sovere. Their poor condition may be accounted for by their long journey from breeding grounds to mic regions. They are plentifar with as now. A most pleasing feature of the Whiter hundscape is which choser like the grosberks, upon the pendant boughs, and like been feed up in the bulls of the trees. Doubtless "L. W. L." meeds and to be reminded at those heanifful, gurralous, chattering birds of the some feed up in the bulls of the trees. Doubtless "L. W. L." meeds and to be reminded in those heanifful, gurralous, chattering birds of the some feed up in the bulls of the trees. Doubtless "L. W. L." meeds and to be reminded in those heanifful, gurralous, chattering birds of the song, sonab. Like herm they are remarked of the sample of the sonable manufestal of the canny for the principal sonable that they fine of the

EAGLES.

PORTLAND, Me., February 19, 1875.

PORTLAND, Me., February 12, 1815.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The interesting inclient narrated by "Nimrod," of an eagle capturing a fish with all the skill and dash of an eagrey, is, I think, not one of very common occurrence. I do not believe the eagle to be "devoid of skill, darling, or artirity," but allo believe, as expressed in a former article, that it will not "make an effort to capture fiving game, if dead can be found." Very probably, if a dead cat be put into a cage of eagles, and a live cat also, the living animal will be first attacked; but I believe that, should an eagle in its natural haunts discover a dead cat and a living one at the smace moment, the dead animal would first become the prey of the eagle. In contrast to the charming narrative of the capture of a mild swim by a pair of eagle's, written by Mayne Reid in "The Young Voyageurs," may be narrated very many incidents that give evidence of the eagle's possessing bad qualities fout other individuals of "poner and during" do not possess.

Andubon, describing the babits of the white-headed eagle, says: "It frequently gives clause to the whiteres, and forces them in disgorge the cambinate of their stormechs, when it alights and devours the fifthy mass," and gives an illustrative incident that occurred in Natchez in December, 1920; and this occurs "frequently" where fish, flesh and fowl are very abundant.

In allusion to "Roamer," "Nimrod" says: "I think your correspond-

and grees in flustrative includent three cash, flesh and fowl are very abundant.

In allusion to "Roamer," "Nimpod" says: "I think your correspondent wrong in his statement that the eagle trill not capture live food, if he can find dend; for it is only when driven to the last stages of hunger that he will salitate himself with carrion." In support of my riews I will quate the opinion of Andubon, and a fannous letter of Benj, Franklin. Analubon says, in his description of the white-headed eagle, eaffer me, kind reader, to say how much I griere that it should have been relected as the emblem of my country. The opinion of our great Franklin on this subject, as it perfectly colleides with my own, I shall here present to you." Then follows the quotation from one of Franklin's letters: "For my puri, I wish the bald eagle had not hear closer as the representative of our country. He is a bird of bad mural character; he does not get his living honesily. You may have seen him perched on some ifead tree, where, too lazy to dish for himself, he watches the labors of the shifing hawk, and when that diliqent hird has at length takin a fish, and is bearing it to his most for the support of his mate and young ones, the baid ragle pursues him and takes if from him. With all this hipustice he is a reak country, the little king bird, not bigger than a sparrow, nitacks him boldly and drives him out of the district. He is, therefore, by no means a proper emblom for the brave and honest Cinclumit of America, who have driven a the King birds from our country, though exactly fit for that order of knights widen the French call Chevalle, at America, who have driven with the French call Chevalle, at America and mone cock, and report the result?

FLUKES IN DEERS' LIVERS.

FLUKES IN DEERS' LIVERS.

New York, February 20, 1875.

New York, February 20, 1875.

Bintor Funest and Stream.—

During the past month I have expected that every succeeding number of Foliest and Stream would contain is their from some of its aumi rous correspondents, giving full information relative to the presence of parasitive in the liver of our common doer. My observations, extending over a period of seven years, and the examination of certainly and humitred different specimens, has the following result relative to the deer of Northern Wilcomen and Mredignat. From January to April, four oil of every live deer kind contained from one to half a dozen parasites imbided to the liver; while from July to Northeber none were visible. Late in November I have discovered them, I am early stage of development, when they vould have ecouped observation not specially discoved to them. A month later they could scarcely toll to attract the nutice of any one dressing a after. In February they present the appearance of a lage after about one luck in dument r, and the field about them is discovered and apparently much decayed. I never noticel that their presects one sind one and by age at each of human their equally in all specimens shrifting the Winter and Spring. I have frequently conversed with particular time are always formed by these para live (worms) in Winter and Spring, but receiver in the dome in early summer. My oil guide—Handand, at Oreen Bay, a hunter of great experience and a minute observer—Indoced flits theory. Very respectfully.

E₁ E, F.

Perengono, Canada, February 28, 1875

Entron Furest and Stream:—
As there have been several articles in Forest and Stream with reference to suspended animation in this by freezing, I will trivily relate my experience: Having had a small fish in a glass globe, containing about six quarts of water, in the dining room, I found if frozen solid after one of those server nights are had in Jimuary. It remained so nearly all the next day, when the fre having melted, the fish was as lively as ever. I have also heard of parties here who purchased bass, &c., that had been roughly in our back lakes, that had been frozen for several days. When put into water to flow (preparatory to cooking them) they have summabant as if in their matter traters. Yours truly,

A READER.

THE FOSSIL REPTILES OF NEW ZEA-LAND

BY ANGLO-NEWZEALANDER.

NE of the most interesting discoveries, from a seign-tific point of view, made in New Zealand during late years, is that which has brought to light the fossil remains of a Reptilian fauna belonging to the Mesozoic epoch. The remains have all been obtained within a limited area, some fifty wiles in extent, at the northern extremity of the Camberhary plains. They comprise portions of furly-three imlividual reptiles, mostly of gigantic size, and all of aquatic habits, and belonging to at least thirteen distinct species. These species resolve themselves into two distinct groups, the first embracing the genera Plesio-saurus, Manisuwus (so called by Dr. Heetor after Mani, the fraditional discoverer of New Zealand), and Pogeotylus, all of these being true Enaliosaurians; and the others comprising the large crocodillian forms provided with swimming paddles, Leiolon (of Prof. Owen), and Taniahasaurus (Hector), a new genus so named in allusion to Taniwha, the fubled sea monster of the Maori. In addition to the allove, a single vertebrae was collected by Dr. Haest in the lower Mesozoic strata of Mount Potts in Camerburry which appears to be referable to the genus Enthyosaurus, A single vertebral centrum, in a matrix of dark colored micaceous sindstone, from the Rangitata district, is referred by Dr. Hector to Telthyosaurus austratis; and in summarizing the results he refers to the extraordinary variety and interest of these fossil remains, which prove that the ocean during the appear Mesozoic peciod was, in the Santhern as in the Northern Hemisphere, tenanted by huge Sanrians, performing the functions in the animal economy that are now Talfilled by the predaccous Cetacea and marine Carnivora.

Contemporaneous with these discoveries in New Zealand, we find that similar skeletons of these Saurian monsters of the micient seas are being found in the erctaceous strata of Kansas, in North America. A full account of these will be found in Professor Cope's published reports on the subject.

The Bennel.

WATER SPANIELS.

UNDER the head of "Spanicls, their Varieties and Peculiarities," in the Turf, Field and Farm of February 12th, the writer states that "the Irish water spuniel is not a desirable breed for this country, as they will not stand a cross with any other breed; and famed as they are at home as retrievers from the water, the best of them at home as retrievers from the water, the best of them would make but a sorry figure retrieving a dead duck from the Gunpowder River when roughened by a northwest gale," The first statement was probably made on the authority of Mr. McCarthy, a noted breeder of this strain of dogs. Still, there is a difference of opinion on this subject. Idstone, in his work on dogs, says: "I should hesitate very much to say anything on report in opposition to such an authority;" but goes on to state that "he was looking for some liver-colored retrievers for American sportsmen, and when nearly discouranced ers for American sportsmen, and when nearly discouraged with looking in expectation of finding what was required, there was brought to tim for sule three dogs and one bitch One was black, only about twenty-three inches high, with a good long head, of the right substance and power, a 'whip' stern, with short curls, a bare or short conted forehead, and the remainder of his body was coated with curls ulso; his cars were a trifle heavy, and he had no white. The other two were of the same form, with similar coats, only one was durker than his brother, and that neither was of that dark purple or puce-liver so conspicuous in the genuiue breed of Irish water spaniels." He says: "These dogs were by an Irish water spaniels." He says: "These dogs were by an Irish water spaniel of Mr. McCurthy's genuiuc breed, answering all the points insisted on as being those of his class: His appearance was an exact index of his character. He learned anything directly. In water he was of course proficient, and it seemed more his clement than land. He would work awong review relief. was of course proficient, and it seemed more his element than land. He would work among water rushes and sedge for "flappers" with a resolution and daring that could not be surpassed. In partiridge shooting there were very few equal to him. All the qualities I found in the half-bred brish water spaniels I bought and forwarded to America, and so well pleased were the parties that received them, they ordered the dog and bitch—which at the time I rejected—purchased and forwarded to them. An attempt has been made to resuscitate the breed, (Irish water spanhas been made to resuscitute the breed, (Irish water spanins been finde to resuscrette the oreen, (frish water spaniels,) but although Mr. Bullock's Rover is a good, useful spaniel, he has no pretension to rank with the Irish brigade, led by Mr. Lindoc's Rake and Blarney, and Mr. Skidmore's no less beautiful and justly celebrated Doctor and Duck "

By this it appears there is a difference of opinion on the the subject of crossing the pure breed Irish water spinich to secure really good retrieving dogs for this country. perseverance and intelligence used by those in my possession in the retrieving of ducks from the soft and miry mursh, the heaviest billows on Lake Koshkouong, or the tall and heavy rice with which many of our Western lakes

abound, convinces me that there is not the equal of this breed from which to produce just such dogs as the sports. men of this country desire for duck shooting. The purebred ones are acknowledged not excelled in beauty or intelligence by any breed. I might enumerate many instances where they have seemed to evince almost the intellect of the human race, but I have already laken much of the valuable space in your paper. I cannot close, however, without suggesting that in all hench shows a class should be opened for this particular breed, that sportsmen may become better acquainted with them.

HYDROPHOBIA AND DISTEMPER MADNESS.

DISTEMPER madness is often mistaken for hydropho. D bia, and a comparison of the symptoms of each disease as given by no less an authority than Dr. E. P. Philpots, of the British Medical Association, will be read with interest and advantage by owners of dogs. Gennine hydrophobia is extremely rare. We quote:—

hydrophobia is extremely rare. We quote:—
A person hitten by a hydrophobic dog is more or less tertain of contagion, and as some as the discuse is contineted either by man or dog so sure must death casue from it. With regard to distemper moduless the case is quite different. A person litten by a dog that his this discuse suffers merely from the heal effects of the hite, which effects are, of course, in proportion to the severity of the bite, or simple lacerated wound, as it may be termed; the dog also, as a rule, recovers. To facilitate the differential recognition of these two discusses, the fullowing table is given:—

NADMERICAL.

Definition—A fatal form of mail ness communicable from the fower ness and communicable from the fower ness nun-communicable in man; characterized (us wharacterized by familing at the drawn of the name denotes) by an inlense and fread of water.

Summpries—None.

Premouthery Symptoms—Beglitum facilities and the facilities of the familing at the days better hand, loss of spirits, and the facilities of the familing the family appearance that the family was all values—When let already his master by wagging list laid y Volently insone only on the approximation of males.

Fig.—Absent.

Foam at the Lips-Absent.

Fils-Present in a marked degree in most cases.
Foam at the Lips-Yery much; the dug leates it in the surface of the water he wintly tries in drink (the foam is caused by futtle efforts to think or smallow.)
Water-liss no effect upon htm.

Waler—Sprinkled over or near him causes violent convulsions. Thirst—Absent. Hawiling and Barking—Absent. Musicular Affection of the Throat Causing Inability to Swallow Anything—Absent or not observable. Causes—None. [A spectic zymothe poison.]

Prognosis—Very bad, almays fatal, no chance of recovery.

Terminations—The symptoms do not vary to amy great extent toward the termination.

Puthology—Intense inflammation of the brain, extending to the throat and times.

Prophylactic Treatment—None.

The hydrophobic dog is a sullen unimal, merely appears a little "out of lumor," and is only actually mail on the approach of water; but in distemper unadness the animal really is mad in every seuse of the term. He bites and gnaws and snups, and chews anything that he thinks will cause him to vomit. The hydrophobic dog has no fits, (except on the approach of water,) and he does not foam at the mouth; but with the dog mad with distemper there is a succession of fits, one of which may cud his life; his saliva, some of it of a frothy nature (foam) drihbles and exudes from his mouth, and water sprinkled over him has no effect upon him. The hydrophobic dog hates the sound, the sight, the thought of water; he will fly from it mully; but the dog mad of distemper rushes to it to assauge his lhirst, but this he cannot do, as spasm of the cosmingus will not allow his swallowing. The hydrophobic dog's eyes are "fishy," dull and sullen looking; the dog ill of distemper maduese has bright green and savage looking eyes, and he howls and barks. Dogs never recover from hydrophobia, but they do from distemper madness, if the fits be not severe. Vuccination does not prevent hydrophobia, but it does distemper madness.

LAVERACK'S SYSTEM

Morristown, N. J., February 23, 1875.

Edition Forest and Stream:—

The interesting and well considered communication under bend of Tockennel, in your Issue of February 18th, over the signature of "Doctor," fairly merits attention at the famils of one irbo has practicully expressed by confidence in Mr. Laverack's system of breeding the selter. And the writer may be excussed for here saying that the hangliful argument and courteonsly expressed conclusions which characterize "Doctor's" reflections upon this subject, have presented the first lemptation to publicly comment upon may of the criticisms of the imported Laveracks, and the gentleman whose name they bear, that have appeared in the field sportsman's press. Were the distinguished and successful breeder of those dogs conveniently near to review your Boston correspondent's remarks upon their pedigrees, an ablor pea, guilled by far greater experience, had rendered this reference to "Doctor's" minimal versions nunecessary, and perhaps presimptions.

In a perfectly fair and superjudiced manner "Doctor" submits the in quiry whether, judging from the psedigree of the imported offich Fairy, Mr. Laverack's plan of breeding has not been curried about as far as advitable, and whether a new strain would not improve the stock. From a merely theoretical point of view this question would appear to demand an affirmative ansiver. But how often we see the most logical theories compelled to yield to unreasonable and slubborn facts.

Mr. Edward Luverack is admitted to be high air hority apon the setter. He has devoted mure line, more careful altenion, and more judicious experiment to the breeding of this dog than any other living man. The progeny of his keanels, inbred and interbred, have teen carefully and exhaustively testest for generation after generation. In late years, since the histody generation of field trials and beach shows, the direct offspring to the sixth generation, of Pinto and Old Moll, have competed with repeated sincess for the prizes awarded. In England to

scendents, without a cross, of the original Parlish dogs, and all hothers or sisters of Fairy. Mr. Licerack nowhere claims that his dogs are notice than the best (and their record would appear to mark them as good as anyl; but he does say—than which no heter evidence of their high form of rimility and perfect natrition need to a sked: "If is a fact that I have rue dogs of this breed for three weeks stally from nine A. M. 10 server P. M., and others possessing the same idead have done the same." When it is understood that by "rimiding," is bree mener freight field public at ride ranges in the open, only stopping to point, and to drop wide the shooter reloads, with, it is to be trusted, an hear's rest at large time, the shooter reloads, with, it is to be trusted, an hear's rest at large time, the shooter reloads, with, it is to be restricted and whilehomenshift in the relation of these dogs, their wide cord and whilehomenshift indicate and the relation of the time of the stop of the relation of the same large times as they exist, it is respectfully sidentited that the valuable qualifies pressessed by these dogs, the inharitance and development of six generations of highly educated sellers, their such parce of secret, their spent, summelness, endannee, their affectimate gentliness and high contage, inflied with wonderful heavily of form and further, would scoreely indicate that the truly "ameful consideration of the larversek hich Fishy's publifiered" entirely suit-des the impairy as in whether or not "in this case indicating has been carried, Unit and say, too for, for far far enough without to best the experiment of testing, have in America, the results of the truther that the experiment of testing, have in America, the results of the carried.

inhurshing has been entired. I will and say, here in America, the results of its confinances.

Such a ranthumical of Mr. Larreack's system has, under his personal ahiter, already here intempted, and its consequences will, it is hoped, he schmilted to the ordered of public trial in the time. This carrying out of Larreack's method it e, uniting Pulty with Prole of the Border) is a tribute honestly due to his own highly surce-sful diccory and practice of trreding. Not need this hoped for proceedant theory and practice of trreding. Not need this hoped for proceedant incory and practice of trreding. Not need this hoped for proceedant of the part Larreack though interfere with the plan spoken of in "Doctor's" communication "to impense on own stack, and by judicious breeding stabilish a strain of dogs switch for not own ner." Furturately it is to be expected that both theorets will, at no very detant day, he thoroughly tested. Pride of the Roader limits as the emmated with one of the puresthred, best hocken, need helders, and most beautifully unde orange and white sector briches ever bred in the State of New Jersey. Pairy's pargeny and Nellie's, both by Pride, will receive impartially the feel possible handling, and it is paracelly looped that the soon coming future may decide the question as in which shall be the type—to again quote "Doctor"— of "dogs that rand not be equalled by the tworld."

It is not intended to again intrude this subject upon your valuable space out of a future of the theories advanced by "Doctor." to whose letter this too lengthy intitle is intended in the type—to achieve letter this too lengthy intitle is intended in the a situ acknowledgment than a reply.

Very respectfully.

—The Gordini pure Mora, imparted directly from the

The Gordon page Mona, imported directly from the estate of the Dake of Argyle, in England, by Mr. L. L. Read, of Louisville, was raught in a coon-trap last week and instantly killed. This is a great loss to Mr. Read, as he valued the dog at \$1,000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. P. V.—How have Mr. Reymond and other gradtemen succeeded at caporting their degs? I understand that the resonces will not early them.

Aus—Rodiger, Rieman & Co., European and East Indian Express, No. 48 Broadway, will carry dogs at moderate rides.

Diaymes, Perth Amboy —Can you inform no whether dogs with their tails out run into prizes at a bench slow? Also if you think it advisable to cut setter pup's lails?

entsoner paper ranse. Do not cut your setter's tail natil he is sufficiently grown for you to judge if it will be required.

Hunsier, Chester, Pa.—What is a spainger spaniel?

Aus—The springer is one of the many varieties of spaniel, chirtly distinguished by his temler and discriminating nose and extreme tractability. They are heavier and slower than the cockers, and not equal to the same amount

of wirk.

Sancho.—Year receipt to "Sancho, Bergen Pond," In his week's lasting for emiker in soiler's ears, is undoubtedly a good one, but allow methosically an area of the soil year of remedy 1 applied to a valuable frish setter of mine, and that is—two or three drops a day, for a few days, of Ihrdem oil. It till his timer positive ente. This needing, together with the one you give, if tried by southern taxing their days those affected, (and it seems to not they are the only ones) cannot but prove effected.

Ads—We believe our remerly to be an infallible one, but any correspondent's is well worth a trial.

our correspondent's is well worth a trial.

F. L. Y., Breelly, N. J.—What is the urigin of the Giblersheeve setter, who has the pure stock, and where have they been worked in this country; what are their characteristics as to size and color? I observe your natice of the proposed establishment of a gentlement's sporting keonel. This is one of the needs of the age, and I am glad to see the dide conceived by gentlement of such standing as insore it to be a

Ans-In our issue of December 31, on page 325, Vol. 3, you will find an article on the Gildersleeves, which will

you will find an article on the Gildersleeves, which will supply the information you desire. They are of full size, and generally orange and white in color.

G. M. T., Ju., Quebec.—Is there any danger to be apprehended from skinning or preparing the skins of wild annuals poisoned by strychulaet. There seems to be a general aversion to louching an aducal killed in this may, and many valuable skins are lost from fear of the consequence of accidentally wounding oneself white performing the operation of ekinning, or from the contact of braised or chapped hands to the raw skin of Best of the minual. I tend lately of a man who, while whittling a cutk, cut the fleeby part of his thingh, and fird from the effects, exhibiting all the signs of polsnaling, and it was supposed that the cork being impregnated with poison, soficient was conveyed to the wound to cause death. Accepting this as the case there would seem to be some formulation for the very general opinion on the subject. Where are the phosphorescents?

Ans-Prussic acid excepted, strychnine is beyond doubt Ans—Prussic acid excepted, strychime is teyond doubt the most violent poison among inedicines. The regular dose for a buman being is 1-16th to 1-12th of a grain three times a day. It differs from other narcotics in the fact that the system does not so soon become habituated to its impressions, so after its effects are experienced it is not necessary to go un increasing the dose. One grain and constructed pressions, so after its effects are experienced it is not necessary to go un increasing the dose. One grain, and sometimes less, is liable to produce fatal results. Pelletier & Caventon, with 1-8th of a grain of the pure alkali, killed a dog in thirty seconds. The quantity required for killing unimals, therefore, is small; and notwithstanding that it is impidly absorbed, (as after leaving here sivallowed it has been found in the urine, the blood and tissue of various organs,) and that the blood of an animal, under its influence, produces similar effects in another if transfused. fluence, produces similar effects in another if transfused

Yet we do not believe it possible for any serious consequences to nrise from accidentally wounding oneself, or from the hands being braised or chapped while preparing the skins. In the human subject, in cases of ammirosis, it is sprinkled on the idistered surface near the numbrosis, it is sprinked in the disserted shifted their temples in quantities of from \$10 \$ in grain, and sametimes even in grain, while the dose internelly, it will be remembered, is from 1-16th to 1-12th of a grain; nor is there danger from the dead animal itself. In preparing the skin of in animal rhying from the hite of a rattlesanke or a radid dag, or the skin of a glandered horse, there is every degree of the purson since either one is an animal poison. danger of the poison, since either one is an animal poison, leeing absorbed by the nearest lymphatic glamis, and yet such a case may not necessarily terminate fatally, since the such a case may not necessarily terminate fatally, single the paison may remain in the local parts surrounding the lymphatic glands. But we should prefer not to run the risk. In regard to the death referred to from enting the finger while whittling a cork, while we think such a thing prossible, owing to the absorbent powers of cork, yet we are disposed to take the statement cum grano salis. Gangrene may have supervened from the ent, as it might have accurred from a wound under other circumstances. There are no things known as phosphereseents. We presuma you mean phosphereseence, which is the praquety possessed by certain hodies of being luminous in absurity under particular circumstances. It has been accasionally witnessed in man when suffering from a wasting disease and near in man when suffering from a wasting disease and near

The Borse and Course

The Hippodrome races continued up to the last night to be the great attraction, and those present were treated to the fustest time yet recorded on the sawhust. Messrs, Walton and Mace are entitled to credit for their skillful management, and Winter racing nuder cover will in future be looked upon as a legitimate sport. On Saturday night the lar, g. Pilot succerded in celipsing naything in the way of time yet made, beating Dan Costello in six heats, of which the last three were trotted in 2,39, 2,40, 2,42. On Monday trotting and racing gave way to pedestrianism, and the gay Luncashire bases are followed by the irrepressible Weston and the persistent Judd.

There has been comparatively little betting an the

There has been comparatively little betting on the leading Spring events during the work, and while the favorites have advanced to shorter odds, no new candidate for leading honors has succeeded in displacing them.

—From Kentucky and Tennesses we hear of great pre-parations for the coming campaign, and the increase in the number of horses in training corresponds with the similar condition of affairs at the North. The meeting of the Nashville Blaod-Harse Association is fixed for the last week in April and first week in May, and promises to be very successful.

The racing stud of Count La Grange, the Fretch turf-naa, includes 103 larses in training among which are sixty-eight two year olds. Vasca da Gama, a full bracher to the St. Leger winner, Peru Gamez, being by Beadsman out of Salamanca, was sold when a yearing for 1,300 guineas. Two weeks ago, being a three-year old, he was sold by nuction for seventeen guineas.

guineas. Two weeks ago, being a three-year old, he was sold by nuction for seventeen guiners.

—Disqualification by death is a question now agitating racing circles an hoth sides the water. Mr. Lorillard's three-year old calt Vassal was entered for his engagements by Mr. Abner Turner, who, since the transfer of the colt has died. The rule says: "All nominations in stakes are void by the death of the subscriber, except where a horse is sold with his engagements, and a written ackstawledgment from hoth purchaser and seller has been delivered to the Clerk of the Course previous to the death of the original subscriber." As to written notice of the transfer was filed, the nomination is void. An unfortunate lact, as Vussal had been lacked for the Withers Stake, and the race is deprived of some of its interest. The English rule is even more pointed. It says: "All uominations are void by the death of the subscriber." An effort is being made to have it changed to conform with our rule, but Admiral Bons, who is a thorough bull-day where turf interests are concerned, claims that the rule as it stands is the only sufeguard against fraud. The Admiral has lately given a written opinton in the case of Mr. Behaam's have Gray Phanet, and his ruce against time. The horse was allowed a running start, whereas it is customary to start running houses from a stand-still, and time them from the dropping of the fing. The Admiral ladds that it should be treated as a lasinile in a race of greater length. Looking at it as a time lest and record, we disagree in toto with the gallant sailor. The time necessary for a horse having a standing start to get under headway and fairly in his stride is all saved to the one passing the string or score at full speed, and the difference must be one or two seconds at least. However, as the time record in running races constitutes no har, the matter is of but little consequence.

Death of a Celebrated Race Hoese.—Lard Clifden, whose success at the stun, as well as on the course, had

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED RACE HOUSE.—Lard Clifden, whose success at the stud, as well as on the course, had placed that in the very front rank of sires and facers, filed on the 7th of February. The extent of his awaer's (Mr. Gee) loss may be conneived from the fact that £11,000 was refused for the lawrse hist Spring. Lard Clifden was fooled in 1860, and was got by Newminster ont of The Slave, who survives her renowned son. He was favarite for the Derby of '63, and was only beafen by a short head by Maccaram, after one of the most memorable "Darby's" on record.

—King Tom. by Lexington, has been sold by Mr. Maccaram,

-King Tom, by Lexington, has been sold by Mr. Mc-Peters to Mr. Jarvis, of Canada, for \$2,000.

-The sorrel trotting mare Jenny Lind, who in 1856 won a trotting race on the Union Course in 2:37, died recently, in the twenty-eighth year of her age.

-Mr. S. B. Allexander, of Charlotte, N. C., has clusted the thoroughbred stallion Abilel Koree from

—At the Torauto Winter races two horses, Ohio Girl and Red Dan, cullided, the shaft of the latter's sleigh pourtaing to the depth of nine inches in the mare's chest. Red Dan was also bully injured, but will recover. Ohio Girl is still living, but will probably die,

-Mr. Shick, the great lankingker of Melhauthe, Anterdia, made the jeculiar let of £1,000 to five drinks against Nimbelson, for the Melbourne Cup, and lost it. The bet was told.

—Although not properly a "horse note," the recent vehicipede match in England, brtween the Hon. Keith Folconer and Mr. H. P. Whiting, particles to much of the untire of fast time us to warrant a registry under this head. The distance was twenty the miles, and the race was wen by Mr. Whiting in the remarkable time of I hour, 41 minutes and 163 seconds.

Answers To Correspondents.

Ammymous Pammualcullans not Anticed,

C. C. Conewall, will please send his address to this nifice, and we

C. C. Codown. Will properly.

C. 11 L. New York, —If that heard means hashes be can calculate at m. 72 bons, while the fax mit stop after his tootic jump.—A. P.

District.

Riel, Haverstrau.—Is the "Megantir District" a good trapping cumitry? What kind of large game is found there? Ans. Very good locality and quite with. Beans, deer and some mosse,

E. N. Williams, Such Hill.—Can you tell membether the plates in Harris' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation" are colored or not? Ans. Not enduced, a former cilition had adored plates, but is non-anti-of-plates.

E. B. S. Syragues, "How can I tender the root from my gion back, while have become covered with B. Branch runt of judget ever? Ans. Take the locks upart and rath with energy B kaily metel, take them to a gaussiith and have them pullshed.

REGULAR TURNILASKE, Mildinfown, N. J. - Which minds he the less place for it party of hops to comp during August, on the Hodoon, near Kingshui, we amend Smatterwood, Sursex county, N. J. L. Aus. Swattswood Lake would be as good a place as you could scheet.

Mal.Tash.—Due of your buly correspondents asks where to get a 3 test dog. Tell her to get a width poodly, and thus to Burrett's Ifonse, Boston, with directions as to shade, and she can have any med dog she wants. We have a magnitude of there = A, B, Hoston.

14 8 Elypolami, 4thic.—What sized tent would be less for two persons, and what kind of campus would be the flow? Ans. An Albert of light catten thek. What kind of shot gaz would be the hest for all kinds of shouling? Ans. Ten gange gan, weight 8) pounds. Will thel them advertised on modificial page.

Tham, Vs. -1 see requisitional altheims in your paper to sum show frames in Canada. I have never seen snow shows nead, but should judge from engravings that they nould in very movelably. In a you that me what rule of speed can be obtained by an expect story show? Ans A mile in seven introdes has been made by the Snow Siner Units under favorable conditions.

favorable canditions.

6. R. B., Kanass.—Can any of your cardets inform me if elk can be found in the "tanp" he sufficient numbers in limits at least a sight of them on a week's hunt. Also how far my and in which fork! would be most fixed in a week's hunt. Also how far my and in which fork! would be most fixed in d. B. B. Harry, involvement, now at tang Pinhla Minnestia, for excellent specimens of monoined elk heids.

W. S. Y., Communiques, N. J.—Which is the less kind of unfection for god harrels? Ans. tannimited steat. I want to purchase a good disided burret sint god, microcally large your epithen. In relation in the above? Ans. See shot gons advertised in our columns. Can't produce such a wengon as a double herrel ribe? Ans. A fine dauble tille, made by Reilly, of familing heavy for sale at lids reflex.

P. C. B., Plainville, Com.—1s, millingry familing veriable (capad).

Relly, of Limitin, is now for suic at this folice.

P. C. B., Plainville, Conn.—Is multisary furniture variety (capal), suitable for a not made of salt and innecessary. Ans. Yes; but shelline is most generally need. Dissolve gam, shelline in alythdiad. Whith of Hazard's breads of powder will give the loost counts in a 13 gauge, 2d inch muzzle londing gam, six pounds four oz. weight? Ans. The larger guided powders, say Hazard's No. 5, will give you good results.

guided pawders, my Hazard's No. 5, whi give you good results in F. H., Roston.—Will you please inform me of roun good incality in New Hampshire or Vermont for train and wondence in Summer, and for rafted grainse and ducks later? Also, of some good place in the coast for bay sulpo, and oddige? Ans. For the shouling first mentioned, on excellent place, little vivided, is the Crompton and Magantic Lake toglar, in Canada, on the hander of the States mannel; the starting point from Shechrook. For sulps, go to the Manshipe or Questinet, Cape Cod.

Shecknook. For suips, girth the Minshpee of Questiner, Cape Cod.

(4, W. J., St. Lonis. Toos any merkinovalued the new punder advertised in your columnst. Would it die to lond a Rembigtion readmitted entitlings with and would it give as good penetration; and have as to stor gins also? Ans. A committee of four computed gradience have been appointed by Pinness and Sturant to make experimental rests with this explusive, the results of which will be given in the politic through our columns next week, at as soon as distinct. Meanwhile we refer you to a letter on this subject which we gifted elsewhere.

we refer you to a letter on this subject which we public elsewhere.

If A. C., Bahmant — In loading a rine curriling for a short distance, would it be subjected use a light charge of powher and a multist small enough to force down the carefulge case on to the powher? Would it before the heart? Do you consider Board's combination slight would the extra prim asked for it whose ordinary slights? Please give turns and address of Chicago Field. Ans. The men of a hulled will not toping the kertest of your gon. The Boach slight is a great inprovement, combining the grate slight with the roomnon slight; cast \$2.50. Chicago Field is published by the Field. Association, No. 151. Fifth avenue, Chicago; prive \$1 per annual.

Dyestory, Bosion —Fird Mather tidinks that all factories, mills, dyekonses, &c., which are located on a dvet or stream into which the refusetims and kills fish, ought 10 step, or that Mr. Mather care care firsh, ftilitik there are two siders to tilis question. One is, the manufacturing
interests, Lawell, Lawrence, and a hundred other ritins and towas thrirlog by manufactures, and employing hundreds of thomsunds of appeatives; and the after is, the fishing interests. Which is the greatest? If
Fred Mather under to catch tish, why than't his go where the fish me? I
do. I go every year to the Rangelay Lakes, and get all the fish I wont.
Why him't he? Ans. Tilis question has taxet the seadon of many
legislative hoddes. But therests are of great suggestion. It is to proserve beth that Mr. Mather progress to utilize as masoure the refuse and
sowage that otherwise pullintes our rivers and destroys nor itsh foot. If
taille were to be built at Itangeley, our cavilling correspondent would be
educed bis daining there.

C. E. C. Mittkirk Furnace, Mr. 1s not the reactify of woodenek due

deided his defining there.

C. E. C., Middelre Firmace, Mil. 18 not the reactly of woodcack due it some measure to their projected by the gradual transfer of units at alghet. Three lace been firled in within a quarter of units of this place in the just furty-eight hours. One was dead, the other two of this place in the just furty-eight hours. One was dead, the other two of adily higher dicky could not live. Dacks have been seen flying south to day in quite large flocks. Ans. It is not uncommunite find the head boilies of swallows, marieus, sparrius, rail, and simili indigratory lards that have been killed by flying against telegraph wires, and the it stances am so immerions as to lead to the supposition that the flights must be immerically greater limit is generally imagines. It is supposed by same that the electric entrent passing ulang the whose causes the deaft of many birds. During a violent themselves an according to the case, but in ordinary three hunterless of swallows and other binds may be seen perthed on the whres. Could a bird group a separate who he each claw, it might, by forming the "circuit," receive a shock; or should a hird on one while touch the bill in a bird on another, they might with the affected. The probability is, however, that night flights are the case of so many blids being destroyed.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

evoten to Field and Aquatic Sports, Practical Natural Histort, Fibb Culture, the Photection of Game Prefervation of Fodesta, and the Inocidation in Men and Women of a healthy interest in Out-door Recheation and Study:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to husiness or literary sorrespondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publisher Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted. All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with cal name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names with not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded. Articles rolating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are night to favor us with hrief noise of their movements and transactions, as it is the alm of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertishing announcements. The Publishers of Foirest and Stream alm to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is heautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those buse uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or husiness notice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with progriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the derelletion of the mait service, if money remitted to us le lost.

We cannot be responsible for the derelletion of the mait service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.
WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

NORTHWESTERN TEXAS. - The Topeka Commonwealth publishes two letters from a correspondent at Fort Sill, I. T., announcing the arrival of Gen. Miles at that post, and describing the trip of his command over the Llano Estacado, or Staked Plains. As a portion of the ground covered has been mentioned as included lu Col. McCarty's itineray, the description is interesting. On the 28th of December Gen, Miles broke camp on the Canadian River and traveled due sonth to the Tule, the north branch of the Red River, and across the Staked Plains, a distance of over one hundred miles. Here the course was changed to the castward, and a thorough scout of the country made. Four or five hundred Indians-Comanches and Kiowas-were driven into Fort Sill, and the march, made in the dead of Winter, over Fort Sill, and the march, made in the dead of Winter, over a country never ventured upon by whites at this season, is one of the most cemarkable on record. The sight of the Wuchita mountains was a glorious relief from the terrible monotony of the Staked Plalus, which, almost unendurable at any time, are particularly so in Winter, when the question of how to keep from freezing is an important one. Buffulo ching were not to be lade, and the only fuel question of how to keep from freezing is an important one. Buffalo chips were not to be had, and the only fuel was that hauled in the wagons. From the headwaters of the Red River to Wachita mountains the conutry is rough and broken, and almost destitute of vegetation. ls a kind of red clay, which seems to produce only the mes quite brush. The creek bottoms are narrow, and almost destitute of timher. The country to the north and south of the mountains is entirely different. The writer describes it as like arriving from a desert to a paradise. Their greatest altitude does not exceed 600 feet; the surface rocky, and no timber is to he seen on them from the southern side. Numerous small streams of pure water gush out from either side. These streams are all supplied with an abundunce of timher—waluut, oak, hackberry, hickory, and other varieties. The country breaks off into rolling prairie, ami is covered with a rich growth of vegetation. The severity prevailing elsewhere has extended this Winter to the Wachita country, but the climate generally is mild, equable, and free from malaria.

-The St. Augustine (Florida) Press of February 20th notes the following arrrivals in that city:-Admiral Jame Alden, of Washington, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, and E. R. Wilhur, Esq., of the N. Y. Forest and Stream. The Press says:—"Mr. Wilhur is making a tour through the State, and working generally for the interests of the valuable paper he represents.

NEW ENTERPRISES

IT is a peculiarity of our people, particularly those who settle in hitherto unopened districts, to ignore the well worn paths of industry, and hy the introduction of new schemes and pursuits, to seek to find a rapid road to com-A paragraph in the San Francisco Bulletin, to the effect that the Angora goat enterprise in California has not realized the wonderful profits anticipated, and the total failure of the attempts at sericulture in the same State, are strong cases in point.

At the first introduction of the Angora, the most extravagant expectations were formed as to the results to follow Enormous prices were paid for rams, and even graded goats, lifted but a stage above the common native variety, were bought with avidity. Cashmere shawls were to be brought within the reach of every one, and the gossamer fabrics of Rummer por Chudah were to he as common as the products of the looms of Paisley. But alas! these anticipations were not to be realized; either the goats did not produce as was anticipated, or dealers found themselves nnable to use the fleeces in competition with the natives of the East, and those who engaged in the husiness have been obliged to sell out and betake themselves to the drudgery of farming as a means of livelihood.

Six years since the Legislature of California passed a bill giving premiums for the planting of mulberry trees and the production of silk cocoons. Hundreds went into the enterprise. Large areas of ground in every favorable lo-cality from Sacramento to Los Angeles were planted with the different varieties of the Morus family. Eggs of the silk worm were procured from China and Japan, and probably a million or more dollars invested in the business. Barring some little difficulty in the way of disease among the worms, caused by feeding on young and immature leaves, everything flourished; the State paid the bounty, and it appeared that a bonunza had been found in silk culture. Eggs and cocoons multiplied, but remained on hand. The French and Italian manufacturers who were awaiting with cagerness for the new market did not appear. There was no machinery in the State to reel the silk from the co coons, and no skilled labor to do it had the machinery heen forthcoming. The business languished, flickered, and went out. The State Legislature reseinded the hounty, and the impecunious silk growers were glad to grub out their mul-berries and plant potatoes in their place.

It is now proposed to grow the tea-plant extensively in the same and other States, and enthusiasts would have us believe that we can soon dispense with the Chinese leaf, and on our own soil produce the delectable beverage that

cheers without inebriating.

The moral of all this is, that our people, while rushing into these enterprises which promise so weil, on paper, overlook the great question of labor upon which in reality success hinges. Admitting an equally favorable condition of soil and climate, the fact yet remains that in such indus-tries as require large numbers of laborers, either skilled or the country which can furnish the labor at one or two dollars per month can never fear competition with that wherein it commands from thirty to forty. Added to this, is not the practice to follow these pursuits, particularly silk culture, on the large scale with which it has been at-tempted in California. In China and Japan each family in certain districts produces a modicum of the raw mate rial, which is gathered by collectors on their periodical trips. The lahor also falls on the women and children, and is only a portion, not a speciality, of the family life

No one who has not seen it in operation can realize the amount of detail connected with tea culture. The picking of the leaves, the sorting afterward, the rolling to exude the juice, and the subsequent firing of those sorts intended for exportation. Most of the work, so far, is intended for exportation. Most of the work, so far, is earried on by children; the picking, and particularly in the green tea districts, (so ealled,) where so many different kinds go to form a *chop*, the sorting is done usually by girls, whose manipulation is more delicate. The wages of these people is about six cents per day, and for the men who make the bayes fit the leads in them and print and who make the hoxes, fit the leads in them, and print and paste the characteristic figures, perhaps a trifle more.

These same remarks apply equally as well to the Angora goat experiments. We have neither the labor or the machinery to work up the material when produced, and exportation is out of the question. The finest cashmere shawls, erroneously called camels'-hair, are made by hand, and each one represents, perhaps, the labor of years on the part of one family. If the settlers in our new States and Territorles will confine themselves to feasible and valuable enterprises, endeavoring to produce only those things for which there is a certain market, the sooner will they attain the competence at which they aim. The fahle of the hare and tortoise holds good in agricultural as well as in other pursuits of life, and haste to become rich by new and untried experiments is more likely to lead to poverty and disgrace.

-Hurst's Stereoscopic Studies of Natural History, which we offer for sale, are much sought for by sportsmen for the special purpose of using as copies to paint decoys from. As they are copied and colored from life, there can be nothing more suitable.

-Our correspondent "B.," on p. 409, is mistaken when he says N. W. Clark is one of the State Fish Commissioners for Michigan. It is John Clark, Esq., of Ecorse, that is the Commissioner.

CONICAL BASE SHELLS.

THE entertaining letter which we publish this week from our valuable correspondent, Mr. Wilkinson, of the Patent Office, Washington, will possess much interest for those gentlemen who, through our columns, have ventilated their supposed inventions of conical bases for shells, It may he a matter of surprise to them to learn that their theories on the subject are neither new or original, and that the question had been agitated as early as the year 1690. Furthermore, that patents to the number of fifteen or twenty have already been issued from the Patent Office for alleged improvements on the same invention. would suggest careful experiments, and inventors must hear in mind the rebuffs and discouragement which almost invariably follow any attempt to improve upon old

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1873

WASHINOTON, D. C., February 18, 1875.

Editon Fonest and Sterami.—

Permit me through your columns to answer an logalry that comes from sportsmen in different parts of the country. If I thus aid to answering similar letters sent you about the same matters, why, so much the helter.

Epiron Ponest and Stream:

Permit me through your columns to answer an loquiry that comes from sportsmen in different parts of the country. If I thus ald to maswering similar letters sent you about the same matters, why, so much the better.

Singularly enough a score or so of intelligent sportsmen, some of them from places as distinct from each other as Mahie and lowa, have shund tancously conceived the dea that it would be of immense advantage, hi both shot gone and ritles, to have a conical base for the powder to rest upon, and that this base could be easily and cheaply supplied to the ordinary metal or paper shell contridige. This seems the more remarkable when we know that this matter of the conical base has been agitated for rather more than a hundred years, and that during the last ten years a score or more of patents have been sessed in this country for various methods of attaching the conical base to the metal or paper take, of which the shells are made.

Still more remarkable is I when we find that as yet the whole thing is a mere matter of theory and speculation, and that no reliable and carefully conducted experiments have given any data upon which to base claums of superiority for this base over others. The fundamental idea seems, from a record of the matter, to have been to secure a constantly increasing area of combustion for a part of the length of the chamber, and for the purpose of lessening the recoil. Stonchenge, accepted, I think, as good anthority, states that he has repeatedly tried breeches of varying shapes, including the conical, rith the same barrel, charges, &c. and with a constant result, which seemed observe to establish the fact that the peculiar form of the base was limitaterial.

Many a sportsman has written that he has found that such cartridges shout better by one fifth or one-skith, or something of that sort, but if any of your coaders can refer to any reliable experiments anatomatically demonstrating the point, he will confer a great froor a pon sportsmen who, having conceal

Sometimes the breech is made double concave, the nippte forming an integral part of it, thus making of the three pieces a single one, which le then secured in the tube. See patent of Logan and Eldridge, Dec. 7th,

then secured in the tube. See patent of Logan and Eldridge, Dec. 7th, 1869, No. 97,537.

The various methods of cheaply giving a base of this form to the paper shell include molding the base of papier-mache, or any analogous material, and dropping it to the base of the tube.

One method is to take a strip of paper, which has one straight edge and the other running at a smull angle from the first, so as to give a constant but gradual increase of width. If now this paper be coiled upon itself, commencing at the narrow end, it will leave a cone-shaped depression in its centre. This paper thus coiled is to form the inner hase of the paper shell and rests upon the usual flanged metallic head. See patent of D. E. Williams, No. 108,543, Oct., 18th, 1870.

In addition to the above the following patents have been granted for shuilar devices:—

See English patent of Schneider, No. 2,203 of 1861, and American atonts of J. Ryder, Nov. 5, 1867; E. C. Dunning, No. 34,713, March 18, 362; W. H. Wills, No. 45,292 Nov. 20, 1861. See Engire patent of Schneider, No. 2,203 of 1861, and American patents of J. Ryder, Nov. 5, 1867; E. C. Dunning, No. 34,713, March 18, 1862; W. H. Wille, No. 45,292, Nov. 29, 1864; S. Crispin, No. 42,329, April 12, 1864; T. L. Sturtevant, No. 53,501, March 27, 1865; Depew & Slatcher, No. 97,615, Dec. 7, 1869; F. Wohlgemuth, No. 96,373, Nov. 2, 1869; S. W. Wood, No. 132,227, Oct. 15, 1869; S. W. Wood, No. 141,011,

Slatcher, No. 97,615, Dec. 7, 1865; F. Wonigemuth, No. 90,615, Nov. 2, 1869; S. W. Wood, No. 132,227, Oct. 15, 1869; S. W. Wood, No. 141,011, Oct. 28, 1813.

Any one desiring can order copies of these patents from the Patent Office and thus post binuself more fully.

Enough has here been given to inform sportsmen that the chances are very small of obtaining any very broad patents for applying control bases, and that the best he can do will be to experiment upon the cheapest and most practical ways of doing it, providing that he has first satisfied himself upon the question of the utility of such forms of bases.

bases.

As the reader may by this time imagine. I am not a practical "shootist," and have no pet theories to advance. Personally I had raiber, as I did last Summer with a salmon of twenty five pounds fast to my line, run for half an hour up and down banks among sharp rocks, and now and then up to the waist in the ice cold waters of a Canada river, than to shoot a steamer load of the nohiest of game.

A. G. WILKINGON.

-Green peas, tomatoes and cabhage are plentiful in Florida, and we hear of an occasional water-melon as far South as Enterprise.

SHOT GUN TRIALS

THE competitive trial of guns made by Messrs. Green-crs against those manufactured by W. & C. Scott & Son, is the subject of much comment in the English press, The guns used were bored on the American principlesaid to be better than any hitherto in use-giving clos of pattern with peuetration. Mr. John Rigby, of Dublin, who will be remembered in connection with the international rifle match, was present at the trial, and in a letter to the Field compliments our American made shot very highly. He also speaks of the Importance of adopting some uniform method of measuring the charges in experimental cartridges by the space they occupy, irrespective of the different qualities of powder and shot. Land and Witter offers a twenty-five guinea cup for competition to the trade, one day in April next, the conditions of which will shortly be made public. Now would be the opporungainst those of British manufacturers on their own ground—not for the value of the prize, but that, by comparison, they might mark, learn and digest to an extent which would result in our having a home-made article of excellence, without having to send across the water for guns, which, by accumulated duties and other expenses, rank among the extravagancies. The following is a table of the results of the Greener-Scott trial, and Mr. Rigby's letter. The totals represent the average:

ME	BSRS. G	REENE	ra's 12	BODE 6	gus.		
	Right Barrel.			Left Barret.			
	Group from centre of pad.	Selected E	Penetration.	Group from centre of 3	Scleeted 3	Penetration.	Total of both barrets, pattern and pene- tration.
Two shots ench barrel. 3 drs. Law rence's	163 183	177 183	25 85	174 171	181 171	27 32	747
No. 8 and 11 oz. Wal- ker's London shot	173	180	30	172}	176	294	761
Three shots 3 drs. of Lawrence's No. 3 and 14 oz. chillest	183	208 213 485	87 35 34	89 210 108	98 212 158	29 35 34	660 1115 634
shot	201	202	351	135	139#	34	745#
Two shots 8 drs. Low- rence's No. 4 and 15	230 189	289 217	29 31	208 1915	20S 21 I	33 25	956 870
oz. chilled shot	213	228	30	2011	211	29	913

MESSES. W. ANH C. SCOTT AND SON'S 12-HODE GUN.

	Rigi	13 13101	el.	Left Barrel.			
	Group from centre of H	Selected 3	Penetration.	Group from control of pad.	Selected 3	Penetration.	Total of buth battels, pattern and pene- trailon.
Three shifts each bar- rel, 3 drs. C. and H. s No. 6 and 13	104 146 115	160 172 187	39 35 34	208 204 230	216 225 239	30 32 37	747 814 791
oz. Walker's Lon-	1214	153	36	214	2264	33	784
Three shots C. and	2!5 157 211	234 170 220	80 81 24	183 174 71	203 187 76	36 35 35	917 754 641
oz, chilled shot	1974	205	294	1444	1554	854	770#

The trials of shot guns reported in your last number which I attended at your request, impressed upon me the importance of adopting some more uniform method of measuring the charges in experimental cartrilges than that hitherto generally in use, namely, by the space that they occupy, irrespective of the different qualities of shot and The charges in the charges in the control of the different qualities of shot and the charges in the charge of the different qualities of shot and the charge of the charge of the different qualities of shot and the charge of t

metherto generally in use, namely, by the space that they occupy, irrespective of the different qualities of shot and powder.

The shot used was of two kinds—chilled No. 6, and Walker & Parker's London make, same number. I find these to average as follows: Chilled, 270 to the ounce, or weight of a single pellet, 1.02 grains; Walker's, 205 to the ounce, or weight of single pellet, 1.65 grains. Nevertheless, the chilled shot is slightly larger, the diameter of the pellets being 1033 in one case, and 1025 in the other. It follows from this difference that a charge of (nominally) 14 ounces measured with same measure for each shot would contain about seven pellets less of chilled shot, and would be deficient in weight nearly the one-sixteenth of an onnee.

The same remark applies even more strongly to the powder, as, owing to a difference of make, (and not to the size of grain.) a 3-drachm measure of Pigon & Wilkes' and Lawrence's powder, No. 3 grain, will, similarly filled, give about 34 drachms of Curtis & Harvey's No. 6. It is evident, therefore, that these inequalities render much more complicated than it otherwise would be the comparison of gun trials where different powder and shot are used.

The lower specific gravity of chilled shot is due to the greater amount of alloy added to the lead to harden it, and not to the method of manufacture from which it derives its name. I had recently an opportunity of inspecting the process at the works of Ois Le Roy & Co., at New York, who claim the invention and are the patentees in America. The metal is dropped from a moderate height, about fifty feet, and no shot tower is requisite. The peculiarity of the process is in the device used to retard the fall of the drops of metal until they are sufficiently hard to strike the water without injury. To effect this, a current of air is driven by a powerful fan up the shaft, in which the shot falls, and its resistance is sufficiently and even, but is not so hard as that manufactured by the Newcastle firm, and called by them chill

-Mr. J. Wallace, 10 North William street, has very generously mounted for us, free of charge, a splendid pair of canvas-hack ducks which we have forwarded as a present to the Hannibal Shooting Cluh, assome small acknowledgement of their couriesy extended last Fall to our worthy representative, M. M. Barker. The birds are very hand-

VIROINIA GAME LAW.—Several persons having made inquiries relative to the provisions of the Game law of Virginia, we have sent to the secretary's office for a true copy, which we append herewith:

copy, which we append herewith:

It shall not be lawful to hunt, shoot, or otherwise cause the destruction of partridges, pheasauts, or wild turkeys in any of the following counties, viz.: Rockingham, Richmond, Alexandria, Clarke, Fauquier, Rappahannock, Princes George, Westmorehad, Loudona, Goochlami, Northampton, York, James City, Orange, Caroline, Lanisa, Princess Anne, Madison, or any county that way so elect by its Board of Supercisors, from the first day of February to the first day of October of each year, or of any woodcock from the first day of July of each year.

It shall not be lawful for any person to catch any of the game mentioned in the preceding section in nets, traps, or pens, in said counties, for the purpose of selling such game, for the period of two years next after the passage of this net.

act.

No person who is not a resident of this State shall be allowed to shoot, or take with nets or traps, for sale in or ont of this State, any of the game mentioned in the above section, in any of said counties.

Offenders may be arrested by any citizen or citizens of this commonwealth, with or without a warrant.

FISH PICTURES. -Mr. E. Shernou Pease, of Twin Lakes Cunaan, Cl., whose paintings we lave before noticed with favor, has just filled two orders for Eagene Blackford, of Fulton Market. They are studies from life—one representing a bluefish, with squid in his jaws, just handed from the surf on a sandy beach, and the other a group of bright, amber-hued trout, with the usual accessories of rod and creel. The portraiture of the trout, in delineation and cobir, is very portrature of the trout, in institution and constructive perfect, but the merit of the work is somewhat obscured ("killed" is the word) by the tinge of yellowish green that pervades the picture. Unless the trout be very dark colored, it is a great mistake to introduce the yellow basket, brussy reel, amber-colored rod-but, and the straw green of the grasses, that many artists seem to think essential to the constant of the regitive they wish to convey. Mr. the grasses, that many artists seem to think essential to the completeness of the reality they wish to convey. Mr. Pease will take care not to fall into this error again we feel certain. However, strictly treated as a tront study, this last effort of Mr. Pease has been enviably successful, Mr. Blackford should be satisfied.

POTOMAC SIDE NATURALISTS' CLUB.-This society held its annual meeting at Washington last week. The paper of the evening was by Dr. Foreman, and referred to the use of the boomerang of Australia, and a similar shaped weapon among other savage tribes. The well-known peculiarity of this weapon is its retrogressive action, which brings it back nearly or quite to the point whence it was thrown. The Moqni Judians of Arizona use a somewhat similar instrument for killing small game, but it does not return to the hand of the thrower. Sir Samuel Baker and Dr. the hand of the thrower. Sir Samuel Baker and Dr. Schweinfurth both mention seeing this weapon in use among some of the African tribes, and recent travelers, have found it extensively used by the wild tribes living near the base of the Himalayas. The Australian form of boomerang is mentioned in "Ovid's Metamorphoses," and the wood of which it was formerly made is alluded to by Pliny in his natural history. Pliny in his untural history.

A SPORTSMAN'S FLORIDA OUTFIT.—Our correspondent "Piseco" sends the following item. His thoughtfulness is worthy of gratitude: Washington, D. C., February \$6, 1875.

is worthly of gratitude:

Machington, D. C., February 26, 1875.

Editor Forkst and Stream:—

A friend on his way to Florida stopped over a day with me, and talking over the necessary outlits for the Florida trip, read to me from his memorandum book a liel of his stores. I conid'nt help giving the renders of Forkst and Stream the benefit of it. Perhaps you may go down yourself some day. We quote:—

One round trip ticket.
One box bine pills.
One box bine pills.
One box bine pills.
One box Dailey's olument.
One bottle Griman sails.
One bottle Griman sails.
One bottle Griman sails.
One bottle Larille's goul remody.
One bottle Killinger's limment.
One half pound slippery elm.
Ten pounds oatmeal.
One bottle whiskey.
And not feeling well this evening, thave just supplied him, by request, with a dose of casior oil. Won't be have a good time?

Piezen.

THE SPORTSMAN.-We have received the first number of a new paper called The Sportsman, to be published in this city, whose columns, eschewing general literature, politics, agriculture and science, are lo be devoted to the further-ance of sport alone. The editor is evidently an fail on turf topics, which, from the copy before us, we judge is to he a specialty. We bid our new colabrateur welcome in the ranks and wish for him the success ever merited by energy and parseverence.

The new Windsor Hotel, at Montreal will be completed on the 1st of January, 1876, and will cover 62,600 feet. It will be leased at seven per cent, on the outlay for fect. It will be leased at soven per cent, on the outlay for ten years, by Mr. J. Fulton, Jr., late of the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, who engages to pay taxes, keep in repair, and furnish it in a style equal to the finest American hotels, also taking \$10,000 stock in the company. The plans will he prepared by Mr. W. Beyington, of Chleago, who designed the Pacific and Sherman Hotels of that city.

The sale of Ruffed Grouse, Pinnated Grouse and Quail, which was permitted up to the 1st March, is now prohibited under severe penalties. Dealers will be wise, and not make themselves liable. With the exception of Wild Fowl, and Bay Birds, March is a close season for

The Rifle.

-The National Ritle Association held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesdey. The proposed change of targets at Creedinour was the most important matter discussed, and a committee was appointed to report upon it.

-A meeting of the Ritle Clubs was held on Friday afternoon, Columb Wingate to the chair. General McMahon reported that arrangements were complete for the amateur theatrical entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music next mouth. Various improvements at the Creedmusic next month. Various improvements at the Crestinoper Range were suggested. A letter from a Ruthe Club in New South Wales expressed a desire to shout at Creedinoor. Another letter was road from Mr. Miblimay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Wimbholm, England, extending a hearty web-ome to the American Team on their proposed visit.

-It will be seen by the letter published below that Cel. Wingate has replied to the challenge of the Ontario Any-Ride Association, to the effect that the Amateur Ride Chih will provide a team to meet the Canadaus at any time prior to May löth. It could scarrely be expected that the team selected to go to Ireland should first shoot a match here, which, if bost, would thin their prestige and reduces the interest in the more important event, and if won, could be productive of but little kindos to a team supposed to be the best the country could produce. We say this without prejudice to the Outurlo ridemen, and are confolient that foemen worthy of their steel (or lead) will be forthcoming to try friendly concludens with them in May.

blent that foemen worthy of their steel (or lead) will be fortheoming to try friendly concludens with them in May.

J. Moson, Esq., Ontario, Canada:

Dear Sin—In parameter of the request contained in your letter, I trought your childness of the Anastear Rifa Chil and Nathanal Hille Association of New York, and the 20th bot the the Chil and Nathanal Hille Association of New York, and the 20th bot the delay, as I veride you, having been caused by pressure of business and family aratters). That committee were of the aphilon that as they were only appointed for the purpose of arranging for the international match they but no purpose of arranging for the international match they but no purpose of arranging for the Child or Nathanal Rifa Child That committee and on some day and alleved match at the Anastear Rifa Crecimona, at any those prior in Soy 13th, 1855, on the isome proposed in your challenge, (under the Winterlon rules of 1859) and will provide a team for that purpose. In whose at the fact that the boards with me to represent the United States in the caming international match will soil in June, and that those or he are to puricipants in the match will soil in June, and that those or he are to puricipants in the match will soil in the caming and will provide a story and the contra, and will probably come from other parks of the camity, and will not be analyst the contrary, and will not be analyst the contrary, and will not be such that the same parties, and will include the least shots of the Anastear Rifa Chib.

The letter of Capt, Mildminy, Secretary of the British.

-The letter of Capt, Mildmay, Sperctary of the British National Rifle Association, to Col. Whigato, relation to the

The letter of Capt, Mildmay, Secretary of the British National Rifle Association, or Col. Whighte, relative to the American Team visiting Wimbhedon, is as follows:—

12 Padd Mard, East, S. W., Fabraary 9, 1875

Dear Sip I have been a long time inferior reglying in your letter, and my only apology is that I was anxious to be able to send you an answer to come in your questions relative in ritles, for the Connell which met and long ago (their first meeting since the Wimbhedon ion) though they talked over the question referred in by you, touble not matherake to come in any declaion in the matter, and it has been referred to a committee, which will submit it to the next neeting of the Connell, in the get of March. I cannot, imperar, wall so long before answering one part of your letter, the subject of which could never be a matter for discussion, and that Is, the aupunocoment that we are the hoosed at Wimbledon this year by a number of American riflemen. I not sure I need and tell you that the Connell bave received this announcement orth great pleasure, and that we, as well as our riflemen. I not sure I need and in our meeting the heartlest weltnine. As soon as our regulations and prize lists are published to shall less in the list of the department of your tellow country our hads. When the line approaches for the department of your tellow country our fixing that you find of you if you will toroish me with a list of their names, or with their manber, in order that we may be acquired for suppaiding them, and making other arrangements for their shoulds. Our meeting will open on the 12th of July, and will last as mould, fin received in goor kind letter, and assuring you that not line will be less in for worlding you all necessary and requested information and instructions, I am, dear str, Yours Italy.

To G. W. Magate, N. Y.

-Twenty-six different kinds of breech-bashers are now in use in the various European armies. Many of these, though hebriging to the same system, are made in different patterns, such as the Remington rithe in Sweden, Deumark, and Greece; the Vetterll rifle in Switzerland and Italy; the Suider in England, Turkey, and Holland, and the Dreyse in Germany, Romanha, and Montenegro. The rifle with the smallest calibre is the Vetterli, of 10.4 millimetres. The calibre of the new German Manser rifle, and also of the Werder rifle, as used by the Bavarian army, is 11 millimetres. The new Dreyse rifle, which is now being tried in school of musketry at Spandan, is regarded as being in many points even superior to the Manser. The average rapidity of fire of the above rifles is twelve shots a minute, including the time occupied in taking aim. and Greece; the Vetterll rithe in Switzerland and Italy; the including the time occupied in taking aim

THE AUSABLE VALLEY RIFLE CLUB .- This club organized at Reeseville, Essex county, N. Y., a short time organized at Reeseville, Essex county, N. Y., a short time since and is now in successful operation, with an efficient membership, and the following are the offliers:—J. L. Purple, President; Willis Mould, Vice Preshlent; F. Madden, Secretary; G. S. Potter, Treasurer. A fine target range has been secured, and on every Wednesday P. M., despite the intense cold, the members meet and practice,

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR MARCH.

Sulpe, Bucks and Wild Fowl.

Under the head of "Hame, and Kesh in Seasin" for can only specify in general terms the reveral varieties, because the laws of States rays so much that were we to alternate to another thin publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating the four entire publish that is founded, and our readers would to well to movible themselves with the laws of they expected. Otherwise, our alternate to mersal them will only over a constant reference. Otherwise, our alternate to mersal them will only overle confusion.)

GAME IN MARKET,-Thy commencement of the whise senson for quail and grouse has reduced the variety of senson for quail and grouse has reduced the variety of game in market, and added to the prive of such descriptions as remain. The first English suipe of the senson have been received and are selling at \$4.50\(\phi\)\$5.00 per dates. Physer are worth the same, and the little buy suipe and Canasha bunting 75\(\phi\)\(\phi\)\$1.00. Wild Turkeys 30 cents per pound; canvas back duck \$2\(\phi\)2.50 per pair; red heads \$1.25\(\phi\)\(\phi\)\$1.50 mullards \$5\(\pi\)\(\phi\)\$3. \$1 25@\$1 50; mullards 75c@\$1 00; widgenn 62c@75 cents; brant \$1 50@\$2 00; wild geese \$1 00@\$1 50 each. Bubhits 80c@75 cculs; heres the same; squirrels 6c@10 cents each. Antelope 25e@30 cents per pound,

Sea fowl along the New England coast are suffering for food in consequence of the frozen lays and estuaries cal ting off their supply of food, which they obtain in shallow water. Sportsmen say that ducks are so poor as to be almost worthless.

Plenty of divks are reported now on the Polymae and Chesapeake Waters. Several New York sportsmen have gone lo Havre de Grace, Md.

-The slaughter of grent numbers of deer is reported from the country around Calnis, Mc.

-Caribini have become a favorite game in Nova Scotia since the killing of moose is prohibited. A large number have been taken the past season. The flesh is not considered as entible as moose meul.

-Three sends were killed in Jamaica Bay, Long Island, during the late cold weather. One of them was shot on the ice by Alonzo Smith near the Oceanus Club House, and weighed 187 pounds.

The South Side Sportsmen's Club, of Long Island, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, John K. Hackett; Vice President, Charles Bunks; Secretary, Samuel Shaw; Trensurer, William M. Johnson; Counsel, John E. Devlin; Exceutive Committee, Samuel Shaw, F. S. Stakknecht, Joseph Allen and Wm. M. Fliess.

—A sportsmen's club has been formed at You. Mr. This State, and the following gentlemen have been elected of fleers:—President, the flon. Joseph Mastin; Vice President, Dr. Charles W. Torry; Secretary, J. H. Keeler; Treasurer, H. A. Sims; Counsel, A. J. Prime; Executive Committee, Edwin L. Thomas, Joseph Reeve and Joseph O'Brien.

Edwin L. Thomas, Joseph Reeve and Joseph O'Brien.

Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 17th.—The destruction of rabbis in this section of Berks county was unusually great this season, but the law forbidding their destruction has been enforced since the 5th of the present month. The great fall of snow, and the intense cold weather during the present Winler, here, is almost unparalleled in the history of vid Berks, and the destruction of young trees from the effects of rubbits peeling the bark, is a great drawback to nomology, many of the best trees being oftentimes entirely ruined from this source. These carnivorous quadrupeds must with no mercy from the hands of our sportsmen. That partridges are ugain nearly exterminated in this section, is a fact which causes us much displeasure. The laws should have been enforced to the number extent, in which case we doubt whether we would be in the present lamentable predictment. English sparrows are abundant in this town, and afford the citizens containal gratification and numsement. Game of all descriptions, with the exception of this herein noted, is scarce, and for genuine sport we select the deer hunting grounds of Centre county, also in this State, where our desires are usually fulfilled.

Perk Ninon. PERR NINON.

LARGE SALE OF FUR.—A resident of Adams, Jefferson countly, New York, has just sold his Full cullection of furs ha house in Leipsie, Germany, it consisting of 60,000 markents, 3,000 pounds heaver, 2,000 marten, 250 fisher—amounting to almut \$35,000. It weighed over six tons. These goods were all bought within two months by this mun and his brother, principally in Canada. Many of the goods were brought out by his traders from beyond white civilization. He has also sold to different parties in New York for home consumption other skius, such as minks, etc., in value about \$20,000 worth.

Missount St. Louis Etc. 22—Pin tail decket here

etc., in value about \$20,000 worth.

Missouri, St. Lovia, Feb. 22.—Pin tail ducks, the first to come northward, are reported in the marshes opposite the city. This morning a heavy south wind has set in, a sure sign of increasing temperature and good duck showing in a few days. Snipe shooting this Spring will be some two weeks later, but good generally, as all the snipe grounds are covered with water.

AD. PAUL.

Kansas, Delphos, Feb. 22.—Our Winter still continues very severe, and unless gronse return in the Spring we shall be sadly in need of game birds. I found them (gronse) frozen in their beds quite often, and the few that attempted to winter in this section are satily less, in consequence of cold and starvation. Along our creeks, during the Fall, covery of quait could be flushed every 100 yards, but recently in the course of a two miles stroll I found only one broad of eight, and it is very doubtful if they survive the Winter.

G. II. B.

-We printed last week the results of some very interesting experiments, and shall give others from time to time.

These practical tests are what we must rely upon for testi-Comparative merits of different guns can be judged of in this way to a very great extent. We append herewilb some results obtained here by a well known expert, in experimenting with muzzle and breech loading

We may state here that we have several very valuable fruly yours

communications awaiting publication in our issue of March

Entron Forest and Stream:

The other day t tested the comparative merits of inazzle and breech landers, using a fine to have ut even kind. The mazzle loader shot as far mut as strongly with two drachms of powder as the C. F. B. L. with four drachms of same powder—(14 oz. of shot in each case)—and placed as anny shot in the importanget. This quite disappointed me and upset my previous incloses on the subject. Some of the distances to the target were 135 yards, and the shot struck with such force as in flatten on a stone well behind the larget. Was not this a great distance for a shot gun to crypt?

stine will formly be larger.

I shot over a hard frozen field of snaw and was thereby embled to trave the distance to which the winds and wire cartildges were entried. I would recommend this mode of shooting ever snow where gracificality, as the experimentar is thereby condict to see and take notice of why becomes of the different parts of his charge as they be scattered ever the Youts.

Youts, Manaattan.

DITTMAR'S WOOD POWDER.—So much inquiry is being made as to the value of this new explusive, that a committee of four gentlemen have very kindly volunteered to make for us a series of thorough experimental tests, that make for us a series of thorough experimental tests, that the results thereof may be given to the renders of Forest and Stream. We have supplied them with a can of the powder and some brass and paper ammunition, and await their report with some impatience, but with full confidence in the qualities and desirability of the powder. One objection, we four, to its use, will be its peculiar color and approximate the property of the product of the product of the powder. pearance, which so resembles sawdust as to render its use and handling dangerous, even by the most thoughtful; while ignorum and careless people will be more likely than mot to throw a handful of it into the fire. It ought to be dyed bluck.

We append herewith some results obtained by a Washington correspondent who has kindly favored as therewith. His testimony is reliable, and therefore valuable:—
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1875.

EDITION FUNEST AND STREAM;-

I first trived different claurges, in order to see what would best said my un, (a No. 12 Scott & San breech loaden,) and found that your corres oudent, who that give his experience, cyldenily did not use a sufficient

charge.

The only drawback in the use of the Dittmar powder will be difficulty in measuring uniform charges, owing to its extreme lightness.

One charge was canyfully measured and deposited in a sancer, then covered with water and placed near a stove overalght; by which means the water was evaporated, leaving the powder of a somewhat darker ap-

penrance.

This charge was afterwards fired, and to my surprise, the result showed not perceptoble difference in its shooting quartities.

I am so well phased with the result of my experiments that I intend using the Ditimar powder exclusively in the future.

Yours, &c.,

R. tl. B.

PORT RICHMOND, February 23, 1875.

The regular shoot of the Association came off on the 22d Inst., on the farm of Mt. Win. M. Crane, when a number of matches and sweeps were decided, in which over four hundred tirds were used, and which drew together some five or six hundred people. I give hyrewith a few of the scores made;—

Respectfully,

SPRING SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.

GREENPORT, February 29, 1875.

Greenpoat, February 29, 1875.

Editoit Forest and Stream:—

Fowl shooting in Pecoule and Gardiner's Bays is good in the Falt season, but very uncertain and unsatisfactory in the Spring. These bays are now sewled up with lee, but a week or two of mild weather will reopen them. There are a few coot and old squaws here in the few patches of open water, but not sufficient to make good shooting. There are some geese and wild lowi tound Gardiner's Island and on Montank in Spring, but they do not offer much sport. As the Great Pond, near structor's, on Montank, is now open to the Inthux of tides, the grass there is destroyed, and fowl scarce at all times. I think the grass there is destroyed, and fowl scarce at all times. I think the place in Summer, say from the middle of July, would be good for bay suipe and plover shooting, and later for ducks. I wonfit recommend ginniers in Spring togo to Slinuerocok Bay, stopping at Van Squite's, or at William Foster's, where they would find the geese and broad bills, and good accommodations. If they should establish themselves at Cauce-place on that bay, they would be handy enough to the shooting is the bay, and convenient also to coot shooting in Pecoulc Bay, starting from Cauce-place, there would probably be good shooting on any moderate day for coot and old squaws and shellbacks. The bay sulpe shooting in Spring at Shinnecock Bay is sometimes good in the month of May. I have in former years found good accommodations at very reasonable rates at Josh Corwin's, Tiana, west end of Shinnecock Bay, and handy to the beach for hay snipe. But I think the sport in Barnegal Buy is better still for duck and snipe. The gunners will find good accommodations at Bill Chadwick's, and by writing to him through Point Picasant P. O., he will inform when the bay is open and the fowl on the wing. But I have stopped also at Mrs. Ortley's, which is two miles south of Chadwick's, and t think it a much better location for sport, and besides the best plotts and meadows betting to her, and her prices ar

PIGEON SHOOTING.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Entror Forest and Stream:—
In the New York Times for January 31st, 1875, there is an article entitled "A Day with Mr. Bergh," which was well written and interesting but I cannot agree to the last lines, which are as follows:—
"Between the last lines and the natural.
"First come gladistarrial wathfiltions, then buil fields and puglifstic encounters, must dog fights, then cock lights, and lastly pigeon shooting."
The writer of the above should have added, "And we do have in people so list as to tayout nitribys to slaughter vicatures who have human blood in their velns (and thursfore must be relatives) by the thousand." It would not he necessary for him to add that these "retatives of ours" we known by various names, such as "jeests," "tornwits," &c., and same-times as "to tunnibr with these mangaines."

Now, aniety, this gentlemma has no right to compare gladiatorial, buil, alog, and cuck fights with pigeon shouting. If all the wounded hirls are killed immediately (and I suppuse such is the case) there can be no harm in it I think. The writer of the above did not specify what kind of pigeon shouting he meant, but of course it was tiny shnoting, now, I will compare lifts method with others that I have seen. If is unneally and fifty are killed and winned, there is the end of it. This Fall I saw two men trapping pigeons in a buckwheat field; they had the pigeons under a large net, while they caught others with saindler ones. I fild not stop to watch them, but came back sown and found them twisting the nicks of the birds and putting them. In bugs and throwing the large in a wagan. I could see immbers fluttering on the ground, and could see and hear others moving and intering feoble cries in the bags in the dead by the time they get to Bultimore," said the would

I have been to pigeon roosts where all high! I could hear the wounded birds infiltering and unking most piteons noises, and where I rould not walk three steps without either stepping on a wounded hird or else hear them slowly and patnfully get out of my way. Let the render who has never been to a roost read Fenimere Cooper's "Chulu bearer," or "Pionevre," until one gets sick at heart at such cruetty; but it is necless to falls to the syones of near and boys who go to these slaughters. I know two men who killed 220 birds in one might, and the next day went over the same ground and found 87 more, most of whom were wounded and still alive.

the same ground and found 87 more, most of whom were wounded and still alive.

Which is the worst of these? Surely trap shooling is the height of humanity compared with the others. It is certainly more landable for spintsmen to wish to kill their ginus sclentifically, than to by like a granter whom a friend of infine advised twishoot whain shot when he wanted to hit anything. I heard a man say a short time ago that he once saw eighteen quair under alog and klited all at one shot before they could scatter. No sportsman would do that, for it is not only cruel but its wot sportsmanlike, but the same man who would not do this would shout it trap pigeons. If the wounded birds are not kitled at once, then it can be suid to by a cruelty. Still, as Pope says:

"Tie with our judgments us our watches, note
Go just wilke, but each believes his own."

Alleghany.

ALAEOHANY

LOADING GUNS.

RUSSELVILLE, Ky., Frutuary 8, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM !-

Russelville, Ky., February 8, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

t notive in your issue of Junnary 25th on article relative to loading gans, which covers part, but not: if of the ground. Your correspondent "Royal," in laying so much stress upon the government of charges by the weight of the gau, has lost sight of a minh more important considerable, viz: the ealibre. While the recoil of a six and a half pound gan, 10 bore, is impleasant, when charged with four drachms of powder, it is much more so when the same charge is fixed from a gan of like weight with upone. The smaller the lore of the gan the less the charge of both nowder and shot required, is a general rule, and all owners of gans should keep libs in mind. Of course light gans will not stand as heavy charging as heavier ones; yet "Royal" will find that one number in the bore will more than make up the difference of one pound in the weight. "Rin al" is certainly correct when he says that overcharging is a foe to sleady shooting. I remember very distinctly my first day's shooting this season, as an illustration of this. I had bought a new gan, and the idealer from whom t got it bear me some shells ready loaded (I uses the paper shell) with It, ult of which were overcharged. I i xamined the contexts of one before going out, and thought them too heavily hinded, but with the addition of a few which I charged myself in my belt, I started out. Never will I forget that day's shooting and its effects. After exmansing the stock of shells which it had loaded myself, with pretty fair success as to game, I began on the others. Then came my experience as to overcharging, with a vengence. Two qualis ont of three which rose before meduling the entire day were splendidly missed, and my shoulder besten black and bine by the excessive recoil of my gan. I we a 12 hirry, seven and a halt pound gan, and charge it for quali or sulpe with 31 threadms of powder and 1 ounce of shot. Were I shooting ducks I shooting ducks I

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

This matter of regulating Summer woodcock shooling is somewhat complicated by the fact that in several of the Western States there is no Full shooting whatever, and unless the sportsman shoots in Summer he cannot shoot at The subjoined letter bears upon this subject:-

all. The subjoined letter bears upon this singlet;—

Hannial, Mo., February 3, 1875.

Editor Fonest and Stream!—

To abolish Summer woodcock shooting may be necessary to save the birds from extinction in the Eastern States; but in many places in Missouri and other Western States, to provent Summer shooting would prevent it allogether, as the birds migrate from their breeding grounds, and excepting now and then a bird, do not return in the Fall. Along the Missleshppl bottom the birds milse in considerable minsels, and but lew are killed in the Fall; and while the pursuit of thom in the Summer requires considerable tortitude to brave the minsquitoes and extreme hout, it seems to be a kind of connecting link between the sensons for shooting. I believe that the close season for grouse in Himols, Missouri and Kainsas, ought to be extended to the 20th of 30th of Angaet, and for quali until the 15th of October. The open season should be extended in thin its to February 1st, and Kawas laws should close at that time. I trust that this matter will receive earnest attention at the next meeting of the National Association. My reasons for extending the close seasons are—first, that now there are many less than half-grown coveys when the season opens and they are very easily taken. 2d—that there are, especially in Kansas, thousands of grouse kitled that are spoiled by the bot weather, and are of no benefit to any one. Such killing is just as necless slaughter as the killing of buffalo and leaving them to the crows and coyotes. In the efforts minde to save birds killed in the hot weather, many are sold that are not fit for she table. I know that many partles go to Kansas and shinghre birds by the handreds that, with the exception of what five they may use, are thrown away. I think if was stated that twenty-four tons of guine were ordered thrown into the river at one time last Full by the St. Louls Board of Health. The sportsmen mist take hold of this matter at once, and in earnest, or their occupation, the Othello's, will be

PAPER AND BRASS SHELLS

PAPER AND BRASS SHELLS.

Nawark, N. J., February, 1875.

In your estimable paper a few weeks since an article quipeared, in which the writer sold "harse shelt are a nulcance to load." I must offer with him were yet metrally on this point, as it werinkling in the least, as hell women than a paper one, and when the last I ran load a lirase shell women than a paper one, and when the state I ran load a lirase shell are provided to your review of the part of the provided of the part of

SHELLS.

SHREWSBURY, Fehrmiry 23, 1875.

Surewsbury, Fehrmry 23, 1875.

I have been much interested in reading the caudid and able commanication from your correspondent "Herbert," upon shells and gaus, and am particularly struck with this experience in regard to the expansion of a paper shell from moisture, rendering his gain useless for the time. The finbility to such accidents may not be great, but the possibility exists, and the risk of inving the present form of paper shells rendered worthless, from becoming wet from the many withings sportsmen are liable to, I think is sufficient to justify the demand that they should be made waterproof, and I trust this desimble feature will receive the attention of parties sugazed in their manufacture. I can indorse "Herbert's" remarks in regard to the opportunity for improvement in the immunfacture of the Sturlevanf bruss shell, which I think, as now maile, is far from whaf if should be.

what it should be.

The German Sunoting Club of Savannah,—This association was regularly chartered about three years since, and has some two humbred and fifty members. Persons from any mation may become members if their characters are good. This ride is strictly caforced. Four months since, a stock company, composed of nearly fifty members of the society, purchased the Greenwich Park, adjacent to the beautiful Bonuveature Cemetery, about four miles from Savannah, and situated upon St. Augustine Creek, which flows from the Savannah River. These grounds can be reached by steamers, taking the inland route to the coast towns of Georgia, and North Eastern Florida, also by a shell road from the city. The property contains seventy acres of low land and thirty one acres of high ground, sheded by live oaks, magnolias, cedars, and pines. Since the 18th of March, 1874, Mr. John H. Kelwig has land charge of the park, and under his superintendence the new haildings have been creeted, grounds laid oul, &c. The buildings now completed are a dauce hall, 60x120 feet, inside, with eighteen feet posts, with piazzas ten feet wide. A shooting gallery and shooting house 24x100 feet, with largets six hundred feet from the building. The "spreath eag'e target" is sevenly five feet above the ground, is curved out of wood; is four and a half feet high, with six feet spread of wings. The man who shoots away the last piece

of this womlen eagle is the "King" for the year. The keeper's lodge, 40x40 feet, with ampde plazzas, and pretty gardens surrounding it, forms a pleasing jieture among the moss festioned live oaks which are the glary of the park. Besides bath house, but room building, and a fine templa alley, there are stables, horse sheds and a small village of our-huidlings upon the graunds. The Germans and their American friends gather in this pretty jurk upon the milde hinff at the river with their wives and children to celebrate fested days, and to interchange the pleasant sacial courtesies of life away from the missgand dust of their city streets. The "Shooting Festivals" are on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of April of this year, and again in July, tharing mum day and night. The Eagle Shooting King gives a half on the last night of the April festival, which is the grand event of the season.

hast might of the April (1987),
this season.

The grounds are open for gie nies and similar gatherings during the Summer season. A ruitrond from the city will soon be completed, which will bring passengers near to the shooting park. We hope to be able to again visit Savananh, and during the "Shooting Festivals" of April mext, when we may be adde to describe to your renders, the many and curious sports of those days.

B.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Grouper. Rockilsh

supplies waters, Trunt (block bass). Drum then species). Kinglish.

FISH IN MARKET.-Fish continue very scarer, and if it were not for the improved facilities for refrigerating and transporting them from distant points, there would be a tish famine this week in New York. There can be seen now in Fulton Market, at Blackford's, shad from the St. John's River, Florida, shad from the Ogeochee River, and shad from Neuse River, N. C., some of them weighing five pounds each; red sumper from Fernandina, Florida, 20 cents; grouper from the same place, 20 cents; sea bass from Charleston, 20 cents; blackfish from Rhode Island, 15 cents; Long Island smells, (the most delicious of any of the were not for the improved facilities for refrigerating and Long Island smells, (the most delicious of any of the various kinds.) are commencing to come in in small quantities at 25 cents; shad sell for 50 cents to \$1.50 cach, necording to size and quality; halibut 20 cents; cod and haddock very scarce a; 12 cents; turbut from Newfoundland, 20 cents; salmon trout from north of Canada, 20 land, 20 cents; salmon front from north of Canaca, 20 cents; pickerel from Lake Ontario, 20 cents; bass from New Jersey coast 25 cents; lobslers, none in market, as the ice has carried away all the pots, and it will be some Hune before the dishermen can replace them; Spanish maskerel 50 cents; fresh mackerel 20 cents; flounders 15 cents frozen salmon 45 cents; California salmon brought across the continent by Mr. A. Booth, of Chicago, the same gentleman who brought over the first that ever came to this market, is now being received. Mr. Booth deserves much credit for his enterprise in this direction,

-Our Massachusetts friends report smelt fishing as con timing good, and smelts as running large in size. One gentleman caught in Weymouth River through the ice, with hook and line, (scining or netting is not allowed in Mass.) thirty-one, which together weighed nine pounds. One pair caught together at the same haul weighed eight ounces each.

Herring are very plenty at Perry and Eastport, Me., and many men are employed catching them and selling them on board vessels there localing with them. It is estimated that about \$75,000 will be paid for herring this Winter in Eastport and vicinity. A good business in herring is also being done at St. Andrews, the buy being full of herring.

of herring.

—Quite a quantity of frozen boilog were found on the south shore at Little Compton, R. I., a few days since. They were in excellent condition for the table, and were highly prized by the fortunate finders. It is supposed that they came into shoal water in search of food, and were chilled by the unusually severe cold. Nothing like it has occurred in that neighborhood since the cold Winter of 1857, when immense quantities of tadog and other bottom lish met a similar fate and drifted on share in such quantities as to be secured by the cartload for manure, and the keeper of the lightboat at the Hea and Chickens reported the sea as being literally covered with them. It was said that for two or three years thereafter there was an unusual searcity of bottom tish.

FISHING AT PRESQUE ISLE.

Emz, Pa., February 15, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Our harbor affords glorious fishing in Summer, Presque Ish, which forms it, being full of littly takes or punds, in which the fish spawn. Maskinonge, pike, black hass, &c., abound, it heing a common occurrence for a skillful fishermum to take furty or fifty bass. Our greatest annoyance is the poachers, who seine the pombs in Presque isle, tapluring greal numbers of maskinonge, from a fnot to eighteen inclusting. The bay is now covered with ice, and immense numbers of perch and herring sie caught through holes of in it. Last week, a party fishing through the ice caught twenty-five or thirty black hass—an unhead of thing here up to this time. In May and June, a fish cailed blue pickerel are caught in thousands with hand iliues from a boat anchored over what are called the Banks. They run from afteen to itsenty inches in length, and are very greedy, taking the bait almost as soon as if strikes tha water. The pound net fishermen have been working here two seasons, last season thirteen pounds heing set within four miles of the iown. They do an immense husiness, but are ruining our fishing, I fear.

Presque isle is seven miles long, and varies in width from one hundred yards to two miles, is filled with ponde from one-elighth to one-half mile long, and is heavily timbered, there being a heavy fine for cutting down timber or bushes. The U. S. Government have control over if and grand the timber carchilly. The only buildings on the island are the light-houses. The poods are filled with lihea, wild rice, &c., and there are large cranberry marshys, on which graw all the other berries which attractgame. If the pot hunters and gill not fisherone could be kept away, we would have one of the finest sporting grounds in the contry. In the Spring and Fail ducks are plenty, and salpe, plover, rabbits, &c. are in shundance. It would make a fine preserve for a genfleman's club.

THE ENGLISH GRAYLING

New Yorks, Felt, 1855.

Entron Funest and Strikan:—

I wish to draw the altentian of my brother experts to the habits of the grayling. I find, on permission your vulnable paper, there is a alterably of opinion respecting this fish.

In my early alays, say some two or to clve years ago, I have caught a greaf number of them, ranging from three to eight points earth, in the River Wye, England. Observe that this river abnorms with salmon and tront. I have seen from theeding on their younger brethren, but they exchew the graving. Whether it is the grayling's big showed in that among the front, or whether his flavor is unpleasant to them, f cannot say, but each is the fact, as f have frequently observed.

From the comformation of the month of the grayling, t presente he does not prey upon fish. I never succeeded in taking one with namon, live, done or attificial, may yet with sulmon spawn, worms or gentifies. I have only taken them with a very flus leader, and the smallest steel fly, natural or artificial, (fibratise a the fly red or point). They are a very sky fish, milke the front, which will dosh af the fly the moment it strikes the water. The grayling will gently suck fite ball under the water, family making a ripple on the surface. Yet they are a very game the when headed, upon to salmon or front in their play, and not giving in without a stringtle.

I am artisfied if any gentleman where to purpagate grayling, fint by abserving the following means strictly, they can do so with each. Select a good clove, gravelity bottom, free from and my producinely swift ear rent, as pure in water supply as it emanates from the sping. Then will get along in with any row multimer them the pring. Then will grant against tamerbes, at any organization that pollute the water. This serving flore conditions you have your grayling and front in by same stream, and the trune in the lighter flavor from the pring. The water.

I have seen on hong island manatern streams streams and contributes that pollute the water.

water.

I have seen on Long teland muncrons streams that matter has made for the grayling, where I not certain he would do well and thrive hea goodly size.

II. Pineason

We have received from Capt. J. M. Coventry, of Nonwe have received from taght at at. Covening, for Non-velle, Canada, specimens of a dozen different kinds of flies, such as are used especially for grayling in England. They are: the Idac dam, larra's ear, yellow hare's ear, silver dam, red tag, furnace red tag, yellow spinner, yellow thin, grey spider, red spinner, quill grat, and yellow upright. They are very disclusive, smaller, thus, the graphest from these spater, rea spinner, intriguet, and years alregat. They are very diminutive, smaller than the smallest trantities used by most American anglers, and are dressed in the most exquisite unnuer. We have observed that English anglers almost invariably use very small flies in angling for trout. For saluon, on the contrary, very large flies are required in some streams. In England the grayling countries into season in September, and is best in mid Winter, if the water can only be funtal in gual nugling ariler. This blacker on the back the lighter the senson of the fish. The largest fish are taken by sluking and drawing with the urtificial grasshapper, which is under by simply winding green worsled round a piece of lend with a brank in rentro and putting two pieces of split straw on the slite fastemal with yellow silk. It is a very killing method.

Fishino Matteus—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending February 25th, was seventeen, eight from the Banks, seven from Georges and two from New Brinswick. The total amount of hatibut brought in was 220,000 pounds; codfish, 375,000 pounds. Hatibut have been said from \$8 to \$11 per cwt. for hest quality. Most of the fures have come out in rather poor condition in consequence of the long homeward passage. Georges cod, round, are seiling for \$2 per cwt.

Schooner Juliu S. Pressian. Cant. Greenler, which well

Schooner Juliu S. Pression, Capit Greenleaf, which mrt veil from the Grand Bimts on Thursday first, weighed off 59,500 pounds of Indibut, and stocked \$1,975.56—the largest fare and stock of the senson thus far.—Crow shared \$136.14

The Georges fleet which sailed in the early part of this month, are coming along with good fares. Schmaner Markot Grines, Capt. Davis, arrived in Tuesday with 90,000 pounds of cod, having been absent but nine days. A large partion of her fore were said to frish lish dealers, for immediate consumption, at \$2.62 per cwt. The acrival of the new eatch is quite thurly, as the old stock of through are all disposed of, and there are but few Bank remaining in first hands.

The crew of the lishing steamer Bella, and Justic, and

The crew of the fishing stranger Bells and Hattle, numbering thirteen men, divided, at Portsmonth, over \$1,000 as the result of one they's fishing asst week.

The ice blackade is fast being broken an since the mild weather set in. Some farty sail wern got out on Manday and Tuesday, and others will some be on their way. The fog is rotting the ice in the inner harbor, and all that is now needed is a martheaster to take it out to sea.—Caps Ann Advertiser, Feb. 26.

Rational Pastimes.

The fifth annual convention of the Professional Base Ball Association was held at the Athletic club rooms, Philiadelphia, on Munday, March 1st. The respectability of the delegates, and the good feeling which prevailed, reflected credit on that class of the frateroity. The best part of the day was occupied by the session of the Indicinry committee, which, by the way, should have been held a month earlier at least. The cases need on were those la relation to the expulsion of Radeliffe, Stearns, and Bayd from their respective clubs, and the highlity of the contracts signed by Miller, Force, and McMullia. They decided that as Radeliffe's case, not having heen brought before the committee, he should be reinstated, and they also reinstated Stearns, while Boyd, whose position was the least censurable, was left out in the cold. In the case of the contracts, they sent Force back to Chicago, and Mullin to New Haven, and did not touck McMullia, as no chim was made to the latter's services by the Athletics. To the credit of the Hartford club, they released Miller from his contract, and permitted him to play in St. Louis, thereby restoring the entente conflude between the two clubs. At the convention at night the clubs represented by delegates were as follows:—Athletic, Charles Spering; Atlantic, B. Van Delft; Buston, H. Wüght; Chicago, W. Hulbert; Centenoial, E. H. Haylaurs; Hartford, M. Bulkley; Mutual, A. V. Davidson; New Haven, W. S. Arnold; Philadelplaa, G. Conconnon; Reil Stockings, A. Blong; St. Louis, C. O. Bislop; Washington, A. F. Childe; Western, W. O. Trimble.

The officers elected and the committees appointed

were as follows:—President, Mr. Spering; Vice President, Mr. Bishop; Sceretary, Mr. Childs; Treasurer, Mr. Wright, Judiciary Committee—Messrs. Hayhurst, Trimble, Cancannon, Van Delft, and Bulkley. Championship—Messrs. Davidson, Wright, and Bulkley. Rules—Messrs. Wright, Arnold, and Ifhirlburt. The entry fee was reduced to \$10, and the Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Western, and Centennial clubs paid their fees on the spot. No championship match can count unless the cluh playing has paid the entry fees.

The changes in the rules are but few, and the most important are those throwing the home base and striker's position back so as to leave the home base and striker's position back so as to leave the home base on foul ground. Wides were done away with, balls being called in the order of every third ball; all balls not delivered over the home base, and for the striker, to be regarded as unfair, and every third such ball to be called. The delivery of the ball to the bat is to be by a swing of the arm, made so that it shall swing nearly perpendicular at—not "10," as a typographical error liad it—the body, the hand swinging forward, not to be raised higher than the hip. This does away with every delivery, save that of the legal underhand throw, such as that of MeBride, Spulding, Cummings, Matthews, and the other regular pitchers. The sile underhand throw was made with the hand above the hip. Two foul strikes put a player out now instead of three. Some other amendments were made in the wording of the rules, but not changing the meaning. The convention adjourned in meet in New Hayen at three P. M. on the first Wednesday in March, 1876. After the adjournment the delegates were entertained at the Continental Hotel by the Athletic club. Harry Wright was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Amateur Association, at their convention, so as to insure the preparation of one code of playing rules as near as possible.

The amateur convention in December adjourned to meet March 17th. As that is St. Patrick's Day, the

Chudwick's book, published by DcWitt.

The Walking Match.—E. P. Weston and Prof. Judi started at 12.12 A. M. on Monilay morning on their walk of five hundred miles. Whether the distance is accomplished or not, this match will settle the reputations of both men as walkers. Although the different uthletic clubs have declined to take official cognizance of the match, a sufficient number of members have volunteered from each to permit of a coutinned watch being kepl night ami day. Weston failed in his attempt to walk 115 miles on the first day for the extra \$1,000 offered by Mr. Baruum, but walked 100 miles in 22 hours, 40 minutes and 22 seconds, actual walking time, and had completed 108 miles at the end of the first 24 hours. Judd retired after having walked 85 miles, which distance he proposes to make his average throughout tha six days.

—More amaleur clubs will onter the assens in 1977 the

-More amaleur clubs will enter the arena in 1875 thau er before known, and a brilliant season is fully an-

—Enclosed ball grounds will be numerous in 1875. The Cregar club, of Camden, and the Gloucester, N. f., city club have bought a lot in Gloucester 400 feet square for base hall purposes. They propose to enclose it, and fit it up with seats and good accommodations. It is a stock affair. This is professional business, remember.

The Colleges.

Vale College, New Haven, February 20, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stieal's—
All college is excited over our recent ill luck. By a decree of the Faculity three of our prominent boating men have been suspended for one year. Shortly after this, news came of Fred Wood's injury while consting. Wood has rowed in two university races, and is accounted an excellent careman. It is but too pinin now that he will be unable to occupy his place in the Yale crew for 1875. But the faite of the enspended men bus here better than we could have hoped for. They are to be allowed to remain in town, and will practice and row with the crew as usual. Although these mishaps did cast a damper upon our ardor, still we will be fully prepared to do and dare at the next regatta which is to be bold at Saratoga. We hope for success this time.

One of our hell men has also been suspended, but he has also been granted leave to remain bereahouts, and will play with us in the coming season. In this department we will work hard to keep the supremacy. The nine is not yet selected—that is, definitely. When it is announced you shall hear of it. In this connection I was surprised to see in your letter from flarvard that she (flarvard) had decided not to go to Saratoga this year, and that the games with Yale and Princeton would be played "two there, one here, one at Princeton, and two on neutral ground." This statement is surely premature, as Yale has agreed to nothing like it. We desire to play at Saratoga, the same as last year, and we will adhere to our intention. Why Harvard, so willing last year to go to Saratoga, should wish to force this change, we cannot see. Perhaps her ainc is not as strong as it night be; but this is a mere conjecture. We cannot see why this hunovation should be made, as it is eminently fitting and proper that the colleges prominent in base ball should exhibit their prowess and mettle along with the boating and athetic sports. Our position is taken, and we mean to live up to it untit some good reason is put forth to recommend

Pigeon Snow.—The National Columbian Society have held their second annual exhibition during the past week. 500 birds were on exhibition, including many from Eng land, Scotland, and Germany. Several specimens of pouters, carriers, tumblers, barbs, and Antwerps were pronounced by fanclers to be unusually fine. \$250 was offered and refused for one pair of pouters.

Nachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Dale.	Boston,	New York.	Charleston.	
Mar. 4 Mar. 5 Mar. 6 Mar. 7 Mar. 7 Mar. 8 Mar. 9	H. N. 9 22 10 12 11 5 11 45 morn. 0 26	R. M. 6 8 7 2 7 47 8 25 9 13 9 56	7 5 7 15 8 26 9 10	
Mar. 10	1 10	*6 36	9 55	

-From the election of Mr. E. Boucher as a member of the New York Yacht Club, it is surmised that it is his intention to visit our waters during the coming season with his cutter yacht the Fiona. The alvent of this craft will be an epoch in our yachting annals, as heing the first visit of one of her class and rig; and some curiosity will be excited to see the stranger. While ranking in class with our larger sloops the Fiona differs from them essentially, both in model and rig. The larger deep and research our larger sloops the Flona differs from them essentially, both in model and rig. The large, deep, and narrow craft, weighted down with ballast, is still in vogue among our English cousins, and in their eyes a centre-board is an abomination. We predict, however, that this visit, if made, and the information gained thereby, will have much influence in effecting some radical changes. We have not influence in effecting some radical changes. We have not yet taught our cousins all we know, and the America's flat board-like suils which they copied so readily, may soon be followed by the introduction of the despised centre-board. There is this to be said, however, that on the other side of the water a greater portion of the yachting is deep water sailing, where the question of departs in a few sailing. sailing, where the question of draught is not of so much importance as with us; still, for small craft the centre-board is invaluable. It renders the question of "stays" one of almost certainty, and for our unrivalled "cat" rig, enables one man to handle a boat, where two or three would otherwise be necessary.

Perhaps the most striking difference in rig between the English entters and our sloop yachts is in the arrangement of the head sails. These usually consist of a stay sail, jib and flying jib, with the usual varieties of "balloons" and "spinnakers," with as much out board gear as is carried by a schooner. With all this weight forward, their narrow beam und cargo of hallast, they are, as a rule very wet in a sea way. The Faun o' Fuirlie (i o Fiona) is a fair specimeu of this class, a deep craft with heavy displacement. Her performances in English waters have been equal to the best of their yachts, but over our courses we fancy none of our first class sloops would have much to fear from her. The Fiona's extreme length is 75 fect, ber beam on deck The Fiona's extreme length is 75 fect, ber beam on deck 15 feet 10 inches. The Gracic of the New York Yacht Club is 71 feet in length with 20 feet 6 inches beam; the Vision 66 feet, 8 inches, by 20 feet beam. These measurements show the disparity in the matter of beam belween the vessels of the two countries. In smooth water our yachts, particularly before the wind, would probably walk away from their deeply loaded antagonist, but "outside," in a seaway, the "hold" of the deeper vessel would probably tell to her advantage. Should the Fiona contest for like Queen's Cup, the present interpretation of the deed of gift would make it necessary for one vessel of her own class to meet her, and the honor would probably devolve on one of the sloops above named, or on the Vindex, also a keel vessel, and one, as regards beam, more nearly approx. keel vessel, and one, as regards beam, more nearly approximaling the English model.

The Yawl is a nondescript rig, in point of fact a sloop, with a "jigger," or small mast in the stern, the sail on which is of service in going to windward, but adds nothing to the beauty of the vessel.

Our steam yacht fleet is increasing numerically as well as in the size and beauty of the vessels. The finest specimen was taken from the fleet when the government purchased Mr. Smith's America. Mr. Jacob Lorillard is now building one at Leuox's ship yard, South Brooklyu, of 104 feet in length, beam, 13 feet 8; inches; at plank-shear, 15 feet 8; inches; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft of water, 4 feet 8 inches. She is to have a double compound engine, dimensions. sions not given; the cranks of this engine are not at right angles, but in line with each other; the boiler has water tubes and large heating surface. The screw is four-bladed, 4 feet 8 inches diameter by 9 feet pitch. Her speed is expected to be at least eighteen or twenty miles per hour.

-THE YACHT AMERICA.-In our last weeks' issue we should have stated that Col. Jonas H. French is half owner of the yacbt America with General B. F. Butler. The America is now hauled up at Newburyport, Mass., and her owners contemplate some important alterations and improvements on her to be finished before the yactting

Yachts' Running Gear.—All the running gear of a yacht should be composed of three sizes only of cordage, as it can then be all utilised, and as the blocks will also be of only three sizes, the halliards, sheets, etc., will be certain to render easily. Four stranded rope is the best, as it is neater to the eye, renders better through the blocks, and is pleasanter to handle than ordinary three strand rope is. Always keep the end neatly whipped.

To Whiten Decks.—Dilute murialic acid with four times its bulk of water and wash the deck with the solution. Swill well afterwards with clean water.

-The St. Augustine (Florida) Yacht Club is under axcellent headway and management, with an increased list of members, which now numbers seventy-two. We give the

names of the officers of the club:—Commodore, J. S. Ho. mans; Vice Commodore, D. Edgar; Secretary, R. F. Armstrong; Treasurer, O. Bronson, Jr.; Measurer, C. F. Crary; House Committee, S. S. Mortou, C. H. Royce, A. J. La Farge, Regatta Committee, S. E. Morse, A. J. La Farge, C. F. Crary, R. H. Bartou; Judges, J. S. Homans, E. Harvey; Starter, T. R. Glover; Time Keeper, L. R. Edgar, Several very attractive regattus took place during the month of February. The Grand Regattu Day was February 25th.

—Vice Commodore John Jeffries, Jr., of the Eastern Yacht Club, has advertised his schooner yacht Ifulcyon for sale. She is centre board, 121 tons o. in., 84 feet over all and 23 feet 10 inches beam, and is well fluished in every respect, fore and aft. She is a buat any yachtman would be proud of, and has a good record, having taken prizes in every race in which she has entered since 1872.

be proud of, and has a good record, having taken prizes in every race in which she has entered since 1872.

—The Brooklyn Yacht Club held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening last at the club rooms, Court and Moutague streets, President P. W. Ostrander in the chair. The new constitution and by-laws were read and adopted. Under the latter the stated meetings of the club are to be held on the second Wednesday of the month, instead of the last Wednesday, as heretofore.

The club appointed Saturday, June 19, as the day on which the annual regatta will be sailed.

President Ostrander presented the prizes won last year during the June regatta and the club craise. The fortunate gentlemen who received these emblems of victory are as follows:—

Olub Prizes, June Regatta.—Schooner Tidal Wave, William Voorhis, large silver goblet; sloops Undine, Brasher and Fowler, Iwo silver goblets; Schemer, Charles H. Hall, six silver egg eups and spoons; William T. Lee, Charles A. Cheever, large silver goblet.

Flag Officers' Prizes, June Regatta.—Schooner Tidal Wave, large size bronze card receiver; sloops Undine, holometric burometer; Schemer, pitcher and cups.

Union Prizes, June Regatta.—Schooner Comet, William T. Lee, large silver pitcher and cups.

Union Prizes, June Regatta.—Schooner Comet, William II. Langley, clock and barometer combined; sloop T. B. Asten, John R. Platt, marine clock; Kaiser, John B. Norris, large music box; Brooklyn, Ira Smith, Iady's gold watch.

Commodores' Prizes.—Schooner Comet, two silver goblets;

Commodores' Prizes.—Schooner Comet, two silver goblets; sloop Qui Vive, Thomas Clapham, Indometric barometer. These were won in the race from Newport to Vineyard Haven, sailed June 29th.

Haven, sailed June 29th.

—The first yaeht race of the season took place at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 6th instant, under the anspices of the Yacht Cluh, between the Seminole, Cricket and Enchantress—three of the largest boats in the bay.

ICE YACHTING.—The yachtsmen of Boston had glorious sport on the ice last week. Dorchester Bay was frozen into one solid smooth sheet of ice. Some ninc or ten boats entered in the regatta, and started from off Commercial Point, Dorchester, with a standing send off. The Nonpareil sailed the course of over five miles (nautical) in six minutes and fifty seconds. This time is almost unprecedented. She carried four men for a crew, namely: Mr. George Bradford, Mr. Samuel Fitzgerald, John F. P. Robie and Earnest Slinsky, besides the skipper.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES BOAT RACE.—The training for this great event in the rowing world is now fairly under way, and the final selection for both crews have been as follows:—

J. MeD. Courtney, Pembroke, bow; 2. A. P. Marriott, Brasenose; Sinclair, Oriel; 4. J. M. Boustead, University; 5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's; 6. A. M. Mitchinson, Pembroke; 7. J. E. Moss, Brasenose; J. P. Way, Brasenose, stroke; A. H. Hall, Oriel, coxswain.

CAMBRIDGE.

J. E. Peabody, First Trinity, bow; 2. A. S. Charlesworth, Third Trinity; 3. A. E. Phillips, Jesus; 4. W. G. Michell, First Trinity; 5. G. C. Dicker, First Trinity; 6. J. A. Aylmer, First Trinity; 7. S. A. Doualdson, Third Trinity; H. E. Rhodes, Jesus, stroke; G. A. Davis, Clare,

-Mr. Bishop writes us from Savannah under date of

Feb. 24th, as follows:—
"I leave St. Anguetine Creek to-day for Fernandina and the St. Mary's River. The sun was not seen here for twenty days during January, and we have rain two or three times a week, which makes it unpleasant to row among the marshes where but few good camping spots can be found. I am yours as ever.

N. H. B.

Aew Bublications. MAGAZINES.

The Popular Science Monthly for March is received, and contains much that is interesting to the general reader, as well as the student. Mr. Fitzgerald has an entertaining illustrated paper on the "Habits and Color Changes of the Chameteons," and Mrs. Sarah Hackett Stovenson, in her "Lessons in Biology for Young Beginners," dissects the lobster, and serves him with a scientific mayonaise.

The Sunny South is a new weekly journal devoted to literature, recently established at Atlanta, Ga. From the eoveral numbers we have received we should say, that in typography and generat appearance it is nexceited among papers of its class, and its original contents—white comprise the targer portion—do credit to the literary talent of the South. Each number contains two or three engravings, which are executed and printed in first-rate style, and we are confident that the Sunny South only needs to be known to our people to find a large circulation through the North. J. H. Seals, Publisher. \$3 a year.

Scribner's Monthly and the St. Nicholas, from the same publishers, are both at hand for the month of March. In the former the interesting illustrated sketch, "The Canons of the Colorado," is continued, and the St. Nicholas is full of entertainment for the little oves. The publication of easy French stories in the vernacular is a good feature.

Le Moniteur De L'Elevage is a magazine devoted to sub-jects connected with the horse, and has for its aim the improvement of the animal. Its table of contents comprise articles on this rope, and its enggesions as to the best mode of improvement by judicions crossing of strains of blood, are worthy of attention.

We have received Prof. S. B. Buckley's First Annual Report of the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Texas. It is a thorough compendum of the geological and agricultural resources of the State, and of great value to those who contemplate a removal to its con-

PREVENTING WATER PIPES FROM BURSTINO.—The following plan for prevention of
the bursting of water pipes during frosty
weather hus been invented in England. It
is well known that when water freezes it
expands, and that the farce is so charmous
that no pipe can resist it. This invention is
intended to give the water a chance to expund without bursting the pipe. It attempts this by securing in the inside of the
metal pipe a space equal to the difference
of volume between water and ice, so that
when the water freezes it occupies the space
reserved for it, instead of exerting its force
on the pipe and bursting it. This is practically earried out by passing through the
water pipe a small India rubber tube, specially made for the purpose, and of such a
diameter that the space inside it is a little
more than equal to the increase in volume
of the ice. The India rubher tube is always
kept full of air, so that when the water
freezes it finds the necessary space for expansion, for by compressing the air tube it
displaces the air and takes its place. When
the ice mells the tube again expands, beromes filled with air, and is ready for an
other frost, and so on for any number of
times without requiring attention.

BIG INVENTION.

BIG INVENTION.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean for one entire sheet of bank nole paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and rarmished fur the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world, for 30 cents, or invarnished for 25 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys 10 1875, with a million places on it, such as fowing, cities, villages, mountains, takes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send Socents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sen Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25 124, and 61 lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFi6 is also packed in t and 4 lb. canisters. Burne strong and maist. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brand for ordinity sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard Rifle poinder of the country.

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This Bait has been thoroughly tested for Salmon Trout, Pickerel, Muscalonge & Ba

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In the undermentioned Salmon Rivers will be Leaved for a term of FIVE YEARS. Competition above upset prices named. LESSEES to maintain guardianelilp at private cost. Applications will be received in

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River Trinity (near Polat des Mouls).
River SI, Margaret (en bas).
River Trout (near Molsie).
River Mistasshil (near tiodboul).
River Breesle, do River Mistaschil (neur Godoon)...
River Bresseie, do
River Mulbaie (near Perce).....
River Grand Pabos, do
River Little Pabos, do
River Toblque (Neur Brunswick)
River Nashwaak. do
River N.W. Miramichi, do
River Jupiter (Amilcostil shind)...
River Salmon, do

By order of the Hon, the Minister of Marine and

Address,

W. F. WHITCHER, Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

SALMON ANGLING

Gentlemen wishing to figh for Salmon in the splendid river Romaine during the season of 1875, will be pleased to apply for information to J. W. C., care of Editor Forest and Stream. The Salmon are the lar-gest in the Dominion and run to over the pounds weight. Feb !1

For Sale.

THREE PUPS, TWO MONTHS OLD.

Cross between a Reiricver and Spaniel, which
cross for Ducking cannot be beat. Will sell them for
\$25 each, or exchange for Setter pups, or well broken
Setter dog. I own the falber and mother, and would
not sell them for \$200. Address J. HICKS,
mar4 99 Washington St., Room 5, Boston Mass,

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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Route No. 513-Via Washington, Richmond, Chirlotte, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 513-Via Washington, Richmond, Chirlotte, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.

Route No. 515-Via Washington, Richmond, Chirlotte, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.

Route No. 515-Via Washington, Lynchlurg, Chirlotte, Atlanta, Machanamah.

Route No. 518-Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Atlanta, Machan and Jesup.

Route No. 518-Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Yemassee and Savannah.

Route No. 518-Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 548-Via Balilmore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 548-Via Balilmore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 548-Via Ralifunner, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 549-Via Ralifunner, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.

Route No. 549-Via Balilmore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.

Route No. 549-Via Balilmore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.

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Timorius 164-75

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Relizabeth. \$9.00 Williamspart. \$9.17

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Excursion No. 525—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 513, 310 additional.
Excursion No. 532—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 511, 310 additional.
Excursion No. 533—Going by Route 514, returning by Route 511, 310 additional.
Excursion No. 539—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 514, 310 additional.
Excursion No. 539—Going by Route 512, returning by Route 514, 310 additional.
Excursion No. 539—Going by Route 512, 537—Going by Route 512, 337—Going by Route 512.

olng by Route 513, returning

by Route 315, Yell additional.

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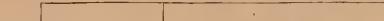
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

Votame 4, Number 5, 17 Chatham 81. (CityHall|Sqr.)

THE FISHER MAID,

BY MIS. EUNICE B. LABBERTON.

THE wind was cain, the tide was low,
The sails all flapping hung,
And crabs came eldling o'er the sand,
The tangled kelp among.
With maked feet a fisher maid,
Fog-browned as jotly tar,
Sped joyfulty to clutch the craft
Aground upon the bar.

The waves in wrinkles crept along,
Like time to childhood's view,
When days are weeks and weeks are months
And pleasures ever new.
With lengthened fingers on they came,
Grasping the murky shore,
Wille peril to the fisher mild
Was all the song they bore.

And billows rose and billows fell
With -cething, foaming crest,
When "Hard to leeward!" rose the cry,
With "tack to son-con-west."
In white capped glory wild they tossed
A lift to sheet and spar—
No longer was the "Mary Ann"
Aground upon the bar,

Enclasped 'mid winding shrond of foam,
A will the breakers hore
To where the tawny fisherman
Bent, dragging nets ashore;
And dames in gowns of Scottlish plaid,
With 'kenchlefe white and bine,
Gossliped of nelgabor's weal or woe,
And vowed the gosslp true.

Now often when the tide is out,
And salls bang flapping low,
When crabs come sidding up the sand
Where tangled sea weeds flow,
The sailors see a phantom maid
Fog browned as Jolly iar,
Speed Joyfelty to clutch the craft
Aground upon the bar.
Rochster, N. Y., March, 1876.

For Forest and Stream.

Going Down to Yericho.

CAMPING AT THE POOLS OF SOLO-MON-BATHING IN THE DEAD SEA-FALLING AMONG THIEVES-FISH-ING IN THE JORDAN-EXPEDIENTS OF AN ANGLER.

DY C. A. KINGSBURY,

IT was on the 17th of May, 1867, as I find on referring to my note book, that we turned our backs upon the city of Jernsalem, and started on our trip to the Dead Sea, the Jordau, and Jericho. Mounted on good horses, and taking only such articles in the shape of haggage as were absolutely essential for our comfortable shelter and subsistence, we were well prepared to carry out our intended plun of making this side trip with as much dispatch as possible, consistent with exercial observation. We did not take the ancient and usual route of travelers, by the way of Bethany, but turned our horses' heads towards Etam, and just as the sun set we pitched our tents by the pools of Science.

What a place to camp! Tradition makes this the "garden enclosed," where Solomon made his kingly experiment in horticulture, of which he says:—"I plunted me vineyards, I made me gardens and orchards, and I planted trees to them of all kinds of fruit; I made me pools of water to water therewith the wood that hrlugeth forth trees," I will not stop to moralize, but it must be admitted that whatever may have been the result of his experiment in other respects, these three magnificent pools, which remain in a good, state of preservation to the present time, are worthy of their royal builder. The most easterly one is

about six hundred feet long, two hundred wide, and fifty deep. It would flont the Great Eastern, or the largest ship of war that ever ploughed the ocean.

Taking an evening bath in these gigantic hath tubs, we enjoyed a night of most refreshing sleep, and early the next morning started for the old city of Hehrou, visiting the valley of Eschol, and taking our moonday lunch by the side of a cool spring, slanded by the famous terchinth known as "Ahraham's Onk." It is a magnificent tree, twenty-three feet in girth, and if it be not the identical tree under which the patriarch communed with his Creater and outerlained heavenly messengers as his guests, it ator, and entertained heavenly messengers as his guests, it is at least the only surviving representative of the oaks of We found the vineyards here most thrifty and Mamre. luxuriunt, still producing mammoth clusters of fruit, rival ing those marvelous bunches horne away upon the shoul-ders of the sples in the time of Calch and Joshua. From this spot to Hebron is about two miles, and we felt that every step we took was upon ground trodden by patriurchs and prophets. Here "Isauc went out to meditate in the field at eventide, and lifted up his eyes and saw his heartiful cousin Rehekah, from Mesopotamia," and he took her into his mother, Sarah's tent, and also became his wife. It was just here, too, that green eyed jealousy drovo Hagar into the wilderness, and he soon becomes "a wild man whose hand will be against every man, and every man's hand against him." How literally the angel's prophecy has been fulfilled, and how exactly Ishmacl's deacendants have maintained their peculiar disposition and habits, the East ern traveler knows too well.

On our way to the city we discovered a wolf feasting on the carcass of a mule. He was a fierco looking animal, of reddish hrown color, and about the size of our grey wolf. He made good his escape, although with a rifle he could have heen secured as a zoological specimen. We examined the principal objects of interest in the ancient city, huilt "seven years before Zoan, in Egypt." The chief object of interest to the traveler is the cave of Machpelah, containing the sacred dust of Abraham, Isaae, and Jacoh. As a description of this most interesting repository of the illustrious deud does not come within the scope of this communication, I would merely state that it is most zealously guarded night and day by a set of fanatical and lasselent Moslem seldiers. No christian dog is allowed to enter the cave, under penalty of death. The writer, in his auxiety to gain a certain point of observation, was threateued with instant death if he took another step. Not wishlug to remain at this old city for an indefinite period of time, even though my houes might he laid so uear the tomb of the patriarchs; I very quietly hut most unhesitatingly withdrew to a place of safety. On our return to El Burak—as the pools of Solomon are now called—we started up some fine covies of the common partridge of Palestine, which is the Greek Perdix saxatilis. It is a beautiful bird, about the size of our ruffed grouse. Its legs and beak are a bright red color, its flight is swift and strong, and it is so wary in its habits as to render it difficult to shoot. When in season, I am told it is a great delicacy. Some of the Emcers and chiefs of the country hunt this hird with the hawk, and keep up the ancient sport of falconry with no small degree of pride.

Tired and hungry, we reached our tents in the dusk of the evening, and spent our second night at the pools of Solomon. The next day we visited Bethlehem, and at ahout also in the evening pitched our tents on the hank of the Kedron, under the towering walls of Mar Saba. What a world of interest gathers shout Bethlehem, with its manger, its magi, and shepherds. Its history, in moral and religious aspect, is without a parallel. The influence of the great event which transpired there some two thousand years ago girdles the world and extends through all time. We must not stop longer in the city of David, however atrong the temptation. The road from here to Mar Saha passed over high rocky hills and through deep, dark valleys. It was here that the fair and ruddy son of Jesso the Bethlehemite kept bis father's sheep. With these very

pehbles he practiced his simple sling, and attained that uncring skill in the use of his favorite weapon. It was among these hills and vales that he performed those hrave exploits of his youth which he related before the king of Israel in order to convince him of his ability to meet and hring down to the dust the bisolent champion of the Philistines. Hear his story:—"And David said unto Saul, thy servant kept his father's sheep, and there came a llon and a hear and took a lamb out of the flock; and I went out after him and smote him, and delivered it out of his mouth, and when he rose against me I caught him by his heard and smote bim, and slew him. Thy servant slew both the lion and the hear." The triumphant result proved that his confidence was well founded.

At Mar Saha we found our guard of six ragged, suspicious looking Bedouin soldiers, engaged by our dragoman before leaving Jerusalem, to escort as from this point to Jericho, and to protect us from the hostile Arabs who live east of the Jordau, and who do not scraplo to rob the unprotected traveler. They were armed with long guns and spears. The following morning we were hospitably enter-tained by the monks of the convent, who took us through this ancient and singular structure, showing us the chapel, with its costly decorations, and many other objects of great interest, including the vault containing some fourteen thousand skulls of martyred monks. No traveler is admitted without a letter from the Greek patriarch at Jerusalem, and no woman is ever allowed to eater the convent upon any conditions. There is an interesting tradition connected with the location of this convent castle. Spint Subas, the founder, was a man of remarkable sauctity, and at an early age devoted himself to conventual life. After traveling over Palestine he came to this wild and dreary spot A. D. 483 in search of a suitable place where he might find religious retirement from the lustling world. He discovered a cave in the rocky ravine of the Kedron, which he concluded would suit his purpose. Upon examination, he found it to be the den of a lion, and in actual possession of the fleree monarch of the wilderness. The saint, it is said, very politely gave him to understand that he wanted to occupy the premises for his own hendquarters. The animal quietly took the hint, and left his lair to its new occupant and its higher destiny. This cave, which is now oue of the cells of the couveut, is pointed out to the traveler as the one formerly occupied by the distinguished founder. No one can form any just conception of this religious fortress, with its lofty, frowning walls and its wild and deso-late surroundings, high, rocky cliffs, and deep, dark glens, without seeing it with his own cyes.

The rock pigeon (Columba schimpiri) was very numerous along this part of the Kedron, making its nests and rearing its young in the caves and fissures high up the precipitous rocks. There were also flocks of a species of grakle, with hright yellow wings, which the mouks feed with dally eare, receiving in pay for their kindness genuine autes of melody. Among their pets are three foxes, which come every evening and hark under the couvent walls for their supper, and a wolf, which comes down from the wilderness and crosses the ravine of the Kedron to get his flaily ration of bread, which is lowered down hy one of the mouks. During the day we started up one of the foxes, which was similar to our red fox, and seemed to rival him in speed.

The rido from here to the Dead Sea, which was over a dreary waste of sandy plains and hills, occupies some five or six hours. The sun was intensely hot, and we suffered greatly from the hurning heat and excessive fatigue. Only a few days hefore an adventurous hidy beloaging to an English party died from the same causes while passing over this route. The neglect of our dragonan to take along a sufficient quantity of water greatly added to our distress. Onr limited supply was soon exhausted, and no good water could be obtained until we reached the Jordan. At length we came to a rock-hewn reservoir, some lifteen feet in depth. The water was of most questionable appearance, but if it had been as pure as that of Jacob's well we had

nothing to draw it with. But we were in great straits, and so, without loss of time, one of the Arah soldiers laid off his rags and jumped down into the turbid pool. Throwing him a leather bottle, similar to those used in the country some two thousand years ago, he filled it, and, clambering up the nearly vertical walls, placed the coveted treasure within my reach. We family upon examination that the contents fairly quivered with minute animal life, but too thirsty to be fastidious, we made our teeth serve as a strainer, and eagerly, and I may say gratefully, too, quenched our mging thirst. One needs to travel in this country in hot weather to learn the value of pure, epol waler, and to realize the full force of its symbolic use by the sacred writers.

er, and engerly, and I may say gratefully, too, quenched our mging thirst. One needle of travel in this country in lot weather to learn the value of pure, enol water, and to realize the full force of its symbolic use by the sacreal writers.

Greatly relieved and refreshed, we pursued our journey, as we came in sight of the Dend Sea, we noticed that peculiar hazy appearance of the atmosphere reminding us of Indian Sanamer in our own country, and we found ourselves subject to that singular optical illusion sometimes produced by a very transparent and highly rarihed atmosphere, in which listant olijects appear quite near. At a certain point, when we were some five miles distant, it seemed as if we were within haif a mile of the share, and lakes on our glole, we prepared to take a bulk—and previncisly hatfield in numerous seas, lakes, and rivers, han previncisly hatfield in numerous seas, lakes, and rivers, han never did I rajoy such in both as this. The spreaffer gravity of the water is such, from its folding in solutions so large, a proportion of salts (twenty six and a haif per cent.), that one thous upon its surface like a cork. At the time there was only a rentle ripple upon the sea, and being a good swimmer I at once struck out into deep water. Journal of the atmosphere is the shore, and taking Dr. C., one of our purity, who could not swin, lay the hand, led him out into the sea where the water was many tathoms deep. At first he was quite relactant to foliow me; but he soon agained confidence on finding there was no danger of shaking, and he culoyed the above bath as much as it he had been an expert swimmer. Should the bather allow the water to get into his eyes or mouth he would suffer a considerable batheureat to his enjoyment, on account of its extremely sait, bitter, and riritating nature. No fish can live in this sea, but various kinds of ducks abound here at certain seasons of the year. The water bath in the Bod Sea. The much vanuel Turksh hats of Alexandria, Cairo, Damascus, and Crostantinople (1 can r

Jerisho, as did a certain man some two thousand years ago, "who was stripped of his raiment, wounded, and left half dead."

After the excitement of this unpleasant little episode had somewhat subsided, we sat down on the bank under the shade of a weeping willow, and took our moonday lunch. There was a deep, eddying pool just in frant, into which I threw some crambs of bread, which were eagerly taken hy some kind of fish. The water was turbid, which prevented my seeing what kind or size they were. I felt a strong destre to capture a specimen of the finoy bribe from the lordan, and expressed my regret that I had not sapplied myself with lishing tackle for the purpose before leaving Jerusalem. One of the party replied, "Why yes, Doctor, I wounder that such a fisherman as you are did not think to bring along some hooks and lines." I felt and confessed that it was a great oversight. It would have given me so much pleasare to have caught even a single fish in this river of world-wide fame, so frequently mentioned in the Book of baoks, and so intimately associated with the sacred incidents and early history of christianity.

We were at the reputed ford of the braclites, who, after forty years of wandering in the wilderness, crassed over at this very spot to enter apout the possession of their long sought promised land. Here the devout pilgrim comes from all parts of the world to bathe his weary limbs in Jordan's sacred waters. In view of these circumstances, with such a throng of interesting associations and memories crowding upon you, was it my wonder—I submit the question to any man of practical experience and true sympathy to such matters—that an angler's cathusiasm should be kindied, and that be should be led to make a desperate effort to captare, by some sart of hook or crook, one or more of the scaly demices of that listare stream, whose mystic waters retired at the approach of the ark of the covenant,

were parled "hither and thither" by the prophet's mantle, and were consecrated by the baptism of the world's Redemer? Was it not consistent with the strictest propriety that I should covet a fish from the dardan; that I should exclaim, O! that I had Peter's hook, with which he caught, under his Master's guidance, the fish in whose mouth he found the piece of silver far tribute money? I would try my luck at this spat. Perchance I might take a lish of the same kind, for these waters mingle with the waves af the heantiful Genessarette. Had I even one of the old nets of Zebedee, ansportsmanlike as it night seem, I would try the plan of the old fisherman of Guillee, and gather in both good and bad, so I might obtain an ielithye specimen for examination.

licantiful Genessarcite. Hail I even one of the old nots of Zeiede, ansportsmanilica as it night seem. I would try the plan of the old isherman of Gulilee, and gather in both good and bad, so I might obtain an ichthye specimen for examination.

Jast as I was at the point of despair a hoppy thought came to my reliel. It occurred to me that when I was a small loy I had caught tront with a pin hook from my grantfather's mill point in my native New England. Why could I not use a similar implement now? I had in my pocket a small pin cushion, containing some black plan. I took one, and ben't it into the shape of a genuine Kirhy. Prince Rupert, Sir Humphrey Duy, and other distinguished antipers did not disdain to make their own dish looks in certain cases, and why should not I, an humble member of the ungling fraternity, do the same, especially in such a shift as this? But what was I to do for a line? Then I remembered having given to one of our party some lays hefore a short pince of lineky hadrat thread to mend his riding whip. I called for this, and unwinding it tied it on the hook. Our dragoman carried it double barrel shot gun, and from him I got a few short for sinkers. But the line was yet loo short for any practical use. Careful searching Iranghi to light a piece of catton twine around a paper of crackwas purchased at Jeusalem. Splicing this is the petent thread made a line of quite respectable length. Cutting a tamarisk stick for my off off as improvising fishing trackle moder angeter? What if the leid on the line, and with some feeling of triumph called the attention of my campanions to the result of my efforts at improvising fishing tackle moder angeter? What if the food was not as delicate as the eight oance. Norris, or as clastic and graceful as Leonard's spit handlers?

In view of the temporary and frail character of the tackle, I instructed our other fan, almost of what is the partic what is a subject of the same kind, and are nucle covered and in the provision of the proper of the provision of the prov

thing is certain—in our case it proved to be a most edible fish.

We reached Jerieho that evening, and pilched our tent by the side of the stream whose bitter waters were sweetened by the prophet. We had the fish cooked for our sapper, and they were pronounced excellent. The hook and line devised under peculiar difficulties, and which served so well its intended purpose, I have ever since valued as an interesting sonveair of my visit to Palestine and the Jordan. I at oure honored it with a place in my portemonaic, where I have carried it ever since. Knowing the interest and pleasure that true anglers take in examining all novel, improved, and efficient varieties of fishing tackle, I propose to euclose the precious relic for the curious inspection of the able and honored editor of Konest and Stieram. I call it a precious relic, implying that which remains after what has been lost. I was going to say, I send you the identical hook, line, and sinkers, but there is a little stabborn fact which stands in decided opposition to such a statement, and thereon hangs a tide, which I will venture to relate as a brief sequel to this already too lengthy communication.

It was during the subsequent Summer, while spending a few weeks in the vicinity of Lancaster. New Hamishire

ft was during the subsequent Summer, while spending a ft was during the subsequent Summer, while spending a few weeks in the vicinity of Lancaster, New Hampshire, that a party of tour took a pleasant drive up the Connecticut Valley passing through Colchrook to Dixville Notch, that wild an desolate mountain pass which is regarded by some geologists as more Alpine in its character than any other pass of the New England mountains, and whose grandent has made it quite tamous as a place of resort for summer tourists. The party consisted of the Rev. R. Newton, whose sermons to children, published in so many languages, have given him a world-wide fame, Mrs. K., with her friend Mrs. B., and the writer. On the second

day we reached the Notch, entered its Titanic gateway, and examined with emotions of awe and wonder the wild confusion of rocks and the impressive and mysterious desulation. We find taken our ample lunch with that enjoyable relish which comes from a morning ride and pure mountain air, and hud barely turned our horses' heads towards Colebrook, when we halted to admire the beauty and drink of the ice cold water of a swift bubiling brook. It was one of the head sources of the Mohawk River, which empties into the Connecticut at Colebrook, and in whose waters that enthusiastic angler, the late Rev. Dr. Prutt, of Pulladelphia, for many Summers cast his fly with su much success. It had such a frunty look that I betrayed a wish for the opportunity to try my skill, when Dr. N. expressed his surprise that I had not duly prepared myself to take buck a fine mess of trout for our supper. I had not anticipated such an opportunity, and had made no preparation. Trecollected lind I had my Jordan hook and his in my portemonaic, and at once resolved to test its efficiency with the Salmo fontivalits. Suiting the action to the thought, I tied it to the end of an ahler rod, and put an the hook a piece of roasted beef for lait. The stream crossed the road just in front of the horses, and stepping cantiously to the bridge I drupped the hook just below. Quick as a flash it was shart distance, leaving the ladies sitting in the carriage the meantime, and, marvelous as it may seem, in about half an hour I had added twenty-two more to my catch, making a fine string of twenty-seven trout, sufficient, as we judged, to make a supper for four hungry lonrists. Well satisfied with our prize, we drove on until we came to where the stream crossed the road again. Just at the upper side of the bridge was a deep, shaded pool that loaked so inviting I could not resist the temptation to try the virtue of the Jordan tackle once more. With baited hook I carefully approached the spot, when no sooner had it touched the water than the pool seemed fairly ali

For Forest and Stream

GEESE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

GEESE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

A T the month of the An Sable and extending along Champhain for about three miles is a lorge marsh, altording numerons lurking places for wild lowl, and, in years when the water is high and the marsh covered during October and November, the different varieties of ducks and Canala gerse liner visited it in great numbers.

We had been stopping at a farm house alanat six unlies from the lake, during the early part of November, and had hunted the ducks with good success, but only two or three geese had we killed, and, as only a few days intervened before we must leave the happy linning graunds, we decided to take one more turn at them. Our plan was to himt them by moonlight. We felt very confident of saccess, and pictured in our minds our boat loaded with geese. We started out about three o'clock in the afternoon, and at three mile walk brought us to the river, where we were to take a beat for the remainder of the distance. The river at this point is broad and smeath, and in stiking contrast with its course whout two miles farther up, where roating and boiling it plunges amid walls nearly two hundred led light, and often but fifteen feet apart.

About four o'clock we reached the lake and rowed on a short distance to look for ducks, then risting an our oars we surveyed the scene before us. Arross the lake, which is here twelve miles wide, the peaceful vales of Vernmar extended to the base of the Green Mountains, Mt. Mansfiell and the Camel's Hump towering above the rest. Not far away Mt. Tremblean, the Eastern terminus of the Adiron-ducks, rises proudly from Champhin, while peak after away Mt. Tremblean, the Eastern terminus of the Adiron-ducks, rises proudly from Champhin, while peak after and fire on the lake were large flocks of duck, while plover ran to and fro on the sandy shore, so rouning ashore, we bagged some of them, and thou decided on one arrangements for the night. We were very large flow with two young trappers in their bough-house, up the river. I was to go to a long point ab

After a half notic of this kin-t of work, I thought it would be hetter to try the edge of the marsh where there were no trees. Acting accordingly I had planged along in the noul and water until I thought I mass he near the carry, and I went to cetter the whonls, when to my surprise I found water intervening, and deep at that. I that a few matches with which to make a torch, but they proved to be damp. I started to go back but found the man hyriding and deep. It was half got into such a fax? I attempted to go on and was quickly mired. Sinking showly but steadly, I became excited—the idea of drowning in a mod puddle, and all my future usefulness spooled? I thoundered about desperately and at last brought up on an old stump, and from that by leaps I reached a solid footing. Wel, muldy, and shivering, I fotton my boat and was soon out into the dark stream heading for the bright enum fire at the laak below.

We had a merry time that evening after we had taken our supper steaming from the roaring fire, and we piled up the lag logs mutil the river shoue like a stream of gold beneath its blaze, and now and then a duck coming around a pinin near, frightened by the unusual proceedings, would give a quack and take inpidly to wing. The young trappers sat on a log skinning a large pile of muskrats.

We huilt another fire at the cutrauce of our boughlouse and then toubled in. The stars shoue through the half company above, and no sound was heard except the cry of some coon in a neighboring tree, or the honk of the wild geese at intervals, and, when the last spark of fire splutlered and went out, we were all fast in similer. I avoide with the cracking of the fire and found the Dou up and sitting on a soap box, communing with his pipe. He told me if was one o'clack and to go to sleep again, as the moon would not rise until livo. It was no use, however, so I sbivered through a long hour, and found then paid they for the moon uppeared, we roused the buys and set off. Silently the youth puddled as down to the lake, and we heard t

it so.

We gave it up and started for home. When our friends saw us coming up the road they wondered where the geese were. But although our success was not great, I leave it to the readers of Forest and Stream, the true sportsmen, to appreciate our pleasant experiences.

Charles H. Crow.

WILD TURKEY TRAPPING AND HUNT-ING.

NORFOLK, Va., February 20, 1815.

EDITOR FOURST AND STREAM:-

Norfolk, Va., February 20, 1875.

Bitton Fouest and Stream:—

It may be interesting to some of the readers of your paper to learn how "we down le Dixle" manage to capture the wilty, silty, wild turkeys—the finest of all forest game. They have been very plenty in this tortion of Virginia the present—eason, from the fact that the least Summer was a remarkably dry one; about all the young that were hatched were raised, noon having heen drounded or drugglet to death by heavy nilus about katching senson. There are several modes adopted for their capture; balting and trapping is one. In this mode, first find out where the turkeys was - This all always he found to be unfrequented places and mear some swampy or large forest growth, where they may flad high trees to resort to when alarised by the approach of huntsmen and to most in a right. Having found such hunts and feeding grounds, the bilter scatters geas, wheat, or corn about in small quantities in tifferent marked places, and occasionally visits are made to the places in see if the bait has been exten. If so, and by turkeys, it is easily determined by the signs of scratching away of the leaves in all directions in search of more food. If the balt has been eaten, re-balt at once. They will snow begin to resort to such places for food. Having once gotten them to do so, them make a pien of old weather beaten fence rais, or something of the sort, using nothing to make the pen of new of fresh cut stuff, as they are very cautions and will not venture near it. Having gotton the rails on the spot, dig a trench eighteen inches deep and about as wide, and four or five feet long with a slope from the outer end, deepening to the middle; then lay across it the rail. Lay one rail as the wildly of the pen und two rails as the length (ordinary fence rails, ten to eleven feet tough, building the height of eight on ten rails as weight to keep the top down is always necessary, for when inhurned at the approach of the trapper It will take a good amount of weight to ten rails and leve

Yet another mode of bunting is in use, viz: hunting with dogs— pointers or setters are best, because more easily trained. The dogs and and flush the inrkeys. Taking to the high trees, keeping an eye on the

dogs while they are rounting around backing at the intrkeys up the tree, they being so much engaged in watching the dogs the huntarin can come up in shouting distance and kill his game. This mode is adupted by an another of my friends, with whom I spent a few days thring my late trip. This friend has killed about a dogen title season up to Indianary; but take it whatever way they may, a good fat wild turkey is no meningame to take home, whether after patient waiting or a long tramp.

Reverons, F. F. V.

ANOTHER FELINE GONE

DEER PARK, Md., February 16, 1875.

EDITOR POREST AND STREAM:—
Still another that goint from among us; his name was "Publish" (selectific name unknown). He was noted for his philanthrupy and targe introduced. One of the best traits about him was like love for children He would say: "Others may like the stemmess of manhood, arthe gentleness of wannakind, but the unresteding softness and sweetness of children lis far more to my taste. He was also in the habit of saying to himself, "If Mary had a little lamb I don't see why I should not have one, oo." One day not long since he was seated on a nick moralizing this: "Even the greatest of us are often unappreciated, and it is so in my case; I think PH emigrate and go to Texas."

He rose from his scat, and was about to go boine to his graveyard, when his foot slipped and he fell over a rifte hall, cutch had been placed there by a Mr. II.—, who immediately came forward and assisted him to rise. As a reward for his friendly as-sistance, the late lareneted presented Mr. II. with a work of bisentified "Denial Process," which Mr. II. found to be very interesting and full of strange engrossing putter, which was difficult to shake off, it was a handsmine elition, bound he calf (Mr. II.'s calf). It was also found, on opening his will, that he had left his Winter overcost to Mr. II., which, upon measurement, proved to be seven feet five inches long. He was butted in the family graveyard, and his epitaph was taken from Charles Lamb.

Poor Puntheri may all his faults be forgiven, and may he he waffed to hitse by little cherab boys, all heads and whige, with no "hadres" to reproach him with his subinnary infamilies.

ALLEMANY.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

THE CLEMATIS AS AN ORNAMENTAL FLOWER.

THE CLEMATIS AS AN ORNAMENTAL FLOWER.

THERE is probably ao form of plant life which can be applied to su many beautiful variations as the running vines, the various honey-suckles and clematis. How attractive are they when clustered around our rural homes. How beautiful and hasting are the lessons they impart. They were created for lessons of wisdom and instruction. In many instances it may be said with truth that "tash on governs all I things," hat plants we are sure to leave out of this classification. Years ugo the Clematis, or Virgin's bower, was called the reigning helte, or fashionable flower, in all the floral circles of Europe. Great prices were in those days exteemed light in exchange for the rick cluster of the old Jackmaunis with its wreath of crimson blossoms, or its varying violet and purple; it is indeed a rare old plant, revelling in many quaint old memories of the past. Among the stories told of the esteem in which this jackmannis species was held in the olden times we have only to recall the common fact, that growing at the foot of a fower of Melrose Abbey was a remarkable viue of this plant, whose graceful tendrils completely covered the whole turret of the tower, throwing far and wide its fragrance and beauty. Says a pigir in from afar: "I Tode many miles to bedoit this wonderful plant. In mute admiration, I received anew a lesson of the wisdom of God, who maketh even the illies of the field glorious." "To me this was a loral treat never to be forgotten."

Carrying out he idea, how shall we improve upon the suggestious of nature, how to make more heautiful our own surroundings?—First, we are to study the unture of the plants we are to use in our landscape. The place, and listee of constry, its capabilities, from much or little water, natural and artificial. Haviog ascertained just the capabilities of our soil we ner to consider the unture of the vines and plants we are desirous aff using as ortuanents or embelsioned a bout our doubt the support of the plants are agained with the surrounding o

tion.

Another old favorite has reddish purple blossoms, and is called viticello renosa. This is a light veined, beautiful and delicate plant. Among the numerous claimants for favor I name one from Florida, that has well sustained its home recommendation, even in our colder summers, and is Florida plena, very double, creamy white, with a delicate green

rosette in the centre of flower; it is a slender growing vine and tords hooking to once in three or four days.

Lady Hourtle—grayish little, this grareful folloge, deep grown, hardy, every way desirable. This is one of the jacknowns' seedlings.

Thomas Moore—one of the most magnificent of the varieties, very nairly resentiating the passion theory, it is when in flower a mass beautiful sight, has deep violet colored thowers in great masses.

Twisseddings from the jackmannis deserve a place in this collection, for they are all three classed as hardy phants; once planted out they need but little care except to cover the roots with fine unnuare in the full, and when Spring cames manner the same and turn up, and tin up the vines.

Mrs. Moore is a plant of humense juopartions; some of the flowers are from right or ione luckes in diameter and almost joure which in color.

James Bateman is a new clematis that blooms for a succession of weeks, flowers bright like.

In another paper we shall give another very ideturesque manner of cultivation of the clematis in cannection with other flowers.

Oldfrod Quille.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Maria, M. S., Nyack, N. Y.—The frigarent of feru leaf you sent cantains the insect that destroys it. Atropos, one of the little "death watch" class, is very minate to itself, yet it makes quite a ticking noise, from which it receives its name. Your herburian, it much infested with flois and other parisitic luserts, of which there are many preying upon the green and dry ferus, stands the dusted with pawdered corrusive sublimate—a dry pulsan—put, say 4 oz. spirits at which in a lattle, and half tea squonful of the dry powder in a hottle, let it stand for a day or two, and use when you prepare your herbarian—with a small brush put this solution carefully aver onch fern ienf before you dace the same to your kook, noil you will never have any trouble from laseets preying upon the same.

EVELINE MULER, Whrchouse Point, Chan.—The following are among good phats that will home into flower in from June to September. Should be enrefully shown in April. Of the yellows—nxulis trapacoloides. A flue plant for edging. Leftosiphon intens and latens; saavitalla procumbeus. This is half hardy and very pretty. Tropacolout, Ten Thomb.

conclicus. This is that analy.

Too Thomb.

Labe—Clarkla elegans and supinus venustus

Scarlet—Trapucation, Tion Thombs and varietles.

Blue—Neurophila insignis, supinus vanus, whellavla

gramlidare, and examinated spectrus.

Purple—Harris underlain.

Rose—Silene peudala.

I. S. Providence, R. L.—You can prevent the ravages of mice among your young trees by giving them a good canting at a preparation made by the admixture of equal parts of pine tar and fish oil. Throughly warm this composition, and with a brush give the trees a good band of from a foot to afteen inches in width, teginning close to the ground. This remerly is a sum protection from unler, and if you choose you can apply the same at any time during the Winter when the ground is free from snow around the frees.

The Borse and Compse

The racing on the other shie of the water may be said to have fairly confidenced, but butting in the principal events remains dull. Camballa is installed as favorite for the two thousand guineas, but the "talent" appear to be in difficulties us to a selection for the Derty.

-Sawdust trulling is resumed at the Hippodrome this week under the director of Messes. Mace and Walton.

week under the direction of Messrs. Mace and Watton.

—W. F. Harper, of Whodford county, Kentucky, sold a few days since to Colonel McDaniel, of Princeton, N. J., the broad mare Sally Watson, by Ringgold, in I and in languarted Ohn Athol, and a yearling chestnat diliy to Imported Glen Athol, than Sally Watson. Colonel McDaniel has also parchised from Major B G Thomas the chestnat mare Orange Girl, live years obl, by Colossus, dam Sally Watson. Orange Girl is in food to Langtellow.

-The Nashville Blum Horse Association has christened a new four-mile-race to be run in 1876, the Lorillard stake.

-II. P. McGrath will ship in a tew days from Lexington, mares Susan Ann, eight years old, out of Boxum, by imported Chesteritchi, and Sarong, eight years old, nat of Greek Slave, to Chestant Hill Stud Farm, near Philadelphia, to be bred to Leanington.

-Mr. Charles Bathgate sold for a low figure his tratting colf, Speed, two year old, by Volunteer, full brother to Volunteer Maid, to Mr. Blamly, of Ohio, a few days ago.

At the annual meeting of the Iludson River Driving Park Association, held a few days slace, it was resolved, to try a manimous oute, that the capital stock he increased to \$100,000. The following officers were elected for the ensu-ing year:—President, Margan L. Mutt; Vice Presidents, J. O. Whitchause, J. F. Whishaw, William Butler, William B. Dinsmore, B. Ray, J. Mackla; Secretary, J. G. Frost; Treasurer, J. H. Weeks.

The celebrated white trotting genting, Crown Prince, was sold on Wednesday last at anchon, for \$3,000. Dan Mace was the purchaser, and it is supposed he was acting for Mr. H. N. Smith.

-Mr. John livewins, of Wulfsail, England, announces that he is ready to match his trutting horse Jack, to trot twenty makes on a turnpike tend, against any horse in America for £300 a side. He says that he is aware that it would not be worth any one's while in trot for \$1,500; but that some thousands of pounds would be won er lost in bets on the race, which would compensate for the smallness of the stakes. He also says that he will allow a fair amount for expenses.

mount for expenses.

—Katic Pense, the great four-miler, who lowered the colors of Thad Stevens, appears to be inviacible annu g the Pacific slopers, and as good at half-mile heats as the longer spins. She recently bent Chimanan in such a race; bust heat, 49} seconds; 100 paunds up. They must have misty weather at the Occubent, for in the last heat the starting post could not be seen on account of the log, so no time was taken.

Mish Gulture.

EARLY FISH CULTURE.

W E have before us a pamphlet, published about twenty years ago in Brussels, entitled Traité de Pisciculture Multiplication Artificielle des Poissons, hy M. Holtz. Some of the engruvings we reproduce, with a translation of their descriptions. We have selected those devices which are explained in streams or pands without the processity of employed in streams or ponds without the necessity of hatching houses, as this kind of apparatus is most suitable for the development of the ova of Spring spawners, com-prising, as they do, some of our most important food fishes. The comparatively short period required for the development of their eggs renders it necessary to hatch them in the waters from which the parent fish are taken. The writer, after describing the devices used by M. Coste and others in hatching houses, which are too familiar to our fish culturists, and which have been, he some particulars, Improved upon by Messrs, Green, Stone, Clark, and



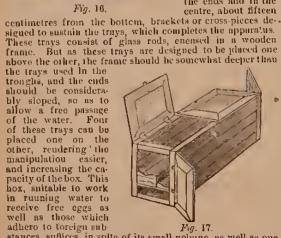


fig. 14.) Different methods vide against the inconveniences above mentioned, by employing wicker plats or baskets, with or without floats, (figs. 15 and 16,) following the habits of the fish in incubation. M. Coste has also constructed an incubating box, which should remedy all the inconveniences presented by the modes hitherto used. This box, fig. 17,) which is a perfect improvement on that of lacoby, is about one metre in length, one and a half metres in breadth, and the same in height. Its bottom and sides are altogether of wood. The lid, placed on hinges, is divided transversely; in the ceutre of each is a square oponing of fifteen or twenty centimetres, covered with wirework, and each end is closed by a frame, whose opening, a little larger than of the lids, is the divided with





Fig. 16.



receive free eggs as well as those which adhero to foreign substances, suffices, in spite of its small volume, as well as one of greater size, and can be maneuvered where it would be difficult or prejudicial to use sieves. To watch what passes, to clean the wire work where seiliment obstracts the bars, one can open the doors or lid, as he desires, without drawing off the water, without disturbing the trays, and without touching the eggs. Whether it is attuched to a floating frame with cramps, or to stakes stack in the earth, it should present to the current one of its earls, if the current be moderate, or one of its angles, if it be too rapid. A bed of pebbles and fine sand placed at the hottom receives the young, which descend there as they hatch, and offers them favorable conditions to their interior development, until the moment arrives to open the doors either to set them free, or transfer them to rivulets where their food is distributed. Those of small size can escaps through the wires and disperse in the waters where they are born When the hatching is completed, the trays are withdrawn from the lox, in order to clean it easier and care for the young which remain. In using any of the above apparatuses in still water, one must cover the bottom with aquatic herbs. These vegetables prevent the water from becoming corrupt, and are an inexhaustible source of oxygen, so useful in the development of the embryo.

gs of American Fish Culturists' Association.] [From Proceedings of American AND AQUACULTURE AND TION. PROTEC-FISH

BY SAMUEL WILMOT, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

[Concluded from our issue of March 4th.]

Having explained the great necessity for passing laws in relation to the preservation of fish at certain seasons of the year, it will be necessary now to meet the question, Why resort to artificial means for the propagation of fish; why not allow them to produce thelr young in the usual way?

In contrasting the artificial with the natural method, the superiority of the former over the latter system will be easily understood, even by the great masses of the people, who are as yet wholly uninformed as to the novel science of artificial fish culture, not long since introduced into the country.

ensily understood, even by the great masses of the people, who are as yet wholly uninformed as to the novel science of artificial fish culture, not long since introlineed into the country.

It has been advanced by naturalists of an early period, and upheld by eminent writers of modern times, that not more than one per cent, of the ovaluid in the natural way ever hecomes a living fish. But in the present day it is possible, by artificial propagation, to rear from eighty to ninety living fish from every hundred eggs, which larger increase is netually needed for restocking the waters of the country with fish of such various kinds as may be required in various places, and for supplying in part the increasing demand in the markets of the country for fish food.

As we have chosen to illustrate the necessity for legal enactments for the protection of fish by introducing the salmon, we shall continue to take the same fish for an example while we explain the medus operandi of laying and hatching out of the fish spawn in the nutural way, and relate the many difficulties which beset the eggs at the time of their deposit by the parent fish, and through the process of incubation, and until they are hatched out in the rivers or other waters. It may be observed that these operations are performed at different times and places by the various kinds of fish.

Salmon, after leaving their feeding grounds, will, after the somewhat lengthened migration previously mentioned, reach their spawning grounds far up river, or, in some instances, if very late in the season, near at hand above tideway. A snitable gravelly bottom, rapid part of the stream, is selected, where the female fish commences by writhing movements of her body to displace the stones and gravel in order to form the bed in which she may hay her eggs.

In this work she is very much aided by the swift current of the water, which helps to move the gravel down stream that is being displaced by the exertions of the fish. In this way a hollow spot is dug out, and a small hillo

and the stones in the act of failing are by the action of the fish, assisted by the swift water, earried down over the eggs, thus partially covering them, and hidiug many of them from sight, and also from many of their numerous enemies.

This operation of spawning will take from two to three days to a week, and sometimes longer, depending much upon the lateness of the season, and also the flow of water in the stream at the time. Should the season be dry, and the water low, the fish will rest in the deep pools below, waiting for the water to rise in the rapids, that they may be enabled to get upon the shallows to form their beds.

All this time the eggs are maturing, and at last, late in the season, unable to retain the ova any longer, they will rush up at the first freshet, and in some iustances by the whole of their eggs in one or two nights.

During the time in which the female is engaged in depositing her eggs, she will generally be accompanied by a male fish, who performs very little, if any, of the labor in forming a bed; he is constantly hovering about just below the female, and when she is in the act of laying her eggs he will run alongside, and, by a muscular movement of his body, ripet some of his milt, which, if perchauce it touches the egg, impreguates it.

It does not necessarily follow that the female shall be accompanied by the male in the act of spawning, for often it is found that she will lay her eggs without the presence of a male fish. It frequently happens that whilst she may be deeply engaged in her work, several male fish will be fighting together to gain the superiority of place. Whilst thus engaged, the female, bent upon her work, is depositing her own without the vivifying fluid coming in contact with them. Whilst this operation of laying the own is going on, the bed is generally surrounded by various kinds of small, predacious fish, watching every opportunity to prey apon the eggs to be laid to the trout alone, for young salmon (parrs), clubs, cels, and almost every other kind of small

them.

Add to this a great number lost by decay, for all those which have not received the vitalizing lluid die, and, becoming putrid, there grows upon them a species of fungus, which, spreading its grasping web, catches in its poisonous folds any adjoining eggs, killing them at once. This insidious growth works great destruction to the semi-inculated egg. Clusters of a bundred and more are thus sometimes found in the crevices of the larger gravel in a putrid state. This great scourge of the ova is very difficult to overcome, even in the purest water, and where the greatest attention is given to prevent its growth.

Another great loss of the ova takes place during the long and inclement Winter months from the formation of anchor lee, which, in shallow parts of rivers and streams, prevails

to such an extent as to become one solid mass, in many instances forcing the stream out of the channel in which it flowed during the Antumn. The eggs thus baving lost their covering of water, become frozen and die. Great destruction is also caused by the shifting and shoving of ice from the effects of heavy freshets. Whole sections where salmon beds had been made are sometimes swept away, and become so changed as to leave no vestige of their original formation.

The remnunt of the eggs which may have escaped destruction from the above mentioned sources will in April and May hatch out and become young fry. At this time they me helpless in the extreme, lying prone on their sides, with a large bag or amhilical sac attached to their bodies. In this stage of their existence they remain ubout five or six weeks, until by a process of a absorption, brought about by the increased warmth of the water in Spring, the sac hitherto attached to the body disappears, and the little fish, now symmetrically formed, hegin to roam about in a lively manner in search of food. From the time of emerging from the shell up to the present time they are still an easy prey for their immerons enemies.

The difficulties above enumerated, which beset the egg from the time when it was laid up to the pariod of its hutching out into a young fish, though somewhat namerons, are by no means all that it has to encounter. There is to be added the destruction by aquatic birds, polluted water, deleterious substances of various kinds, which are constantly thrown into the streams from mannfachtring establishments, saw dust and runbish from saw mills, washings from baru yards and turnpike reads, natural and antificial manures, and other foreign substances used upon the soil in farming, draining, etc. All flowing more or less at times into the streams froeign and reads, natural and antificial manures and other foreign substances used upon the soil in farming, draining, etc. All flowing more or less at times into the streams foreign and any delete them, as t

it not for the ruthless and burbarous manner in which they are foul and unclean for food, and of the time also in which they are foul and unclean for food, and of the time also in which they are in the act of Jaying their eggs for producing their young.

Having now shown the manner in which the own are laid by the parent fish in the uatural way, and having described the numerous sources from which great destruction results to the egg by that system, it, will be necessary to fully explain the method adopted by the artificial propagation of fish.

For this purpose we will commence at the time at which the parent fish shall have reached the spawning grounds in the river or other water, and when the own and milt have become mature the eggs are then taken from the female bethe operator in as gentle and careful a manner as possible. There are three methods practiced in securing the act fish, male and firmale, for this purpose. One is to ear them by means of nets whilst they are upon the shallo and if found ripe at the time to then and there exect extract the own and milt from them. This will be found difficult procedure, both in the netting of the fish and alin the uncertainty of afterwards fluding them perfect ripe for spawning, and should not be adopted unless it b impossible to procure them by other means. Another plains to each such numbers of the adult fish as may be required at the time of their migration up rivers during the Summer months, by means of small meshed nets, and care fully put them into ponds or enclosures, and there securely kept until they become mature for laying their eggs. To the method, which from the beginning has been used at the Newcastle establishments in Ontario, is by erecting reception house alongside of the stream (through which a sufficient sexes are placed in different peass, so that they can be more readily noticed and selected for manipulating purposes. When they are found to be ripe, a female in taken out of the water and held over a tin pan or other vessel, and the eggs are extr

should any sediment or other deleterious substance settle upon the ova during the time of hatching, it is immediately washed off by sprinkling water upon them with an ordinary gardener's watering can. By this means they are kept clean and free from fifth of all kinds. No frost is allowed to penetrate the building, and the flow of water is regulated at pleasure by taps leading it into each of the series of troughs throughout the entire building. At the entrance of each trough performed screens are placed to prevent the possibility of small fish entering them. In this thoroughly protected state the own are kept until the young fish emerge from the shell, generally in April and May, after which tin ealso, and until the ambilical sac is wholly absorbed, they are carefully watched and protected.

In May and June the fry will have become beautifully

civers or other waters which are required to be restocked; or at this time they may be placed in ponds of living water, and regularly fed until they become parts, and afterwarps smolts. At this latter stage they make their first migration to the sea, or other large hody of water, where they become grise, and afterwards salmon.

The modus operandi pursued in the artificial impregnation of fiell eggs and the rearing of fry being somewhat minnelly lescribed, it only remains now to draw a contrast between the natural and the artificial methods of propagating the part of the latter there is no pussibility of losing either the egg of in the latter there is no pussibility of losing either the egg of in the latter there is no pussibility of losing either the egg of in the latter there is no pussibility of losing either part or artificial hed in which they were placed by hand, as would be the case when Inid by the parent sis in the rough rapid waters of rivers and streams. In the one case a few woments will suffice to relieve the fish of the whole as went to easily a stage of the part of the wind weeks, sometimes, are occupied in the prostrating effects of laying the eggs.

It will appear equally clear that overy egg put in the pan or vessel must necessarily come in contact with some portion of the vitalizing fluid of the male, and become impregnated, whilst great numbers that are hald in the streams by the female, without the presence of the male, are wholly horders of preducions fish, but of the male, and become impregnated, whilst great numbers that are hid in the streams by the female, without the presence of the male, are wholly horders of preducions fish, but of the predict of the latter of the part of the p

Hatural History.

INSECT LIFE-No. 3.

HARVEY'S aphorism-omne nivium ex ono-is no less true of the most minute insect than of the giganticostrich. On the score of variety, in fact, the advantage is rather on the side of the insect; for while the chick, tage is rather on the side of the insect; for while the chick, when it breaks the shell of its prison is, in all respects, a bir, and as such is fitted to inhabit the same element as its arent, the young insect frequently passes the preliminar stages of its existence in a medium which would be faul to its perfect progenitor. The common gnat, for example, deposits its eggs in water, attaching them side by sideby means of its long hind legs in such a way as to form a perfect life boat, which no rough treatment can the property of sink, it being doubtless essential for the welfare of the future progeny that the eggs should float on the surface of the water and not sink in it.

surface of the water and not sink in it.

The two next stages of the gunt's existence are passed in the water. Every one is well acquainted with the little, active, wrlggling creatures, with large heads, which during the Summer months abound in water, and especially rain water, when freely exposed to the air. These are the larvæ and pupæ* of gnats. The larvæ, as soon us they leave the floating egg, dascend into the water, there to await the arrival of the period for assuming their winged, aerial condition. But although they thus exist in a different element, yet the respiration of atmospheric air is absolutely necessary to their existence; and the means of obtaining it are accordingly provided in the shape of a enrious apparatus situated near the tail of the larvæ. The rious apparatus situated near the tail of the larvæ. The larvæ suspends itself from the surface of the water by means of the extremity of this breathing line, which is capable of being opened out into a stellate form, and thus, while used as an organ of respiration, also nots as a buoy.
When the little creature wishes to descend it closes the hairs at the end of the tube, and on reascension they are again upened.

After two or three moultings, the larvae of the gunt be comes a pupa; in this state food seems to be no longer nec-essary, but fresh air is indispensable to its existence, though essay, but it water. Unlike that of the larve, the respiratory apparatus of the pupa consists of two tubes, placed behind the head instead of being situated in the tail, which in the pupa is fin-shaped, and appears by its motion to assist the animal in maintaining its position at the surface of the water.

The next operation—that of assuming the perfect state is a most interesting one, which we have witnessed with admiration many times. It is well described in Rennie's "Insect Transformations," and this account being very ac-

is a most interesting one, which we have witnessed with admiration many times. It is well described in Rennie's "Insect Transformations," and this account being very accurate we give it entire:—

"About eight or ten days after the lurve of a gunt is transformed into a pupa, it prepares, generally towards noou, for emerging into the air, raising itself up to the surface so as to elevate its shoulders just above the level of the water. It is scarcely got into this position for an instant when, by swelling the purt of its hody above water the skin eracks between the two breathing tubes, and immediately the head of the guat makes its appearance through the rent. The shoulders instantly follow, enlarging the breach so as to render the extrication of the body comparatively easy. The most important, and, indeed, indispensable, purt of the mechanism, is the maintaining of its upright position, so as not to get wet, which would spoil its wings and prevent it from thying. Its chief support is the regosity of the envelope which it is throwing olf, and which now serves it as a tife bout till it gets its wings set at liberty and trimmed for flight. The body of the insect serves this little bnat for a mast, which is ruised in a manner similar to movable masts in lighters, constructed for passing under bridges, with this difference, that the guat raises its body in an upright direction from the first."

"When the naturalist," says Remmur, "observes how deep the prow of the tiny bout dips into the water, he becomes anxious for the fate of the little mariner, particularly if a breeze prevails, for the least agitation of the air will waft it rapidly along, since its body performs the duty of a sail as well as of a mast, but as it bears a nunch greater proportion to the little bark than the largest sail does to a ship, it appears in great danger of being upset, und once laid on its side all is over. I have sometimes seen the surface of the water covered with the bodies of guats which lad'perished in this way; but for the most par

nlty which it retaius after having winged its wny above the element where it spent the first stages of its existence.

The dragon flies, or "horse stingers," as they are erroneously called by the country people, also deposit their eggs in the water, where they are inteched; and the young, like those of the gnat, pass the two first stages of their life in that element. The larvæ is furnished with a very curious respiratory apparatus, by which it is chabled to sustain an intermittent pumping up and discharge of water, thus serving at the same time both as an organ of locomotion and of respiration. But this is not the only curious circumstance connected with this larvæ. The under lip of the month in the larvæ of insects is very smalt; but in that of the dragon fly it is very large, and of a most extraordinary structure. It is by far the largest organ of the month, which, when closed, it entirely conceals, and it not only retains but actually seizes the animal's prey by means of a very singular pair of jaws with which it is furnished. Conceive your under lip (to have recourse, like Réammur. on another occasion, to sueb a comparison) to be horny instead of fleshy, and to be clongated perpendicularly downwards, so as to wrap over your chin and extend to its bottom—that this clongation is there expanded into a triangular convex plate, attached to it by a joint, so as to bend upwards again and fold over the face as high as the nose, concealing act only the chin and the first mentioned clongation, but the month and part of the cheeks; conceive, moreover, that to the end of this last mentioned plate are fixed two other convex ones, so broad as to cover the whole nose and temples—that these can open at pleasanc transversely, like a pair of jaws, so as to expose the nose and month, and that their inner edges, where they meet, are cut into numerous sharp teeth, or spines, or armed with one or more long, sharp elaws—you will then have as accurate an idea as my powers of description can give of the strange conformation of the

"We have four stages in the life of an insect-four states which is necessary to understand, the egg (ovum), which is motionless and preparticulated the grub flarge, which is active, but without wings: the chrysalis (pupa), which is quite motionless, and not observable to all lessets; and the perfect insect (imago), which is active, has wings, and does not grow. into the speciators were they to see you first open the two inpper Jaw plates, which would project from each trapple like the blinks of a horse, and next, having by menus of the joint at the chin let down the whole apparatus, and an covered your face, employ them in seizing any food that presented itself and conveying it to your mouth. Yet this proceedure is that adopted by the larver of the dragon lly provided with this strange organ. While it is at rest it applies close to and covers the face. When the lasect would make use of it they unfold it like an ara, catch the prey at which they aim by means of the manifolize form plates, and then partly refold it, so as to jubil the prey to the mouth in a convenient position for the operation of the two pairs of juws with which they are provided. Réquiring the table of the two pairs of juws with which they are provided. Réquiring the table of the two pairs of juws with which they are provided. Requiring the face of the f

Chara Animals.—In some parts of California, the Ban Francisco Chronicle says, is a plant called the "rattle weed" (from the rattling of the seeds in the dry pod), which, when cuten by animals, produces instance, or to speak more accurately, it appears to decrange and befog their instincts, and, judging from their actions, illls them with delusions. When thus affected many of them die; but whether draft is the direct effect of the poison, or whether it results from their inability to procure water and food, is as yet unknown. Several hundred horses have lately died from the effects of this weed in the southern part of Monterey county, and a correspondent of the Chronicle, who lately lost fifty horses on one ranche from the same cause, describes the symptoms that were observed in the ill fated animals previous to their decease.

They became, he says, crazy, forsook the land, and wandered off one by one over the plain, paying no attention to their mates or anything else. They were too muddled in their brains to seek for water, and most of them died of thirst. Although they were wild, and had never been handled, any person could walk up to them on the plain and hit them with his hand, when they would jump, perhaps straight up in the nir, perhaps some other way, and get off as though they were trying to leap a fence every step. They seemed to retain their sight, yet would not turn aside for anything. The poor of mented beasts would walk over a precipice as plucially and deliberately as a San Francisco tree luncher would advance upon a whiskey bottle.

FERTILE ALBINORS.—The St. Louis Republican of March 3d, publishes the following fact:-

"A year ago a pair of white quails were netted in the Western part of Audrain county and were purchased by G. H. Ribble, Esq. They were very much like the ordinary quail with the exception of belug pure white. Mr. Ribble kept them until last May and then formed them loose in the woods. Nothing more was heard of them antil early in the Fall, when they were discovered on the Lackland farm with an interesting family of thirteen little chicks, all as white as themselves. They are yet in that vicinity, our sportsmen, by common conzent, leaving them unmolested."

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, †
NEW YORK, Mar. 5, 1875.
Animals received at Central Park Menageric for the week ending

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending March 6th, 1875:—
One Black Spider Monkey, Ateles afer—Hab Peru,
Two Vulpine Phalaugers, Phalaugista vulpina. Hab. Australia.
One Coalimandt, Nanua narica. Hab. Mexico.
One Armadillo, Busypus escrinchus. Hab. Brazil.
Cne Sand Turile, Testudo—Hab. Hayil. Piezented by Capitain S. G.
Parker, steamship Andes. W. A. Cokklix.

-The annual diuner of the Blooming Grove Park Association was partaken of in good form at Delmonico's last Thursday, the 11th instant. We notice the return this week of the late President of the Association, Fayette S. Giles, Esq., after a long absence in Switzerland.

The Hennel.

THE RAYMOND LAVERACKS.

WE present our realers with an excellent and faillful portrait of Prule of the Barther, one of the pair of Laverack settets purchased through the offices of Capt. John Taylor, (our then kennel editor,) and imported in July last by their present owner, Mr. Claudes H. Raymoud, of Fux Farm, Morris Plains, N. J.

Pride of the Border was heed by Mr. Laverack, who shot over him three sensons, used him most successfully as a stud dug, and sold him, as above stated, to come to America. In color he is white, with liver markings, stmin-

ing back to the celebrated breed of setters at Edmond Castle, near Carlisle, England. In form he shows to a conspicuous degree the Laverack points: head having a high, bony ridge at hack; neck, shoulders, and loins exceedingly strong and well knit; hocks deep, flat, well let down, and curved; feet ent-like, and thoroughly clad with thick har between the toes. In disposition he is gentle and affective that the latest properties of games. Not tionate, and full of eagerness in the pursuit of game. Not yet perfectly broken to work in our close covers, his style of going—rangy, high-headed, untiring—appears admirably suited to our open shooting in the West.

This dog's breeding is known to be pure for over eighty years, through generations of famous progenitors. He is a pure English setter, his "forhears" for that period certainly having in their veins no drop of black and tun, colley, forhound, harrier, pointer or other cross, so frequently sus-

pected in clogs of setter blood; and he bids fair to be as celebrated through his progeny as from his ancestry. His puppies have taken several prizes in England during the past year.

past year.

We understand that he has already been bred to one of the finest native-bred bitches in New Jersey, and others will probably be selected for pairing with him. With the engrafting of such "blue blood" upon our best stock in this country, the time cannot be far distant when our American setters shall rival the best, and even be sought for, as are our finely bred cattle, to improve the stock in

Our portrait of Pride of the Border was drawn by Mr. E. Forbes, untl is a striking likeness. Our next issue will contain a picture of Fairy, the Laverack bitch, imported



PURE LAVERACK SETTER DOG, PRIDE OF THE BORDER.

PEDIGREE.

Bred in 1869, by Mr. Edward Laversck, Broughall Cottage, Whitchurch, Shroughlive, Rugland. Imported in 1874 by his present owner, Mr. Charles H. Ravmond. Pirde of the Bouler is a white with liver murhings, straining back in color to the ochroted breed of setters at Edmond Castle, near Carlisle, and is sire of Mr. Laversck's prize stock day, Bine Prince, and of many other winners throughout Prystal Prainers, and elsewhere.

For Fairs, Montus Plaine, N. J., January 1, 1875.

	INIDE OF I		
FR	RED 20.	Bi(LLE 4n. (black)	ck, white & tun.,
DASH 20 (blue mottled)	NOLL (blk, white & tan)	ROCK 2n (black & white.)	CORA, Blair's (black, & white)
STING. CORA 2d. (blk & while)	STING, BELLE 20. (blic white & tan)	REGENT JET ter (tilk & white) (blk & white)	REGENT: JET Ist. (olk & white)
Ruck &d. Cors. Blaft's Fred 1-t. Cora Isl (blk & wh) (tilk & ivh) (ten & wh) (blk & wh	1. Rock 2d. Cora, Blr's Rock 2d. Cora, Blr's (blk & wh)	Pilot. Mull 2d. Pilot. Moll 2d.	Pilot. Moll 2d Pilot, Moll 2d
Moli 2d [Gr & wh.] Felle 1st [Gr & wh.] Felle 1st [Gr & wh.] Felle 1st [Rock 1st.] Feg. [dism & wh.] Fig. [disk & wh.] Fig.	Act 1st. Moll 2d. Colk & wh. Moll 2d. Colk & wh. Moll 2d. Colk & wh. Pilot. Colk & wh. Pilot. Colk & wh. Pilot. Colk & wh. Moll 2d. Colk & wh. Moll 2d. Colk & wh. Pilot. Colk & wh. Pilot.	Belle let. Duch 1st. Belle 1st. Duch 1st. Duch 1st. Duch 1st.	Eche 1st. Dash 1st. Dash 1st. Dash 1st. Dash 1st.

BREEDING OF SETTERS AND POINTERS.

MARYLAND, February 5, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:—

I have been reading with great interest the many articles on dogs that are to be found in your excellent paper, and would like to mention a few of the conclusions that I have come to in regard to the breeding of set ters and pointers. The rage seems to be at the present moment to import these dogs from England, and while this may, to neerlah extent, improve the breeds that we now have here, still the fancy may do harm, by discouraging the broeding of our present stock (and libs. I hold, would be a great disadvantage to the country, as I claim that we have as good breeds of pointers and setters in this country as they have today in England—that is, for all the requirements of sportsmen in the field, but perhaps not to pedigrees. Now this question of length of pedigrees a tack apon which we may split, as I hold that many dogs with a long pedigree, if not well tred, or too much inbred, will prove worse breeders than some with very short pedigrees. A fipe flog with a pedigree is not to be despised, but a long pedigree and a pour dag is to be fought shy. It was said many years ago by an English breefer of shart hours that the Americans did not care so much about the cattle as the long pedigrees—the longer the helter for them. The writer has seen dogs of both breefs, bred in this country, that would work all day without running in on the hinds, and that invariably bred well, that had very short pedigrees. Now I hope the breeders of such aboys will not begin to think that it is heat to give up their dogs and get those with long pedigrees, for they might make a serious mistake. There are a great many strains of blood in this country that are very saluable, and that perhaps could not now trace back to the original importation, but that nevertheless have been kept

pure, and have acquired by a number of years of breeding and of use the habits that we required in a sporting dog, and as a number of your correspondents suggest, in this we are different from the English. Our dogs have learned to face the briars and busines, to huntin cover or in field, and stannelly point the game, whether out of sight of owner or not, and to work on all the different game the master may hunt; also to be careful and rantions. Perkups we have lost some of the speed, but in few cases do we require as much as in England; and besides we mant a dog here that will do everything, even to retrieving. While the English dogs can probably be isomet food all this, they are not so taught there, and the hubit of retrieving is more bred into our dogs than theirs. Of course, when I touch upon the subject of inbreeding there will be many different upinhous; but I think that it is dangerous, when carried too far, and that frysh blood is necessary to keep up the stunding of dogs or cattle; that inbreeding will make them weak in constitution, lossen their fertility and their perceptive faculties. My experience as a breeder of logs is simily, but in regard to the breeding of cattle I have had some experience, and have had many opportunities in see the results of the experiments of others, and I have come to the conclusion that it is dangerous to inbreed to any great extent with cattle, and I think it would be much more dangerous with dogs, as they possess more inful and reasoning powers, and the bligher upon the scale the animal is, the more danger there is in inbreeding. Now for our dogs we cannot afford to seach the stanian to a long predicted. Not that I think it is necessary (a) presents to just in a cross of cold blood; but then't breed for laveracks, or Gordons, or this breed, or that, but hered for laveracks, or Gordons, or this breed, or that, but hered for laveracks, or Gordons, or this breed, or that, but hered for laveracks, or Gordons, or this breed, or that, but hered for laveracks, or Gordons are th

fear the experiment of change of olimate will be futile, as against the fatal mistake of continuous close breeding. When will this fully end of breeding for pedigree, with the only object of keeping your papers straight? If a mix with the bland of old Airdlee or Harthinger produces a Loman, a Mazurka, or a Londen Duchesant a new type, breed class enough to keep the type; but rest assured. Messes. Short Horn Breeders, that close breeding, long continued, will entail barrenness, cold, consumption, and all the evils entile are heir to."

If close breeding does this for cattla, what will it do for dogst. Therefore I cantion the breeders of Amorica to beware of this rage for pedigrees. Even your ranimals pure, but don't give up a good one because you cannot trace it back on puper to some celebrated dogs in England.

There is another danger in this rage fur judigrees and importing dogs, and that is that the pedigrees do not belong to the dogs. In an article published in Land and Water fur Nov. 7, 1871, and I would say here that I wish you would publish that article and the editorial comments entitled "A Yankee in Search of a Setter," I find the following paragraph: "They all that the binesis blood in Britain. Most of them would, as a matter of special grace, on account of my heing a foreigner, and agreeing to take the dugs out of the country, so that rival breeders by no chance could get a drop of their roy at blood, seil me a brace for the trifle of one or two bundred guines, more or less. The marvel of it was that each man's dogs were the best in the land, and all his neighbors had were curs. Some things bother are—several of the kenne's had in their dogs which did not look very nuch akin, so little akin, ladeed, that but for the counter's most solemn asservations, one given to suspicion might have thought just a few had possibly here brought in to keep the assortment good. Then again, I saw now and then a log whose antedim vian mother tway, in her days of sweet pup expectancy, have seen, not a spotled brothest goo

estate, may have owned a hrevet husband in a curly retriever. Of course I never dared to thin such arrant heresy."

What does the oblite say? Does he proceed to chastles this presumptive Yankee? No. He says: "There are considerable numbers of good diags here in this country, but still greater quantities of trash; very firm of the former are sent abroad. Where the latter go we know not, unless they are shipped off to America, as one occasionally hars of dogs with hing pelligrees (?) at low prices, said to be suitable for the American market. It is probably this kind of aximal that our transdantle consins are. Introducing into their kennels; if so, we shall not he at all surprised if in a few years their estimation of English epitring dogs becomes entenderably diminished."

Is not this of werning to us to be careful how we import dogs from alread, without knowing well twho we are dealing with, and these it not muce than that that pedigrees are easily witten? Therefule I say to the preders of both severa and pentiers, don't by to much stees on pedgives, but time your standard of excellence and then hered for that, being careful muc to herest too close, for close threating will injure your surely. It is injuring the last and hordlest breed of withe in the worth—vtz: the short hurn, and it will injure your dog to a greater valent, as they are higher in the arimal scale. Yimes.

Nativicano.

FATTHERI, Dog,-We hear now of another instance of affection and devotion on the part of a dog. "Bubby's" master was friendless, and "Bobby" was the only mourner who followed him to the nameless grave in the old Grayfriars Churchyard in Edinburgh. Paying no attention to the notice "'Dogs not admitted," day after day he crept to the grave, and though starming, shivering and cold, he would not go away. Kiml people supplied his rations, but for eight years he crept at night to the churchyard and slept upon the tomb. Bobby is now deceased, but the faithful berrier has received the honor of an obituary notice in a unudhly magazine.

Dod's Funeral.—The Colorado Register gives an account of the death amb burial of a Newfoundland dog, oine years old, owned by a Mr. White, of Georgetown:

A handsome casket, silver mounted, was made, and the remoins inclosed therein. As he lay in state, stretched out at fall length, his head reposing as naturally as life upon his paws, scores of people who had known and loved him rame to take their hast farewell. At 10 o'clock Thursday morning Mr. S. W. Nott drove up to the Barton with a four-horse sleigh, and the remains were transferred to it. The horses were appropriately adorned with streamers of empe, as also the pall benters who took charge of the ceremonics. Six large dogs, bearing crape streamers about their shaggy necks, were rouged in double file in reac of the sleigh as mourners, and the solemn cavalende moved slowly away to the cemetery. A gentleman made a few lonching remarks on the life, character and nobility of the deceased, and was followed by one of Georgetown's prominent lawyers, Mr. N. Messrs, L., P., and B., pall-bearers, then lowered the body to its final rest.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Young Somer, Utien, N. Y.—1st. Are my dogs too young to train; they are pointer jups, five months old? 2d. One of my dogs has two extra toes on his bind feet; they set like the spars on a young cock. I want to know if it is antisable to cut them? 3d. Which is considered the hest marking, dark liver or white liver?

Ans—1st. Your pups are not too young to commence their training. 2d. The dew claws should be removed.

Dark liver color is generally preferred.

F.B. G., Montreal.—I have a pup-six months of d, about cighteen inclusingly, color liver and white with small dark snots showing through the white, thir closs and wavy, tall long and slightly feathered, auzzlerather pointed; in fact she was given to me as a water spaniel, but seems to me rather too slightly built, and too high on the legs. What is she?

Ans-Your log is probably a cross of pointer or setter

S. M. W., Fon dn Lac, Wls.—What breed of dogs is best adapted to fallowing and bringing to hay only wounded deer, and where can such be procured!

Ans-Any strong hound could soon be taught to do this work, even if it was not instinctive.

W. H. P., Charlottelown, P. E. I.—I have a pointer pup three months old that has had the test of treatment and proper diet, that is suffering from a complaint new to me. A part of his intestlace are protrading three inches, more or less. Please give me your opinion and advice as to made of treatment?

Aus-Obstinute constipation will sometimes cause this trouble; light diet and gentle exercise, aided by nature, are the only remedies likely to bring relief.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

BOUTHERN WATERS. Trout (black bass). Drum (two species). Kinglish.

FISH IN MARKET.-The benches this week show a lair supply of all descriptions of fish except cod and haddock, supply of all descriptions of fish except cod and haddock, which varieties continue scarce. Savannah Shad are worth 40c. each; North Carolina do., 50c. \$1 50, according to size; Hudson River Striped Bass, 20c. \$25c. per pannd; Red-snapper, 20c.; Whitefish, 18c.; Salmon Tront, 20e.; California Salmon, 40c.; Frozen Salmon, 40c.; Halibnt, 20c.; Long Islami Smrtts, 25c.; White Perch, 15c.; Cod and Haddock, 10c. \$12c.; Codfish Tongues, 15c. per nound. pound.

- The milder weather of the past few days admonishes us of the approach of the angling season for front, which opens, legally and metophorically on the 15th instant; but if any person can get anything but cold comfort out of the tossing of artificial flies among the bergs that now line our ice-bound coast, he must be an angler whose enthusiasm nothing can cool. Let us be prefent and abide the haloyon

—On Friday, 20th ult., a gentleman fishing at the mouth of the Wissinickon River, for suckers, caught seven black ass, weighling over ten pounds. We are glad to hear the

fish are there, but law-abiding citizens will remember that the Pennsylvania State laws inflict a pennity for entelding bass, 17001, &c., from March 1st to June 1st.

-- Large numbers of bottom fish are being thrown up on Cape Cod shores. Nothing like this has been known since the cold. Winter of 1857, when todog and other fish were frozen and drifted ashore in such immense quantities that they were carted off for manare. There was a remarkable scarcity of bottom ash for two or three years after this.

-Lobsters promise to be plenty this season. The break ing up of the ice along share exposes quantities of chains, which are now being guthered. The ire-bound syster fixet has just reached New Haven, after being excluded several

weeks.

—The fishing arrivals for the week emling March 4th wate Iwenty-four—Iwenty-one from Georges, Iwo Irou the Grand Books, and one from Newfoundhool. The Georgesmen all bring in good fores, averaging about 60,000 pounds of endfish and 2,000 pounds of haldon. A considerable of endfish and 2,000 pounds of haldon. A considerable quantity of cod have been sald fresh to the deders at \$2.75 per cwt., and holibut have sold at \$10 and \$50 per cwt. Bank holibut have been in light receipt. Two fares, about 45,000 pounds, buve arrived, which were sold for \$8 and \$5 per cwt. The schooner Marlon Grimes, Capt. Davis, which arrived from Georges last week, weighed off \$5,000 pounds of endfish and 1,891 pounds of halbout. She had 4,559 fish in number, which averaged twenty pounds each. Her net stock amounted to \$1,870,39. Cook's share, \$134,05; bigh line, \$104,50. Time absent, nine days.—Cape Ann Advertiser, March 6th.

— Hambreds of men and boys have been engaged for

- Humbreds of men and boys have been engaged for weeks cutching young salmon from the whirves of Oakhard across the buy from Sun Francisco, and some six eight miles distant. They weigh from one to four pounds and are captured with book and line. The solvent of these fish at sucle a place is unprecedented, and great numbers linve been taken.

- Mr. H. L. Leonard, the well-known fly-rol manufacturer, is now making an exquisite trout-rod of Culcutta bamboo, 114 feet in length, intended as an exhibition rod for Messrs. Abbey and Imbrie, of 48 Mablen Lane, who are his sole agents. The reel-mounting is to be of solid gold, 5% inches in length, with an unethyst at the end. The ferules at the joints are also to be of solid gold, as are the guides for the line, these being wound with gold and silk thread and jewelled. The handle will be wound with two colors of cone, and the whole complete, with the gold and precious stones, will cost about \$2,000.

CANADA, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 28.—Trunt and smell fishing through the ice is all the rage here at present. I caught thirteen dozen inside of two hours on Friday, the 26th of this month.

W. H. P.

FLORIDA, New Smyrna, Feb. 28.—Many parties of sportsmen have gone to the Indian River. Messrs, Lawrence, Smith, Weight, Dr. Fox, and Hullfurd and Schwartz, naturalists. Among the number are Messrs. Benson, Pierpont and Inck of Brooklyn; Messrs, Coates, of Rhode Island; Cummings, Bailey and Hope of New York, are basy with gan and rod. Steepshead, piglish, whiting, &c., in great numbers have been taken, all in fine condition. The relifish or chimnel bass are just beginning to run. I have only taken Iwa as yet.

Sam'l C. Claur.

Answers To Correspondents.

Allowymous Commissible into Notleed,

JACOBSTAFF.—The Kennel Chib Stud Book, edited by F. A. Pearce Esq., is now issued, and for sale at the office of The Field, Lambon.

E. D. M., East Boston.—Where can I obtain a vopy of a French paper called La Ghase Rivates? Ans. August Brentano, 33 Union Square, N. Y. We have mailed you a copy.

T. W. B., Brooklyn.—1s the first two weeks in September a good time to visit the Addrondacks for deer building! Ans. Excellent. Would that be loo late for jack shooting? Ans. No. Will front rise well to flies then? Ans. Yes.

flies their? Ans. Yes.

J. W. W., Boston. —I would not advise your correspondent to go to Castleton, Verniont, either for the or fowl. I have tried the ground well, but with most most forestactory results. It is much peached and snared, in and out of season. —Yours, if A. W., of floston.

S. D. D. —Please inform me, if possible, how to bronze copper, such as well un powder dasks, and addige? Ans. Probably a trade secret, but you may get the Information by addressing the American Phish Company, No. 52 Beckman street.

J. M. C., Waterbury. —How can I make a slik trout line waterposaf? Ans. Soak it belief threed oil, and strip off superflone preparation by drawing the line through the thank and larger. Singe off frayed fibres in an alcohol lamp.

S. D. D., New York. —Please inform me where them is a good locality for shooling for five or more, who are willing to compount and cough it next Full; some sput that can be reached conveniently from New York.

Ans. For general purposes of shooting and fishing, the Adirondack region offers the most Inducements.

L. H. D., Rudson.—Please inform me of a reliable house in New York.

L. H. D., Rudson, —Please inform me af a reliable house in New York that deals in the W. & C. Scod & Son gan? Ann. Win, Read & Suns, Famelt Hall, Boston; Schupler, Hartley & Graham; Barton, Alexander & Waller; H. C. Squlres, of New York; Alexander McCamas, of Raldmare; John Krider, of Philadelphia.

C. C. B., Cleveland, Dhio, "Will you please answer through Fungs's AND STIEAM (or hand this to some manufacturer of the utility where t can get an extri large lated eage, and oblige? Ans. Address Rupite Wire Works, No. 105 Fulton street, or Globe Wire Wirks, 85 Fulton street. Send dimensions, plan, and descripting of hint intended for.

street. Send dimensions, plan, and description of bird littended for.

C. A. S., Shikupeo, —Can a gun barrel for breech or muzzle loader, by
be used as a salved gun, be obtained; if so, please state whom to address for information? Ans. None of our desiers keep gun barrels suit
able for your prepase. Had belief address one of the manufacturers
who advertise in our paper.

If B., Rochester, Minn.—Who is the maker of the "Grant gun," ceu,
fire, breech loader, that I see by reports of pigeon matches is used by
Livingston, of New York, and Peters, of Plubwielphila? Are they fighpriced gune? Ans. Supplier Grant, 571-81, dames afterd, bondon. His
guns are as high-priced as may made, and rank with the best.

J. D. Washington.—Will you please before, more where I can send and

ginia are no high-priced as any hung, and rank with the west.

d. D., Washington,—Will you please before now one where I can send and hug hird's eggs? Please tell rue of two at three dealers. Can you nell me a paper that advertises bird's egg dealers? Ans. A. Lechevallier, Montreal, C. E.; C. J. Maynard & Co., Newtonville, Mass; John Wallace, 19 North William street, New York. 23. Functor's Journal.

W. C. D., City.—1st. What is the best ball in use for brook front early by the season, when worms or grubs curred he procured? Ans. Raw best 2a. In what part of Malue can good deer shooting by found in the tober 1. Ans. Most anywhere in the Arosstock region. Read waters of the Kennobec are in a good droc country. Consuit flees of Fourst And Stream for copious information.

L. H. D., Umison.—Will you please Inform me where I can get a good is unlimated sized wazzle localing gun for \$10 or \$30, and what is the best size bore for general use, and what the wants of the best waker? Ans. You can get a very good monable healthy, gun, for the price year member. No. 10 is the best size for general shooting. We do not discriminate between makers; look at an advertising cultums.

E. M. New Haven.—Where can trout fishing in had about April 1st, either north, cast, west, of south? Ans. Thou I should shing may be had near New Haven at Twin Lakes, Caustin, Lifethed comby, and at the head waters of the Namile. 2d. Whow can I did a fair weeks, subjection in Islands, Chesapenke, and Singma, Del. Take Narfolk steamer 63 rades in Cherry Sinne.

J. T. W., Minenta.—I have a fine muzzly touding gun, which I would

Islands, Chesapenke, and Smyrna, Drl. Take Norfolk steamer 63 ratios we Cherry Sinne.

J. T. W., Mineula.—I have a fine mazzly toading gan, which I would tike to have altered to a breech toader. Pay II he so altered and he as good a gin maif it was originally a breech loader? Do you recommend. Clark & Sneider to wher I, and if so, can't by sont them safety, and how! Ans. We would recommend an exchange instead, The alternition would cost from \$25 in \$50, arrording to the quality. Clark & Sneider will that bred! Send in them by wapress.

R. P., Diea —Your correspondent inquires about Loon Lake to Franklin county, and your answer refers him in a small point near flewer River. Loon Lake is one of the head waters of the west branch of the Sarawae River, and the moth mod south from Matare passes near it. It is three athes long, and has two small inlets. By addressing L. Y., all medical information can be obtained, —W. E., of Ruchester.

C. G. T., Beacon Palls.—I have an Russiated price list in my posses alon from Henry C. Squires, of your city, wherein he makes mention of a wyapon called by "funnier's pat' is a good, practical fivearm, also the weight and rangel. Ans. The hunter's pet is a rifle with nekeleting breech, intended for target practice. It weighs 51 punnis, and is easily curried in a swall space.

C. L. W., Weston, VI.—What are concentrators and were cartifulges? The part of the model of the model.

curried in a small space.

C. L. W., Weston, VI.—What are concentrators and wire cartializes? Through the medium of Foreign and Strikan we backwoodsman land burned a good deal about breach harders and shells, but corfess our legaration as to the above. Any, Concentrators are sections of curridges or shells biserted in the abell to produce class shorting. Wire cartridges are waven who receptaches to which shall are invived with brace dots, the object being to raise the shall be half together or "ball" for a circular distance, thus carrying closer and further.

object being in yourse the shot in bold together or "ball" for a circlin distance, thus carrying closer and further

Legors, Rollimore. —What is the heat roate from here to the Lake Simcoe region in Cannala? Ans. All raff via Turanto. 2. Where can good goldes and locats be precured? Ans. At Italia Ecart, at hower can good goldes and locats be precured? Ans. At Italia Ecart, at hower can good like, or al Orillia, in the appareaul. 3. Is the troot or his kines ashing a cacellant. 6. What is host season or month togo, and is it necessary to comp, and can any arresonandation be half. Ans. July; first-close the lets. 5. What is host peace or month to go, and is it necessary to comp, and can any arresonandation be half. Ans. July; first-close the lets. 5. What is host pinti to go for Ans. Go Conclushing Hated, from whence you can visit both Simcon and Canchiching Lakes.

Sussement, Buffalo,—Do you know of any mathod by which the heads of dish, or the whole dish, may be preserved; some way that will not be inconvenient for a troot dishermon, when in the woods, a three days tramp from clyfigation? Looking aver my the of Fourier and Steriera t wotes your communication to H. G. D., Haboben, Oct. 1833. This suggests the idea of any being alide to bring out specimens of my catable. Ans. Skin pair dish reaffully, but do not a particular national and alina; or make a pickle in a small ling of a weak solution of carbotle acid; my remaining desh can be scraped off after words, and the Rish set up by a taxidermist.

G. W. B., Now York,—I. Where can a copy of Wallace's "Unide to the addition of an all should be a carbotle and conveniences."

carbotle acid; may remaining flesh can be scraped off afterwards, and the field set up by a taxidermist.

G. W. B., Now York,—I. Where can a copy of Wallace's "thirds to the Aditiondacks" be pareliased, price, &c., and does it contain a map of that region? Ans. Calmobian Book Co., Syracosa, N. Y., price about \$3, but they will issue a chapter edition soon; it contains map. 2—14 the book "Frank Forrester and His Friends" known by any other third is it the "Warstek Woodlands!" Ans. They are distinct works, 3. What the Therean's hooks treat of, piles, and where published? Ans. Jas. R Oegook & Co. publish severed life works. You probably diade in "Wolden, or life in the Woods," "Excessions in Field and Forest," or "Maine Woods!" price \$2 cach. Thurean is own of our sweatest writers on we allumit topics. 4—in your issue of Aganth, 1811, No. 20, Vol. 2, you mention "Brooch Londer, by Witson." Where can a capy be get, price, &c.? Ans. Write to Orange, Judd & Co., No. 245 Broodway; price about \$1.50.

C. H. L., New York,—hy missed to your problem in Forest and Scilean of Feb., 25th, 1 reply:

Led 3 a — the length in feet of each losp the fex iskes,
Than 7 a — the length in feet of each losp the fex iskes,
Than 9 x — the number of leaps the found takes,
Than 9 x — the number of leaps the found takes,
Than 9 x — the number of leaps the found takes,
Than 9 x — the number of leaps the found takes,
As the distance the hound goes, diminished by the distance the first goes, after the bound starts, was equal the distance to be gained by the hound.

onad, 44 n x -- 27 n x 180 n where 15 x -- 180 9 x -- 30

3 x - 30 n x - 73 9 x - De

Answer.—The bound takes 72 leaps and the fex takes 108 leaps, after the bound starts, or 108 leaps in all.—E. C. S.

Escularios Dentatos, Monireal.—181. Will gold fish breed in an aquarino 30.24442 inches, and if so, what proceedings were secsion; y to secure success? 2. Words I the possible also in hards a quantity of submin (land-locked), grayling, or shad in the some aquarino, and where could the size in environment if he size in environment in his discussion principal in the size in environment if the logs of the female stick to what ever they bards, and remain after impregnation seven or eight slays lee first they hards. Some believe it had to have two or three diales with one female. They will sometimes eat their own sizes and oven the yangs. It repulres a very different apparatus to furth the eiges of the lower fishes mendaned.—J. W. M. Auswer second Goldfish will fired be successfully an analysing the constraint an apparatus, if rucks and twigs be placed in the interior for them to apparatus, if rucks and twigs be placed in the interior for them to apparatus, if rucks and twigs be placed in the interior for them to apparatus in Aparillian of galvanized when much large smooth we ensure the cygs massing the partition, and small coming to confige the fish in the upper portion of the squarhon, would prevent them getting at their eggs. A fountwin in one of the Baltimore parks was successfully arranged in this way last year, and a large number of coldfish hatched.

I have intered the eggs of several of the salmon family in, or rather were my squarkon.—T. B. F.

-The Coinseville, Texes, Oscotte mentions the fact that —The Gausseville, 1980s, obesits included in a feet that a porty bunting near the mouth of the lattle. Sandy were attacked by a large Mexican hou, who without provisation jumped upon one of the party and knowked him down. After a severe struggle the animal was fluidly killed, but not until the whole party of live had been almost stripped of their clothes and were bitten and scratched in a fearful



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEFOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FIRE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PHERERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR REGREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whalever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with eal name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are arged to favor us with brief noise of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between genilement sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream alm to meril and secure the patronage and countenance of that portlon of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and eajoy all that is benutiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tand to make them unpopular with the virinous and good. No advertisoment or business notice of an Immoral character will be received on any orms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the house circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to as is set.

Advertisements should he sent in by Saturday of each CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor. WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

THE CULTURE OF SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS

WITH the increased attention given to this subject, W and the rapid settlement of Florida and the Southern counties of California, it seems not improbable that before many years are past we may he drawing our supplies of fruit from within the limits of our own houndaries. this in view the ratification of the proposed treaty of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom threateus an injus tice to our fruit growers. Already the culturists of Los have petitioned their representatives in Angeles county Congress, protesting against the admission of the fruits of Hawaiia free of duty, and it seems but reusonable that the protection afforded by tariff to the iron merchant, the woolgrower and the shiphuilder, should be extended likewise to the horliculturist and the farmer.

Whatever the result however, the occupation of fruit growing, particularly when applied to the more uncom-mon and semi-tropical varieties, is of such a fascinating character, that duty or no duty, protection or free trade, will alike be ineffectual in checking or preventing the increasing interest in this pursuit.

It is not everyone, however, who has the patience to wait for the hearing of those trees which require from ten to fifteen years to mature; but if we may judge from the assertions of those who have reached this happy period, the truthfulness of which we have no reason to doubt, the profit is far in excess of anything which can be realized from any similar occupation. There must be, however, to this, as well as every other picture, two sides, and the he ginner caunot expect success without first meeting discouragement and partial failure. In Southern California the culture of oranges, lemons, limes, etc., is carried on only in certain localities, and such as can depend with certainty upon the means of artificial irrigation. In fact, the whole mode of culture, the country itself, and the people who follow it, are so different in character as to denot actually require a separato description, and is possible that the hints from actual experience gained in one locality may not be without value to some of those who nre following the business in another.

In California, Los Angeles county and its county town of the same name, logother with the neighboring valley of San Gabriel, is the home of the orange in that State. proprietors of orchards, however, do not confine them-selves to this fruit alone, and while in Florida we hear also of the guava the paw-paw and the banana, in California we

have the lemon, the lime, the fig and the English walnut growing side by side with the aprieot, the peach, the apple and the pear. The finest oranges are grown at San Gabriel on a soil of decomposed granite, where the Sierra Madre range gives protection from the north winds. We assert, and we say it boldly, that they are unsurpassed, even if equalled, in the world for size, and when allowed to remain sufficiently long on the tree, for sweetness and flavor. In the mission garden at this place there are trees planted by the pagree from seed brought from Mexico, which now, all the places is consistent when the pagree from seed brought from Mexico, which now, all seventy years old, are in full bearing, and producing on an average of 2.000 oranges each year. Whether it is from a average of 2,000 oranges each year. Whether it is from a difference in the quality of seed however, or from the extra care given to the cultivation, the fruit from the trees planted at a later period, far surpass them in size and quality. Most of the orange trees in Los Angeles county have been grown from seed procured from Tahiti or the Sandwich Islands As a rule the fruit comes true to the seed, with such modificutions as may be caused by locality and care. It is somewhat common, however, to hud the orange on to a species of almost worthless fruit known as the "China lemon," by which three years of growth are saved, but at an expense of longevity if not of quality. The Sicily lemon, however, when thus propagated, is much easier to raise, as with the lime, it is, when in the earlier stages of growth, much more susceptible to the influence of frost than the orange and less likely to recuperate after being cut down. The lime, the most difficult of all to bring to maturity, is also the most profitable. Unlike the other trees, they seem to be continually bearing, and we have heard of three trees in one garden producing each year the enormous sum of one hundred dollars each. There are nurseries in Los Angeles, where immense quantities of semi-tropical fruit trees are grown, to an extent, in fact, that were it not for the numbers destroyed after transplanting hy carelessness and in-experience, the husiness would soon be overdone. These trees can be hought of all ages, from one to four years, at prices varying from ten cents to two dollars and a half each. The greatest error and the most common is in planting both seed and young trees too deep, in the first instance preventing the young germ from breaking through the carth, and in the other depriving the roots of the air which seems necessary to their existence. After the danger of frost, which is not past until the trees have assumed their hard hark, the altacks of the gopher are the most to be dreaded. This destructive little pest, which is sometimes confounded with the ground squirrel, which he has no way resembles, is something between the mole and the rat, boring in the ground and gnawing at the roots of the trees, sometimes without giving evidence of his presence until the mischief is irreparable. He has been known to eat through a six year old tree in a single night, so that the pled over on heing touched. His habits are so bowever, that when his hole is found, by using a tree toppled over trap, his capture is almost sure. He is a most pugnacious little fellow, and the Mexican boys have a very ingenious way of catching him. A noose is placed over a hole, and when Mr. Gopher shows himself at noon, as he invariably does, the concealed boy pulls the string and makes him prisoner. The string is then fastened to his tail and he is lowered into another hole. A fleree battle ensues, and hoth gophers, griping each other like bull dogs, are brought to the surface. For six months, or more frequently eight, not a drop of rain falls; the country becomes parched and burnt and the trees can only be kept alive by artificial irri-The scarcity of water will always keep the cultivation within certain limits, as ju low wet lauds which would not require irrigation, the orange will not grow. season the squirrels, who honeycomh the ground in every direction, become almost desperate for food, as do also the rahhits and hares. Young vineyards and orchards, if not carefully watched, are completely destroyed. Away from these the excrement of horses or cattle is eagerly devoured, and we have known them to cat the bark from a tree fifteen years old, as high as they could reach. The vitality of the orange tree, however, in congenial soil, is wonderful: by carefully covering the places where the hark has been removed, the trees seem to experience no harm. They can be transplanted after coming into full bearing by careful pruning and trimming off the bruised roots, and actually improve their fruit by removal from cold and damp soil to a richer and warmer one. Ten years is allowed a tree to bear from the seed, but from this time both yield and profit increase in rapid ratio. It is the dis inclination to wait which has prevented many of the residents of Los Angeles from reaping fortunes similar to those acquired by their more far sighted neighbors; but the introduction of a different class, the patient, slow-plodding agriculturist of the East is awakening them, and the husiness of semi-tropical fruit growing promises to assume au interest and importance second only 10 lhe production of wheat and wine.

CHAS. W. HUTCHINSON.-There are so many Governors of States, General officers, and other important functionaries, who are first class sportsmen that it may seem superer-ogatory to individualize, nevertheloss, we cannot join in the very general expression of satisfaction that the well known and honorable sportsman, Chas. W. Hutchinson, Esq., has recently been elected Major of Utica. reception accorded to him last week in Utica evinced a certain wholesonicuess of good fellowship which is redundant among sportsmen everywhere, although we would by no means be understood to imply that none but sportsmen participated. The welcome was enviable, and the ententie cordial (and other cordials) everywhere prevailed.

OPENING INLAND WATERS.

LETTER in another column from a correspondent at Good Ground, describes the cutting through the narrow bar of sand which separates Shinnecock Bay from the ocean, and the opening of a channel, which promises to he permanent, of 160 feet in width and from 20 to 30 fect in depth. The inlet to the bay having been closed for many months, the water therein had accumulated until it had attained a mean level eight feet above that in the adjacent ocean. A channel such as described would afford a for vessels of considerable size, and through its means the bay may yet prove a harhor of refuge for some unfortunate eraft forced, by stress of weather, to seek its shelter. It is, unfortunately however, but too frequently the eract that the control of the stress that the stres passage the ease that the opening or re-opening of similar places to the influence of tide-water is followed by the formation of saud-hars at their entrance, which materially affects their utility. Still, it is not improbable that proper observation might lead to the discovery of numerous places on our coast where, by taking advantage of like circumstauces, harbors of refuge might be formed or old inlets re-opened, the value of which would more than repay the slight cost of the undertaking.

The immense power possessed by a body of accumulated water was lut too infortunately displayed last year in Massachusetts; but there are other instances where this almost irresistible force has been turned to good account in the interest of science and discovery. It entered largely into the construction of the Suez Canal, and Sir Samuel Baker, in his last journey to Equatorial Africa, was obliged to cut his way through the dense sudd, which had entirely obstructed the Bahr el Giraffe and prevented his entering the White Nile. For a portion of two years his army worked at the immense masses of paphyrus and floating vegetation which filled the river, whose presence was only known by the strong current running heneath; and it was only when the expedient of damming had been resorted to that a passage could be effected. Moreover, the waters, when again set free, so extended the channels be had cut as to carry off large masses of the sudd and render navigation once more practicable.

Sportsmen may congratulate themselves that the good people of Shinnecock Bay have succeeded in freeing the hay of the surplus water which has interfered so sadly

with the shooting during the past season.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held last evening at the residence of Mr. David H. Haight, No. 284 Madison avenue, Mr. Royal Phelps in the chair. After disposing of the preliminary business, Mr. Hallock submitted the following petition :

lowing petition:—
We, the undersigned baymen and sportsmen, residents and visitors of South Oyster Bay, Seaforth and vicinity, do most respectfully solicit the co-operation of the New York Association for the Protection of Game in altering the laws in relation to duck shooting to correspond with the old enactment—that the close season for ducks should extend from May 1 to October 20. Further, we protest against any laws being passed prohibiting Spring snipe shooting. So few in number are killed that we do not consider the subject worthy of legislation.

The petition, signed by twenty-seven gentlemen, was re-

The petition, signed by twenty-seven gentlemen, was referred for consideration to the Committee on Game Laws. Mr. Hallock also presented the following communica-tion from Mr. F. J. Boswirth, of Brighton, England:—

In the name of justice and in the interest of every sportsman in America, I appeal to you to use your efforts to stop the terrific slaughter and wholesale exportation of the pinnated grouse (prairic hen) from Iowa and other Western States, to the ports of Great Britain. The game dealers assure me that they are now arriving in tons, and I know whereof I speak when I assure you that they seem to be here, in countless thousands, all victims of the trap—uot a shot hole in one of them. Through the local, State, and national organizations the system of trapping, I believe, can he stopped. The game dealer has displays here of hundreds of birds in the morning, to be soon exhausted by anxious buyers, when fresh harrels are rolled out and other hundreds take the places of the first, repeating itself from day to day, and are sold at one half the price of the English, Scotch and Norway game. If this destruction continue, how long will it require to sweep this beautiful game bird from our prairies?

In conclusion Mr. Phelps avowed that his attention had

In conclusion Mr. Phelps avowed that his attention had been called to the same subject. Ho had been notified that at pier No. 38 North River, there were 178 barrels of pralraie chickens awaiting shipment to England, and that, as this was the close season for birds, he desired to act in the premises as the law allowed. He had taken the advice of the counsel to the association, however, and found that he could not scize the birds while in transitu, but had ascertained that they had been shipped to this city by one P. B. Wearr, of Chicago. The matter rested with the associa-tion ordering that the game societies of Chicago be notified of the action taken by the New York organization, with a view to a partial or total suppression of the traffic.

The petitions and affidavits of several small game-dealers

against whom suits had been commenced for selling veni-son out of season, requesting the leniency of the association in view of the circumstances of their cases, were referred to the Executive Committee, to take such action as they may deem proper.

On motion it was resolved to remit the annual dues of Mr. Hayes, the late efficient Secretary, who is prevented by Illness from attending the meetings of the association. Mr. C. E. Whitehead, counsel of the association, announced that he had obtained three judgments against the property of Joseph Racey, the dealer who had been proceeded against for selling game out of senson, but found that Racey possessed no property. He then obtained an execution against Racey's body, and had him confined in jail for five days, when he was brought before Judge Donobue on habeas corpus. The Judge released him on the limits on bail; but should circumstances require such action Racey's bondsmen could be proceeded against. He had commenced six suits against small dealers for selling prairie chickens, quail and venison, since March 1, and twelve similar suits were in the hands of the Secretary. Considering the extraordinary watchfulness of their detectives, this he thought indicated pretty well how generally the law was observed. No game was sold in this city out of season. People could gel it in New Jersey, loat not in this city. On March 1, thousands of prairie chickens were sent out of this city to Boston and other places throughout the country, the dealers being afmid to keep them in New York. This was another instance of the necessity of having uniform game laws in all the States. If a uniform law existed people would not be buying my large quantities of game during the last days of the season, and transporting it over the border to other States. In relation to the suits commenced by the association against dealers in game in Albauy, he had only to say that two of the parties gave in their adhesion to the association, while a third, who went to trial before Judge Westbrook and a jury, obtained a verdict on the defense that what he sold was not quail, but curlew, with the bills cut off. On this defense the jury gave a verdict for the defendant, which was another instance of the difficulty of gelting a verdict in such motters from a jury, no matter how clearly the case may be made out. The feeling there was that the dealer being a well-known citizen was persecuted by a wealthy association. However, he thought the association had every reason to son.

The meeting then adjourned.

To Correspondents,-The necessity of patience, both on the part of contributors and publisher, as regards the early insertion of articles intended for publication in the early insertion of articles intended for publication in the FOREST AND STREAM will be best appreciated by a glance at the subjoined list of accepted favors, which will be printed as rapidly as our space and a judicious selection will permit. The wide range of territory and topics embraced in the annotation, is a curiosity in ilself, as well as an indication of the wide spread popularity of this paper and the personal interest which its supporters luke in it:—Our Crolse, by "Leidlaw": A Prairie Wolf Hunt, by "Jacobstaff": Im-

an indication of the wide spread popularity of this paper and the personal interest which its supporters lake in it:—
Our Cralse, by "Laldlaw"; A Prairie Wolf Hunt, by "Jacobstaff"; Improved Fishways, by Mantattan; Practical Fish Culture, by A. Kent; Sportsmens' Recipes, by Mc; The American Woodcock, by "Recapper;" Gas Lighting by Electricity, by "Teal;" Cariboo Hunthing in Nova Scotia, T. J. E.; A Bear Race, by Bee; Three Hundred Mies in a Whatebooal, by Fred Beverly; No. Four and Its Surrouadings, by Amateur; Bass Fishing in Fiorita, by "Old Scoat;" Deer Hunting on Grassy Pond, by C. H. F.; In the Wilderness of Maine, by E.; thistoric Onomisga, by W. N. G.; The Back Woods Canvasser, by Fred Beverly; Hunting on Big Clear, by C. C. Markham; Wild Wood Sports, by Ollipod; Still Hanting, by F. B., Hartford; While River, Arkansas, by "Guyon:" Coot Shooting at Cape Ann, by H. M. W.; Protection of Game, by N. E. B. Illinois; do, by M. S., Portland; Hunting in Alabama, by "Monmonth;" Shelts for Breech Loaders, by D. K., Boston; Fish Culture, by Seth Green; Insect Lafe, Nos. 2 and 4, by "Keuka;" Natural History of Newfoundland, by M. H.; Parastles, by J. H. Balty; 'Adtroadack Slanghter, by C. Penton; Newfoundland Scenery, by Clift; Eaglish Sparrows on Long Island, by J. H. Balty; Gun Charges, by Royal, Montreat; Indians of Leech Lake, by J. N. B., Albany; Southwest Florida, Nos. 1, 2, 8, by "Al Fresco:" Mucbigan Memoranda, by one own correspondent, Barker; Minnesola Noies, by Havlland; To Canaita, for Fifty Dollars, by Mantlet; Sporting Reminiscences of Illinois, by A. H. M.; Catering for an Adrondack Dinner; The Comling Rod; Black Bass Tackle; Fish and Frog Showers, by J. W. Midner; Birds te Extremis, by Ottipod Quilt; Garden Noies, by do; The Pompano Question, by S. C. Clarke; Indian Canoes, by Mortimer Kerry; Tea Taster's Story, by W. M. Tileston; Our Forests, by E. R., of Rochester; Vachting near Newbern, by N. H. B.; Frozon Fish and Spawn, by Fred Mather; Gilbse Fishling in San Francisco Bay, by E. G. Hooper; Satm

of such articles received as do not appear in the then

current number

We will add that the articles by Messrs. Stillwell, of Maine, and Thompson, of Pennsylvania, contain facts of great importance to scientists and fish culturists. We shall print these in our next.

We have in type a synopsis of the Maine Fish Commissioners Report, which is unavoidably deferred until our

OUR WEST FLORIDA EXPEDITION. - Circumstances of a eculiar nature, accidents and obstacles interfering with the writing and transmission of letters, have prevented the receipt and publication during the Winter of prominent correspondence from our Floridian Commissioner, "AL FRESCO." The expedition, however, has proved a complete success, and much new and valuable information has been gained which we shall proceed at once to place before our readers. The first instalment will be given in sue of March 18th, and the rest will follow weekly until the entire narrative shall have been consecutively printed. The information will not be impaired by the delay, and will he of great benefit to all who purpose visiting Florida

A New FIRM .- The old firm of J. C. Conroy & Co., long known and esteemed as a leading house in the manufacture of fishing tackle, has been succeeded by the new house of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, at 65 Fulton street. They have paid special attention to their stock of new goods, embracing every variety of wares known to the trade and required by the sportsman. Among many of the specialties may be noted the McGinnis rods, Mullaly files, etc., known in the market as most reliable and serviceable articles,

A GRAND GAME PRESERVE IN ILLINOIS, -A number of prominent citizens of Otterville have formed an association for the protection of game and fish and enforcement of the for the protection of game and fish and enforcement of the Game laws in Jersey county. The following named gentlemen have purchased of George I. Foster a tract of lami six miles above Grafton, known as Phinny's Landing, on the Illinois River: Hon. Wm. McAdams, John Buckles, Richard Chapple, Lewis McAdams, and Samuel Darlington. They have nearly finished a comfortable house on the premises, and expect to have their share of culoyment. the premises, and expect to have their share of enjoyment during the hunting and fishing season. One of the members writes to us as follows:

during the hunting and fishing season. One of the members writes to us as follows:

"We have good fishing in the Illinois River sometimes, but have no such game fish as tront, salmen, grayling, or even black leass. In some localities we have green bass, but I have had poor success in getting anything to rise to use the property of the lakes we have crappie and leass, with, sometimes, use pike, quite easily allured by a minnow. In both the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers we have catfish, rousing fellows that require all your skill and strength to land them. The Illinois River, at its mouth, is a deep, slinggish stream, in which are great numbers of these that would be objects of curiosity to many. We saw some this ermen draw a large seine and bring to shore a greal number of strange creatures that most foreithly brought to my mind the illustrations of the remains of fossil tishes from the Devonian, or Old Red Sandstone—gars of two or three species, including the great alligator gar and huge cartinginous stargeous, and "shovel fish," as the Ilshermen call them. These latter fish somewhat resemble a cartish, with the exception of au extension of the upper juw into a long flat paddle-shaped heak of hard gristle. They weigh sometimes fifty pounds, and have not a single bone about them. Soure fishermen have presented me with sarmy singular fishes, which I have preserved. One of them is a cartilaginous fish, covered entirely with a peculiar bany armor. It somewhat resembles a stargeon, and doubtless is related to that family. It was a great cartiosity to the fishermen, and I shall send it to some one conversant with such matters for recognition. One of the objects of our association is to make an effort to introduce new fishes into our waters.

In the vicinity of the mouth of the Illinois River there is

sinch matters for recognition. One of the objects of our sasceintion is to make an effort to introduce new fishes into our waters.

In the vicinity of the mouth of the Illinois River there is good deer hunting. In the marshes and lakes uear our camp we have suipe in their season, and ducks mast of the year. In the corn fields and stubble we have an abundance of quail. On the brushy hillsides there are ruffed grouse, known here as "pheasants." Gred numbers of geese and brants irequent this vicinity, and many are killed as they pass from their feeding grounds in the fields to the sandbars and lakes. Notwithstanding the almost unprecedented lawe remained with us, and are here now. There are a number of phaces in the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Illinois, where the current is too rapid and the shallow waters too turbulent to freeze at any time. Both gress and ducks (mallards) frequent these open places.

Besides the advantages presented in this vicinity for hunting and fishing, we have one of the finest fields in the West for collecting geological specimens and Indian relies. Within ten miles of the Illinois River are outeroppings of all the rocks that lie between the coal uncasures and the Lower Silurian, and includes both of these formations. Many are the pleusant lays I have spent among these rocks, hammer in hand, never fuiling to find something interesting. If any of the readers of the Forest and Stream wish to exchange for some of my duplicate fossils, I will be happy. I have some particularly fine trilobites (Calemental Bumanbachii) from the Upper Silurian.

The vicinity of the mouth of the Illinois River was, in the past, a great resort of the aboriginal inhabitants of this country. There are hundreds of mounds of various kinds. Curious relies of these people are often turned up by the plow or washed from the hillsides. I always endeavor to secure such of these relies as come within my reach.

For the last twenty years most of our party have maile lisi our hunting ground, camping in the Spring and Fal

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.-The officers of the United States steamer Endeavor, stationed at St. Augustine, eclebrated Washington's birthday by illuminating the old castle of San Marco. The Florida Press says that the materials for the bouffres, within and without the fortification, had been prepared, and at a certain hour a flood of light suddenly blazed forth from the old forl, illuminating the city and surrounding country with the light of day. Never before, surrounding country with the light of day. Never before, since the old buccaneers danced by the light of burning caravals, had St. Augustine witnessed such a sight. The light was so brilliant as to dazzle and bewilder the guests to an extent which wrought optical delusions on every side, Some funcied they saw the Spaniards of old stalking about in glittering armor, and one lady addressed the veteran cavalier, Ponce de Leon, on the subject of the Fountain of Life, but the indignant hidalgo vanished into air.

DEATH OF A VETERAN SPORTSMAN. - Died at Princeton, N. J., on the 4th ult., Mr. Archibald T. Clow, in the fifty-seventh year of his age, widely and favorably known as a skillful and energetic field sportsman, an excellent shot, well-skilled in wooderaft, and an indefatigable walker. In the management of his dogs (a very desirable accompany) plishment) he had few superiors. Among his other good qualities, he was always honorable and courteous toward qualities, he was always hoursall, and ever desirous to his shooting companions in the held, and ever desirous to give them a good day's shooting. The large number of give them a good day's shooting. The large number of his fellow townsmen who followed his remains to their last resting place testified to the good repute in which ho

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

ROM Dublin we learn that the Irish Rifle Association, at a meeting held on the 3d of March, dxed upon the 20th of June as the date of commencement of the rife match fetween the Irish and American ritionen. The place of sheating has not been findly decided upon, at the place of sheating has not been findly decided upon, at the place of sheating has not been findly decided upon, at the place of sheating has not been findly decided upon, at the place of sheating has not been findly decided upon, at the place of sheating has not been findly decided upon, at the place of sheating has not been findly decided upon at the place of though the selection rests between Dublin and the Cur rogh of Kildare,

On Friday the Joint committees on our side, having On Friday the Jank committees on our side, having charge of the arrangements, met at hu Broadway, Col. Wingate in the chalr. The committees appadated to salicit subscriptions from the Stock and Produce Exchanges, National Gunri, etc. reported favorable pagaress, and Mr. Alford, of Mesars. Remington & Sons, submitted a consumption of the pagarety of nicathor from Mr. A. E. Doughis, Vice President of the Hazard Powder Company, Inclosing a check for \$250. Mr. Alford also reported that he had sold 500 tlekets for the Music April 3d. The following programme of the match was then diseased, and was finally adopted:

was then discussed, and was fluidly adopted:

Programme of the international rifle match between the riflemen of the United States of America and the riflemen of Ireland, represented by a term to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place in Ireland on June 29th, maless some other day is subsequently agreed upon, on the following terms, viz:

Team—Each term to croasist of me more than eight or less than six men, at the apilion of the Americans, whose decision will be amounted on the day next preceding the match; the American team to be composed excinsively of riflemen born in the United States; the Irish team to consist of men qualified to shout in the Irish eight at Winheledon.

dedon.

ttttles—Any not exceeding ten pounds' weight; minlutum all of trigger, three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rilles of bone fide American manufacture; the Irish to had with rilles of bone fide Irish manufacture. Sights, manunition, targets, and marking—To be according to printed regulations in force at Winddehou in 1873.

Reages—Eight hundred yards, also lumified yards, and ne thousand yards.

one thousand yards.

Number of shots—Fifteen at each range by each com-

elous practics—The American team to be allowed that t the range for practice for at least two days before

the match.

Position—Any; meartificial rest to be used either for the rille or person of the shoater.

Targets, range, and all necessories for carrying out the match in devider on the Irish; the Americans and Irish to choose a referee to act for their respective teams, and the two referees shall manually select an imagire, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall refer, and whose decision shall be tind.

The terms of the match to be signed by the President of the Amateur Rille Club, on heladf of the American rille-men, and by Arthur Blennerhayset Leach, on behalf of the Irish rithmen.

Irish rithmen.

Duplicate codes of this programme to be exchanged and all necessary arrangements to be complated on or before the first day of June, 1875.

Should either team fidl to make an appearance on the day and hour agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship.

—Educand Johnson, of the Irlsh Tema, has sent a chal-lenge for an imlividual match to Captain Fullou, the champion of the American Trans. In the International match at Creedinoor last September Fulton made 171 points, while Johnson, who was very unwell, made but 150. new challenge is for twenty rounds at 1,000 yards.

-Owing to a press of matter we were analde in give a full report of the meeting of Directors of the National Rifle Association in our tssuo of last week. Ward presided, and General Waodward, McMuhon and Medinesars, Calonels Campe, Gildersleeve and Wingate, Major Scuttle, Captalus Storey, Casey and Fulton, and E. A. Sanford were present. The Trensurer reported a balance of \$1,498-44, with \$5,500 due on degrand from the State. The Range Committee announced that the range was now ready for any wishing to practise. They recommended the raising of the embankument, as threats of an injunction had been unde by parties awaling properly behiad the targets. Such an injunction at the present time, the targets. Such an injunction at the present time, it was thought, would endanger the existence of the association, as it would check all shouting for an Indefinite length of time. It was moved and earried to put up a fence about eight or ten feet high along the top of the embankment, of sufficient thickness to stop any with balls, at a cost not to exerce \$2,000.

The puestion as in whether the Sixtendard.

binkinent, of sufficient thickness to stop any wild balls, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000.

The question as in whether the State should pay the markers used in official practise was raised. The tailful mea claim that as the practise was raised. The tailful mea claim that as the practise was ordered by the State it should bear all expenses. On motion of Gea. Woodward, it was resolved that the names of the delinquent regiments be seen to the Adjutant General, and that he be requested to deduct the amount from the annual appropriation of \$700 to each regiment.

Much regret was expressed at the withdrawal of Colonel Church from the position of President, and after residutions to this effect had been passed be was elected a permacent homerary director.

The Executive Committee were ordered to make up a programme and arrange a date and prize list for the opening Spring match. The after of a \$150 rife was announced from Remington & Co. The selection of a design for lifemembers' badges was elected in favor of an emblem offered by General McMahou. General Shaler and General Woodward having became directors ex-ollicio by virtue of their position in the militia, and Colonel Church having resigned, left the board three members short, and it was ordered that the election to fill the vacancies take place at the next meeting.

The 200-yard refreshment-stand was ordered to be reconstructed and fitted up as a barn. The Secretary was directed to revise the list of life-incurbers, many of whom could not now be found.

The Joint Committee on the International match reported progress, and made a call for united effort to insure the success of the present plans for raising money. Preenationary measures were ordered for the insurtion of the item of \$15,000 in the Supply Bill, at Albany, for the encouragement of ritle practice.

The proposed change of largets at Creedmoor, to correspond with the new style in vague at Wimbhelm, was the last topic discussed by the hourd. Captain Fulton urged it strongly as a mere matter of uniformity throughout the world. Smaller associations were adapting the new circular target, and would take the precedence of the National Association If the all targets were retained at Creedmoor. If espoke on behalf of ritlemen and all who had used the new larget. Colonel Wingute left the chair to rebut the argument of Mr. Fulton.

The ritlemen of America, he suid, had not us a body arrived at that stage af perfection when finer rule divisions were needed on the face of the target. Creedmoor was were needed on the face of the target. Creedmoor was essentially for the use of the National Gaurd, and last Summer's practice showed that, far from being too large, the largets were actually too small. Llentenant Fulton in conclusion argod that the new targets were in use in Cannala, were adapted in Ireland, and that uniformity was a very vital point. General Molineax moved to put the question off for rereashleration, and it was so ordered by a tie vote, General Wandward, presiding, voting in favor of delay. A special cummittee at two were ordered in tepart an the matter, Colonels Wingate, Giblersleeve and Canap and Cuptain Fulton and Majur Smith belng appointed.

The summary of rifle practice at Creedingar by the Fifth Brigade thuring the past senson, indicates the fullow ing results: Number liring at 200 yards, 842; score, 4,154; number thring at 500 yards, 200; score, 1,327; total, 5,481; average per man, 8,60. The number who missed the larger at 200 yards' distance was 213.

-Gov. Tilden has tendered to Col. Wingate the position on his sinff of Inspector General of Ritle Practice. Adjt. Gen. Townsend has also pressed the matter very strongly. Col. Wingute, an account of business engagements, and deferred acceptance, but has now determined to assume the

-The American Rifle Association, Mount Vernon, N.Y., held a meeting on Tuesday evening, March 2d A commu-nication was received from a friend of the society presenting a jeweled ring, valued at \$300, for competition, upon the same combilions as those observed in the De Peyster match. A representative budge was also adopted, to be worn by the members of the association. The trophy will consist of representations of the several varieties of weapons

—A bill has been reported in the Assembly by Beneral Husted, by the provisions of which rifle practice will be under charge of the Inspector General of the State, and the General Inspector of Rifle Practice will report to him. An inspector of eithe practice is added to each regiment, with the rank of captain. A majority of the voters is made necessary to the election of an officer, and field officers are given a vote in the election of any field officer—a privilege from which they have been hitherto debarred.

-A bill is now before the Legislature of New Jersey providing for the establishment of a range like Creedmoor where the National Guard may take practical lessons in the use of the rifle.

—Major McKinley, of thilifax, N. 8., has been appointed commanding officer of the Canadian Wimbledon learn for 1875. The appointment gives general satisfaction.—

THE CALIFORNIA MATCH.

THE articles of agreement in the match between Co. D of the New York Twelfth Regiment and Co. E First Cavilry N. G., have been signed by the latter company, and returned to this city. The Californians have granted and returned to this city. The Californians have granted the request that Sergeant W. C. Reddy, who might possi-bly he commissioned pending the matter, should be considered eligible for appointment if so desired. letter shows the scores many ...
places in the California Teum:—
San Francisco, February 23, 1875. letter shows the scores made in the first competition for

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I encluse scores of first competition for places. In the team to shoot against Co. D. 13th Itegt N. G. S. N. Y. During the shooting the wind was moderately strong, but variable in direction, shifting from V to VIII and back again, afferting the shooting by its uncertainty. Later in the day the wint blew strong and steady from VII, when Sergeant G. II. Strong made in a store of 15 shots—0.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.3.3.3—53. The centres were very near the edge of the bullseye. The members of the company are very grateful to you for your efforts in making the furthcoming match, and fred that, whicher we win or lose, a great deal will have been accomplished in furtherance of long range tiffe shooting on this coast. Truly yours.

E. O. Hent, Co. E.

	000	E00 1-	191 1
Nume.	Mar J. Dalla.	500 yards.	Total :
Corporal Nash	3883 15	38384.16	31
Corporal Whiteomb	3 3 2 3 14	2 8 3 4 8, 15	29
Captain Burns	3 3 4 3 16	8 8 8 4 018	
Privata Scarle.	1 F P 3 3 .13	3 4 1 2 215	25
Private Burk.	8 2 3 3, 14	2 4 11 3 4 13	97
Private Dave		20323.10	26
Private Walson		3 3 3 3 4 16	26
Sergeaut Strong		4 4 3 2 2 15	25
Sergenii) Pust		4 3 3 2 3. 15	21
Capiain Grant	0 9 2 0 19	0 9 3 3 2 11	21
Brigate Marchy	10 4 4 11 10	23024 11	
Private Murphy			23
Private Stord	3 2 4 0 8,.10	24024 12	2:1
Corpural Bautlet	3 3 8 2 2 10	28043 12	22
Private Jruklus	20848 12	24080.9	21
Private Dywn		2 8 6 3 3 . 11	19
Comminal For rt	3 0 4 4 4 15	0.03008	18
Lieutenant liunti,	28028, 10	802211 7	17
Sergeant Murray		2 3 2 4 2 13	16
Private Prebli	20320 4	8 2 2 0 8, 10	
Sergeant Wilson		0 3 0 4 4 11	14
Sergeaut McGowen		00092 4	14
track to the contract of the c			- 1

match over anot on the Pucific coast at longer range than

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25, 1875.

Ban Francisco, Fedurary 25, 1813.

Button Forest and Sturam.—

During the visit to this port hast October of 11. B. M. ship Tenedos a number of British burn residents of this place challenged the Fenedos officers to match a brom at rife snouthing against them. This challenge was accepted by the gallant tars, the brins being, each lean to consist of ten men, to shoot at 200 and 400 yards, seven scoring and one sighting shot at each range; position, shunding, at 200 yards, 400 yards, kneeling; (Hylbe system) targets same as regalation of N. R. A., of New York. The Teachies to use Suither Enfeld breech toater, mil. r.de, callier .5.7, the San Franciscons, Sharp's military rife, cal. 50, minimum pull of trigger, 6 lbs. Time; on the return of the ship to this port from a cruise to the Sandwich Islands. Saturing, 20th lost, brought the Tenedos hack to purt, when immediate preparations were made to carry out the programme, the results being shown below. Three infliers and seven pully officers compused the team of the Tenedos, under the leatership of guiner J. Hamilton. The San Franciscons were captained by Mr. C. Nush who, owing to one of his team failing to appear, was obliged to enter the lists himself to camplete the number. This is notable as being the first team match shot on this caust at longer distances than 150 yards. Day, clondy in the amorting; later, clear wind light from V1 and V11. light, dail; ningether fine day for the purpose. On the return to the city, the San Franciscons presented to F. House, who made the best score for Tenedos, a must budge, commemorative of the event.

	BAN PHANCISI ANS.		
Name	200 yarda.	400 yards	Total
Nume, J. Rugles	3 2 3 2 3 3 4 . 18	3344424	24 42
C. Nush	2830333 17	4428448.	
J. Harmon	. 3233322 15	2884184	23 41
F. J. Tucket,	8333482 11	2484430	20 41
11 Willson	2333203, 11	3 3 4 4 8 3 4	24 40)
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Game Bag and Gm.

GAME IN SEASON FOR MARCH.

Uniter the head of "Game, and Fish in Seasin" are can imposed by in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States ways so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of notire, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MARKET. -The variety of game on sale is necessurily limited, and prices remain about the same as our last week's quotations. Antelope from the Western prairies is received in fair quantities, and sells for 25c, per pound. Wild Geese are in very fine condition, and sell at \$1 50 each. Brant are worth \$1 50 per pair; Canvas-back \$1 50 cach. Brant are worth \$1 50 per pair; Canvas-back Ducks, \$2 50@\$3; Reil-heads, \$1 75@\$2; Mallards, \$1 25; Bluck Ducks, 75c.@\$1; Widgeon, 50c.@75c.; Wild Turkey, 25c.@30c. per pound; Wild Pigeous, \$3@\$3 50 per dozen; Squabs, \$4 50@\$6; English Snipe, \$4 50; Plover, \$4 50; Bay Snipe, 75c.@\$1; Cauada Bunling, \$1; Curlew, 75c, per pair; Rabbits, 75c.; Hares, 75c.

-Notwillislanding the unusual severity of the season, large numbers of migrating waterfowl have persistently remained in certain localities this Winter, when according to instinct and custom, they should have wended their ways southward to more congenial climes. The Quincy (Mo.) Herald alludes to the fact that two large flocks of mallard ducks have made their Winter quarters in one of the lakes above that city, and during the coldest days of January large flocks of mailards could be seen on every air hole in The river, or found in the corn fields seeking food. Wild geese were also abundant, and with the ducks, made short work of the honest granger's corn shocks when his back was turned. Along the Illinois River and in the Salt Creek and Sangamon districts, ducks and geese have been quite and Sangamon districts, ducks and geese have some sports-numerous all Winter. In January three Chicago sports-men killed ninety mallards on Salt Creek in one day, and a German is said to have "crawled up" on a lot of "green-heads" packed in a small sheet of open water in a pond and shaughtered thirty-two of them with the two barrels of a ducking gun. This conduct of the ducks is, to say the least, quite unusual, and open to explanation from some of

-Professional gunners who have just returned from Currituck Sound, North Carolina, and the Savannah River, report very poor luck there in duck shooting.

-The Jefferson Sportsmen's Club, of Waterlown, N Y., Geo. W. Flowers, Esq., President, offers a reward of \$50 for the urrest and conviction of offenders against the

-The sportsmen of New Bedford, Mass., have organized a club with twenty live members and the following board of officers:—President, George Delano; Vice Presidents, John Hussey, Charles S. Cummings, Otts S. Sisson, Jr., William H. Aiken; Treasurer, S. Eggers; Secretary, J. H.

-On Monday, March 15th, Mr. James S. Conlin, of 939 We append hereunto the scores made in the first team | Broadway, will open the tenth annual rifle tournament ni

These tournaments have always possessed his gallery. wonderful interes

-A bill is now before the New Jersey Legislature to make the open season for woodcock from Ortober first to January first, and ruffed grouse November first to Janunry first.

-The annual meeting of the Hartford Game Club was held at a room in the Hartford Club House on Tuesday held at a room in the Harthord Carlo Trible on Theship evening, March 2d, and the following afficers were elected: President, Mujor F. W. Russell; Vice President, Hum. H. C. Robinson; Trensurer, William M. Hudson, M. D.; See-retary, J. S. Parsons; Counseller, Charles J. Cale, Esq. Executive Committee—Composed of the above officers and two active members, Lyman B. Jewell and George C. Jurvis, M. D. It was voted that the Executive Committee be authorized to issue a call for a State Sportmen's Assu-

ciution.

Long Island.—Good Ground, March 5th, 1875—Our inlet is open. The buy hus been clused for nearly six months, duringing the shooting very materially hist Fall, on account of the water being a great deal higher than when the inlet is running. On the 28th of February list, it was decided to let the waters of the buy go into the old Atlantic. Arcordingly on the above that whout three hundred people engargated on the beach for the purpose of letting it go, and a mighty rush of water there was, the bay being eight feet higher than the accan. The water having such force as local a channel through the beach 160 feet wide and from Iwenty to thirty feet in depth, it bids fair to last for all time to come. We shall again have our regular rise and fall of the tides as heretofore. The native spurtsmen say that our duck and gouse shooting will be the best we have had for many a Spring past, as the feed for the hirds is excellent and plenty. The ice is beginning to get out of the bay and in a few days van will hear of some good they's work being done. I think we will be able to begin shooting by the 15th of march.

M. V. B. Squires.

GREENPORT, March 6th.—We have been fairly ice-locked.

ing by the 15th of march.

M. V. B. Squines.

GREENPORT, March 6th.—We have been fairly ice-locked and snow-hound. Long Islam! Sonnal is one solid sheet of ice from this shore to Connecticut. Peconic Bay and Gardiner's Bny have been sherted over with think ier for weeks, but are now partially open, and a few coots, old squaws, whistlers, and black ducks were killed in the open water. Wagons and sleighs have been passing from Sag Harbor to this place over the ice, a distance of nine miles, a feat almost unprecedented. As soon as our waters re-open 1 presame we shall have the Spring flight. There is an island in our Peconic Bny called Robbin's Island, and there a few weeks since two of our guinners killed a large number of black ducks. Near it lies Seconae Bny, where aften there is good sport to be laid with black ducks and shelldrakes, and sometimes geese. It lies between Peconic Bny and Shldnecock Bay.

Isaac McLellan.

Delaware—Smyrna, March 8th.—Notwithstanding the

DELAWARE—Smyrna, March 8th.—Notwithstanding the unusual protructed cold Winter, we have had no snow, consequently quail are all right here, and judging from the numbers left over, there should be an abundance of them next Fall. A few snipe have made their upperrance, but are mere skeletons; yet from the first to the middle of April they are found here in good condition, and quite abundant.

J. H.

MISSOURI, Hannibul, Murch 2d.—Only len above zero this A. M. and an ineb of snow. Ducks are coming soon, ulthough river not open above St. Louis. You will see a smoke looming up from the West some day, and then you may know there is war amongst the mallurds. G. W. D.

GEESE AND BRANT AT BARNEGAT.

KINSEY'S ASHLEY HOUSE, BARNEGAT INLEY, March 4, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

BARNEGAT INLET, March 4, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I suppose that some of your renders think that the glowing accounts of our wild fowl shooling here are much exaggenated. To convince such of their truth I will tell why we are having such time sport and geese are so abundant. We have been ice-bound here since New Year's; our bay completely closed, and no open water trom the head of the bay to the "old numsion," a distance of about forty miles. At this point—where the tay cuters the occan—the thie in the inter rons so strong that It very seldum Inceres over, and consequently all the final that remained over must come to this particular sput to feed. Suffice it to say, a large proportion did so and we have get them. Our genners these themselves in winte, and in their while boats drop atongside of an icroberg (after placing their decoys) and the excitement begins. The geese are in splendid condition, as their long necks with allow them to feed along the edge of the flais; but the black ducks are having a sorry line of It. As far shouting them, we don't think of It. They are nothing but bones and frathers. Hunger at last has tained them, and they look far nothing but spots to feed at, and consequently come right fun our decoys, when before the cold weather they had one eye on the decoys and the other on the surroundings. I fully believe from seventy to righty could be killed any day we might gan furthern exclusively. Broad hills and diving ducks are in good condition. Whenever we have had a molecule day or two, brant take a look tho to talet. The fluts (their feeding ground) bring coverel so long a time with ice, the young grass, too, has sprouled, and as soon as they are increased you will hear of some big brant shooting. A few nights ago in a fog hundreds of hrant were hovering around the light-house, be wildered by the light. We succeeded in killing elght, the distance from the ground to the top of the light-house being hin grast fur much execution. Two committed enicide by fly

TRAPPING AND SNARING.

Maniboro, N. J., February 26, 187

Mariboro, N. J., February 26, 187

Editor Forest and Stream!—
I noticed an article nations since in your interesting paper from your correspondent "Check Cord," in reference to "Trapping and snaring" in New Jersey. I was not aware this basiness was carried on so extensively in many portions of the State until the implica-ant experience of the past hundra sesson brought it right home to nie. My attention was particularly directed to this matter during a hundra trip down in Ocean, county last Fall, and to some extentials down in Cape May county where even the worthy "Protective Assuchation of West Jersey" has not entirely raddested the evil. My further in-law, who is a minister, has been in the habit of spending a portion of his vacation with merafter the close senson expires. We generally drive diwin its some point in Baringat Bay, some fifty miles distunt; have an excellent pair of horses and a very roundy, covered wagon, with simple accommodation for does, gains, &c., have friends an route with whom we stay a few days trying the quall, &c., and then go on to the shore for wild fowt, enjoy the view of hay and ocean and the luxury of sea food. We bud very poor shooting on

on tway down this season, killing only two or three dozen quall in five or six days's handing, and two or three woodcock, and as many rabbits, that cruid not get out of the way. In over easy so many raps and stance in all my life. In some places you would not go over a hundred yards without meeting from one to two dozen of every description, both for fur and feather. There were the figure 4 trap and box trap, and the snoods, marle of fine brass wire or hair, or small cord; also a quare ten of small infalls, mado to trip when the game was teeding beneath ill, and the quall trap, made of old fieling schoes, or something of that kind. Some infort feinds kindly acted as goldes for us, or we could have been driven away so often that our sport i could have been at an end, so we were tabl. The farmers every generally did not allow attangers to shoot, but kept the game for their boys to trup. We spent a Sabbath in this neighborthool, and the dominio being invited to preach, he did so, and in this way we became perty well acqualuted with the good people, and itsy allowed its privileges we could not have enjoyed under inher circumstances. We told some of them we could not do them much damage, to do our heet, as game was scarce and wild, flying to inaccessible places that abound down among the pines, after one or two sints.

We anticipated much bester aport at the shore, but were again doomed to disappointmen. The cuntioned milk weather but brought no flight of ducks from the more outlown feeding grounds, only a terv inferior varieties. We persoreringly tried them for two days. The first day dwe guns only secured a dozen runal species. The next day we went out more for the sail than with the expectation of doing anything with our decays. We enjoyed a most delightful ripd down too beautiful by, and accasionally knocked over a duck that seemed too lazy to get out of our years. The more day and accasionally knocked over a duck that a seemed too lazy to get out of our years.

Our gamer that we took along with no as galde was

trely thestroyed many fieary flocks of hirds. This is a "philin unvariabled tale."

My trig do on to Cape May county was much more pleasant, and I met with much better success. My friend and inyself, including what was killed by our guinner, made the very respectable bag of forty quall and sulpe in two days. The weather was very pleasant and quall were quite plenty for that there (Dec. 1st) of the senson. It is impossible to kill any very great amount of game there, it never saw so many impassable green orier sivening and such thickets of laurel, holly and cedar, where it is utterly impossible for dog or gan to get at them. My observations here were, that there is much yet for the West Jersey organization to do, but nothing in comparison with East Jersey, where no organization wasters. My friend who accompanied mo had quite a good deal of finish my expense. He resides in Philadelphia, and was obliged to get himself a shooting license to hunt over in Jersey. He told me very gravely, although t was a Jerseyman, I would be arrested at the ferry with my fine string of game. He end it was necessary for some one to blentity me, and that he did not hiend to know me or to have anything todo with me when the police approached, and that he would enjoy my emburrassment in walking up to the mayor's office to the greatest extent. I took it very coolly and prindently slipped my game into a haul bag I had invite me. No one molested me, and I then had the langh open him far histing to pay five dollars to cross the river to shoot a few innocent birds in much abused Jersey, and hoped he would some time get the worth of his money.

GUN BORING.

GUN BORING.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1875.

New York, February 17, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream :—

My first letter, ditted in October all, seems to have cuiled forth quite a storm and different upinions as to the relative murits of the various styles of borling, "Under Grip's" letter being among the most conspicuous. The remark he makes that the contriversy is likely to occupy much time and space is the only one in which I fully concern; but as he has made me such a prominent mark for bis missiles, I feel constrained, by your permission, to take just "one more shuft." He names a style of horing practiced by a guinniker in Boston, and says he had shells made to fit this boring, front what I can find making the pian virtually the same as the one I advancated. Does it make any difference if the shootler of the chamber is heveled and a shell made to fit this boriou, front what I can find make any difference if the shootler is square and the shell likewise? or, in other words, if you cut an applie in two, won't the parts fit together again, whether the cut is straight or diagonal? I guess so, "U. Q." seems to chave the idea that I suppose the gas must escape buckwards through the joint hetween shell and barrel, whereas every one knows the expansion of the shell prevents that, "U. Q." says, moreover, that if I look at a number of gains of different maker has a general principle on which he bores, making the necessary deviations, twitch are generally slightly as the case requires; therefore different maker will have different applies. Now let "U. Q." examine a sumber of gains of the same maker, and he will be convinced I am right. He condemns himself right away; for in a sentence or so after he says his Boston man has a formula. Tolley bores his gains with a beveled shoulder and long taper; Scott a nearly square shoulder and long taper; Scott a nearly square shoulder and constant in the I am not, nor bare I ever been, connected with any guinaker, being only 4 "tyro" tas "Herhert" says) of at least fifteeu years' experience (I' lu guins and practical gonning

shells have had so many enemies is, that the shells have been carelosaly loaded, without seeing that the wads were made to sit squarely on both powder and shot and ends improperly creased or truest over. In my last I made an objection to the creaser, and I will state my reasons. It takes great care to make the crease of exactly the same depth all reads, it almost huposable to do it as it should be, and if it is not done, the place where the shot waith easiest moved will state first. The powder wait, having less resistance to overcome in that sput, will follow, and the shot is forced up or down, or adeways, as the case may be, by the escaping gas at the muzzle of the gun. If any one doubts this left him crease deeper on one side, or if be uses metal shells, let him take a little abeliac varieth and run it round one side of the shot wad.

Some object to the paper shell because, they say, they stick after the illacharge. I have used a good many of Eley's shells, both brown and green, thave never tried the bine) in all kinds of wenther without a sitek or a missfire. I've had them so ivet on the outside that they looked like blotting paper; but they acver missed or stock. When they sitek the extractor is generally to be blained more than the shell, and when missfires occur the plangers will be found too short, or the mainsprings too weak. However, my only objections to the metal shell at present are, the room they take up, over one-quarter more than the paper ones, and the dislike I have to carrying a lot of slelgh bells about me when I hunt. Be it known I nerorwaste my time reloading paper ones. The mutal ones are not so difficult to clean, and I don't mind then on that score; but I think the very small gain in shooting is more than counterhalanced by the annoyance of carrying this "sounding brass" hone again. I find the easiest and hamilest way to carry paper shells to the field is to put about an equal number in the pockets of your cont, use from the right hand one are carried? No, he must have a helt or vest mad

A REVOLVING BREECH LOADER.

A REVOLVING BREECH LOADER.

SHARDER, Minn., February 2, 1875.

Enition Forest and Stineam:

In holding over back numbers of the Forest and Stieram to ecasionally read articles on the partition, or catamount, which has fed me to believe that these animals are more immerous in the wilds of Northern New York than may inther partition of our country, unless we may except the fasticesses of fair Florida, and that they are comparatively maknown in our Northwestern Stilles. Nevertheless, wild cars and lynx do abound here, and somethines they show a bold front, and night pass for something larger in the rai line than we are supposed to be possessed of, as the following from the Shorx City Journal sufficiently proves;

"Settlers living in the frontiers are subjected to inflam ridds and other dangers, but no never before heard of nine wildcat raiding a hones and cleaning it mit. Such, however, was the case about ten they ago. A large without interest a Derman's longer may be visited interest as Derman's longer may be for the cabin comprised six possess—the mother and live children. The tailor was a mile distinct in the limber, chapping mood. Upon the appearance of the emitmed in the infoor, which mass and aling alar, the mother buttle, use field the house by another longer, and ran to where the name was it work, while in small ring and the immette pussy give the intrader buttle. Upon the return of the German and hits family, the boast had left and taken refuge in a tree in few rolds from the house. The old tille was taken from the concer, and ty a least shot, the cat was bringly to the ground with a build though is brain. The dog and the passy viewe built found hashe effect in a soft with their entitles to the mile concer, and the interest of the control was the interest of the control was the mile control of the control of a very large size and had been frequently seen in that section."

In a ribe control of the control of the wilds ago, in which the merits of breech and nuzzle landers was discounted ago, in which the m

Inside of the house, with their entirely tota mutual decatarecurve, inside of the house, with their entirely also and had been frequently seen in that section."

In a ritle controversy a few days ago, in which the merits of breech and muzzle loaders were discussed, a "good one" was told pertaining to the first start-in of the hreech loader, which I'll just add here before closing. Our old friend Nathan lived in Connection in those days, and had a chum up in Hartford, who I'll dub here, for shurt, "the Squire," and he was a great fancier of gons, especially new gons. Naw, the Squire had lately purchased one of Call's braic new five-shooters, for which he plunked down a cand \$150 in coin (greenbacks did'nt florrish in those thnes), and as Nathan had gone over there he was hadded to be sure and come around on the morrous and see the great rife "shute." Nat consenting, on the following morning called around, and in the time, with the huppy and lickled Squira, regained to a neighboring orchard, and while the Squire loaded up—"Now for insiness," as he expressed It.

Nathan prepared the target, which done, the Squire having got the gun ready, blazed as ay, and areay went the astonished Squire end over end; but quickly regaining lost eet he bawled out: "Look nut, theref Unete Nati the daru thing's gone off, and busied, by crackey!" As the barrol came off the shock and went end over end, Nathan, who was watching the performance, coolly replied: "Yes, I see it coming, but I rather guess t can get out of the way."

This was a set-hack on Cott, sure as you're horn, as the Squire immediately went back on the breech hadding system, and many of his more infinitest friends and admirers were disposed to keep sky of them also.

S. S.

Bachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

				1)(ul	e.								Ba	¥	ton.		New	York.	Char	leston
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-The schooner yacht Tidal Wave, of New York, Com I amilton, Bernuda, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Kitts, Nevis, Mount Serratt, Guaduloupe, Dominica and Turks Island, and at last accounts the yacht was en route for St. Angustine via Nassau, N. P. Why the example of Commodore Voorhis and Mr. Grubb is not followed by the motiore Voorhis and Mr. Grubb is not followed by the owners of some others of our large yachts we are at a lost to conceive. With all the attractions of Florida and the genial Winter climate of the West Indies, why these magnificent vessels, large enough for Liverpool packets, should be kept for a little Summer bay sailing, is past our comprehension. In every quarter of the globe an English yacht is to be met with, and the additions to science and geography made in this manner is by no means inconsiderable. Who ever has not read Lord Dufferin's "Letters from High Latiludes," has still a treat in slore, not only from the description of an intrepid yachteman's adventures, but the genial

and interesting accounts of those almost terra incognities Spitshergen und Jan Mayan.

Spitshergen and Jan Mayan,
—The members of the New York Yucht Club held a special meeting at their club rooms, Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh street, last week to discuss the proposed amendments Io Article 4 of hy-haws and article 10 of consitution. The horner was designed to do away with the representation of the awayers of yarlits by proxy, and was passed by a large majority. In the latter it was proposed that instead of the names of candidates being pasted at heast ten days before being ballotted for, they should be referred to a committee appointed for the purpose, for their report. This immembreal was approved by all present, and will be presented at the next general meeting of the teport. This immendment was approved by all present, and will be presented at the next general acceting of the club for approval.

and will be presented at the next general meeting of the club for approval.

— The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yucht Club was held at the Club tooms in Brooklyn last Manday evening. There was a large attendance both of yachtsment and members, and much interest taken, as it was the election of efficers for the year and the present shall afficers had dreclined a re-election. The hollowing officers were cheered annuimously:—Mr. George A. Thayer, schooner Triban, Commodore; Mr. Latham Fish, schooner Agnes, Vice Commodore; Mr. William Choper, shap Orion, Rear-Commodore; Mr. John B. Morgan, Recording Secretary; S. W. Knowles, Treasurer, H. H. Hogins, Curresponding Serretary; M. Christopher T. Lipp I, Treasurer, and the hollowing members trustees:—George A. Thayer, Latham Fish, John H. Rhodes, J. R. Maxwell, S. W. Kimwles, Lilward Arnobi;—Committee on Membership,—John H. Morgan, Wm. Peet, Wm. R. H. Berbe; Regatta Cummittee—J. L. Marcellus, H. R. Hogins, Christopher T. Lippit, The Regular of the year gained as the past few years.

The Club lins in the last year gained largely in its roll of membership and late the Williamsturgh Yucht Club the following officers were abstabled as a products.

—At a meeting of the Williamsturgh Yucht Club the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year;—Commodore, A. Barker; Vice Commodore, A. Conklin; President, T. W. Berves; Secretaries, Charles E. Lycka and William A. Bardell; Trensurer, Itemy Miller, and Measurer, Andrew J. Brash.

lin; President, T. W. Rervey; Steretatics, Charles E. Lycka and William A. Bardell; Trensurer, Henry Miller, and Measurer, Ambrew J. Brush.

Kew Yachts at Socth Bosch.—During the Winter months the bont builders around the yachting readezvous at City Point, have and been laying on their nars. Messes, Huleinias & Pryor have built a new bout house an Ward's what fine and lay feel over all. U.K. Pettengill, Eaq., the owner of the Wafer Which, has purchased her. Pierce Bro's, have also built a bout of the same muthl as the Mahel, which they built. She was built to order for C. A. Hastheys Esq., Also a 16 feet centre-board, Newport, Jor J. M. Haskell, Esq. They also have in hund a twenty-free feet shop, centre-board, modeled after the Relie, huilding for F. it. Peshady, Esq.

The Lawley's have built at 6 feet centre-board, Newport, for W. H. Gibbs, Esq., to be called the Idyl, and are builting another of the same size, to order for M. J. Kibey, Esq., who is going to sell his Queen Mah. They have also built and delivered two others of same size and style, for the Huageound Bro's, of Salem. On their whart is a twenty-seven feet life boat, built for the Humann Society, and Is now awalting the arrival of air tanks which are coming from Entrope.

The sloop Wanderer, belonging to Charles Russ, Esq. is in their shop, anthergolng haprovements in the shapit of a new centre-board, after original designs. It is tradrap hare, as well as alt, thus giving more surface of board under water. They are also to make a new hollow mast for Commodore Drams' Fanny. It is to be lighter than one of the same character used bust senson.

E. Harris is building at his shop a heat same size and style of the Mabel, for sale. The Mahel, so after alluded to alove, is the property of Commodore Relacts of the South Boston Yacht Club, and was built by Pierce Bru's, last Whiter. It is not surprising that yachimen and builders should endeavor to duplicabe ker model, as her recard last season was unrivaled, (see Fourset and Stephen and the rece.)

Beyende

BEVERAY YACHT CLUB.—The oilliers by 1875 are:—Commodore, William C. Lating; Vice Commodore, William C. Lating; Vice Commodore, Wilter Burges; Secretary and Treasurer, Walter Lloyd Jeffries; Measurer, Henry W. Lumb; Regatta Committee, Charles H. Williams, Edward B. Rossell, W. D. Hodges, Walter Burgess, Walter Lloyd Jeffries.

—At Keyport, N. J., Mr. F. W. J. thurst is building a cutter-yachi, which will be completed in time to take part in the June regular of the New York Club. She is 50 feet ked, 55 feet 6 inches on deck, 16 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feed death of held. 5 feet depth of hold.

—Mr. William H. Langley, of the New York Yachl Club, will luve his schooner yacht Comet thoroughly overhauled early in the senson. It is suid be intends to enter into another race with the Magic, for the schooner challenge cup of the club.

The sloop Sadie, Rear Commodore Davidson, B. Y. C., will be thoroughly overlauded at Greenport, flong Island, and put in readiness for the season.

-Mr. Willoughly, of Saratoga, is having a sloop yacht hull by Alonzo Smith, at Islip, Long Island. Site is 50 feel in length, on deck, and will be wruted the Windward and enrolled in the New York fleet.

The sloop North Stur, Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr., New York Yucht Club, is to be overlanded and refitted for the coming season.

The schooner Arlel, Commodore Swan, S. Y. C. is now undergoing alterations at Northport, Long Island. The vessel is being lengthened, and other changes are being made that are expected to materially increase her speed.

—A sloop yacht, about fifty feet in length, which will be named the Mad Cap, is now being built for Mr. James R. Rusk, of Staten Island, by Albertson Brothers of Philadelphia, and will be added to the fleet of the New York Yacht Club,

-The sloop White Wing, of Mr. A. Perry Bliven, Brooklyn Yacht Club, will be partly rebuilt this season.

—The machinery will soon he placed on hoard the new steam yacht being built for Mr. Ricker, at Keyport, New Jersey.

The Jersey City Yacht Club, has elected Dr. J. H. Vondy, Commodore; R. E. Ricker, Vice Commodore; Thomas M. Manning, Secretary; A. B. Reynolds, Treasurer, and A. B. Hughes, Measurer.

— A new yacht club has been organized in Philadelphia on the Cerinthiau plan, the members of which are to do all the work of crew &c. Particulars bereafter.

THERE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE ST. AUGUSTINE YAPHT Chips.—While with us the cold blasts of a fingering Winter render the picture of a cosy fire more alluring than the slippery deck of a yarht, the citizens of St. Augustine and their northern visitors have been holding a regatta, which in point of number of entries and interest, would have done credit to some of our own pretentious or would have done recent to some of our lower percentages of garizations. Although only three years old the St. Augustine Club has 73 members, and a fine fleet of yachts, and under the able management of Mr. H. S. Homan's, of the N. Y. Yacht Club, and one of the awners of the Schooner Foam, it has rapidly grown into prominence and fuvor. The club-room adjoining the pier has been recently fur nished and decarated, and is now one of the chief attract tions of the place. 'The regatto day was made u genuine holiday by all the people. Cal. E. Bord Grab of the N. Y. Y. C. kindly placed his handsome schooner for at the dispusal of the Committee, who stationed her 200 yards from the wharf. The following are the entries and prizes:—

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Carrie	First	10	54	1	05	18	2	11	18
Eagle	Second.	10	51	1	05	19	2	11	19

Later in the day the special class boats were ordered into line. The Henrietta was very ably handled by Mr. D. Edgar, of New York, Vice Commudore of the club, and not withstanding the parting of her hallyards, succeeded in winning first prize. The Elizabeth grounded, and abandled the race. The time made was as follows:—

	H. M	H M S.	H. M. S.
	Start.	Hume Mark.	Flapsed Time.
Henrietta	3 00	4 50 -11	1 50 44
Brooklyn Beile	3 00	4 55 58	1 55 53

MR. Bisuop's Canox Voyage.—We have another letter from Mr. N. 11. Bishop, dated March 2d, at a point near Fernandina, Florida, and detailing his lrip from Savannah touthward. This we shall print in our next issue; uo room n this. We have also a valuable latter from the same source, giving much information as to the tunting and fishng along the coast.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.-The London correspond-

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.—The London correspondent of the Ediuliargh Rodsman says:—

"No less than eight of our rowing clabs have promised of send crews to take part in the international boat races which are to be rowed next year on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. These are the London Rowing Club, the Phanes Club, the Leander Rowing Club, the Hex Aquatic Association, the Kingstan Rowing Club, the West Landon and North London clubs and the Ina Club. The Royal Treester Club, of Liverpool, will also send a four-oared rew, and M. Gesling, the well-known Parisian rower, is kewise to go with a crew. Invitations to join in the conest have been sent to the Oxford and Cambridge rowing lubs, but they have not accepted them."

lubs, but they have not accepted them."

—The Harlem Regatta Association held its annual meeting on Monday last, President H. G. Meeker in the chair. The clubs represented were the New York Athletic, New York Rowing, Nassau, Dauntless, Gramercy, Harlem, and familus Clubs. An election of alliers for 1875 took place, ith the following result:—President, H. G. Meeker, New York Athletic Club; Vice President, H. G. Scott, New York Rowing Club; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Neville, fantilus Boat Club; Committee, F. G. Brown, Nassau toat Club; E. J. Atiason, Gramercy Boat Club; H. W. Yockwell, Dauntless Boat Club; H. M. Kuapp, Harlem towing Club, and the officers exofficio. An amendicant was made to the constitution by which clubs loved on the Harlem River should alone be eligible for tembership. The question of the day for the regatta was formally discussed, and it was suggested that Baturday, the 26th, would be the most suitable.

-At the annual meeting of the Union Boat Club, of Boston, held last Monday evening, first inst., the following Board of officers was elected for the ensuing year:—President, Henry B. Riee; Vice President, Albert G. Baxter; Capthin, Charles H. Williams; Lientenant, Henry L. Morse; Treasurer, William M. Rice; Secretary, Edward B. Rolbins; Directors, Edward N. Fenuo, Edward C, Ellis, R. Heher Jones.

—The Jamaica Plain Boat Club, Jumaica Plain, Mass., held its annual juceting Tuesday evening March 2d, and the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Austin Gorham; Secretary, Edward L. Lincoln; Treasurer, Dudley Johnson; Directors—William Brewer, George Blatch and George Hastings. The club hopes to give several interesting regatus the coming season.

-Now that the great coursing event of the season has been decided, the Oxford and Cambridge hout race, to occur on the 20th inst, is the event which agitates the mind of the British sportsman. Both crows have taken up their usual quarters on the Thames Betting on the race is

—It is reported that the Atalanta Boat Club of this city contemplate sending a crew to England next Summer to try a contest with the Englishmen.

—The hoaling men of Princeton College have engaged quarters at Arnold's Sulpbur Springs, on Saratoga Lake,

—The Schnylkill Naval Board last week adopted a revised constitution, hy-laws and rules, again endorsing the national definition and laws of hoat-racing. The College Club applied for admission and the application was favorably received and referred to the Committee as required by the constitution.

Rational Pastimes.

WESTON'S WALK .- Although Weston did not complete his allotted distance of 500 miles within the six days, (437 only having been accomplished,) the powers of endurance he exhibited in continuing to the last, was simply remarkable, and stamp him as the most wonderful pedestrian of The mlle walk in 11 minutes and I5 seconds on Salurday evening, after a six days' tramp was a remarkable performance. Under the strictest scrntiny Weston has performed very nearly all that he claims to be wittin the lim-Its of his capabilities, and we are pleased to know that the most captions of his crities are willing to make the amende and accord him the merit his perseverance deserves.

—Of the Columbia College crew only one of the old members remain. Goodwin, Cornell and Rapallo are out of college. Timpson has gone into business. Rees is out of the School of Mines and Griswold is studying hard to skip Junior year.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, March, 1875.

Hanvard University, March, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The societies have elected their officers for the second half year, and seem to have succeeded in putting the right men in the right place.
The cliese chib have continued their tournament during the past month with quite good success, and have decided to accept the challenge sent them by the Uxbridge Club to play them as soon as possible.
The Foot Ball Committee have voted to try and arrange matches with the teams of other colleges. Although the rules of the Harvard Foot Ball Association differ in many points from those of Yale, Columbia, Brown, Princeton, Wesleyan, and others, they liope to make some satisfactory arrangements, either to play part of the games by the rules of one college, and part by those of the other; or to play some game between the two, and comformable to rules or modifications of rules taken from rules of the colleges. We hope the feeling existing between members of different colleges may be intirely overcome when we come to know what good fellows can be found in the various colleges.

M.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

DHESS AND ATHLETIC SPORTS-NO. 2

THE most striking feature of Highland gatherings in this country is the singularly pictaresque, but outre garb in which the Scot arrays himself for the occasion. The Caledonian Club of this city holds its great annual celebration on the first Thursday in September. The grand murch from the club room presents to our citizens one of the most stirring and unique spectacles imported from Enrope. It is a sight made suggestive and interesting by its association with historical memories. The sound of the pipes, the array of chief, chieftains and clausmen, the waving of tartans, seem like the realization of a clumpter of from "Waverly," or a page from Scottish history.

competer or from waverty, or a page from Scottish history.

The Highland costume as now worn, and as reproduced in America, cannot, in all its minute details, be claimed to he the exact counterpart of that of the ancient Gael. But according to the authorities it is certainly a compound of those varieties in the form of the dress, which were separately worn by the Highlanders in the seventeenth century. Each of these parts, again, can be traced back to the most remote autiquity, almost if not altogether to the period when

" • • Fingul raised his mighty arm, And Ossian's harp rang to the breeze of night."

And Osslan's harp range to the breeze of night."

These parts are the "Breacan," or belted plaid, the Higbland shirt, and the sbort Highland coat. The kilt, sparrow coal, shoulder plaid, hose and shoes with buckles, not to mention the belts, claymore, dirk skene dhu, pistols, and "meeshin' mull" suspended by a silver chain from the shoulders, are a modern conglomerate which only in essentials represents the original simplicity of the costume. With every addition which taste could suggest or dandyism devise, the normal pancity of the dress is to the eye of the stranger its lasting reproach. The full-dressed Highlander is inevitably associated with "cutty sark." Burns bad only to array ber in a kilt instead of a "sark," and his lament—

"In longitude, the salrly scanty."

"In longitude the sairly scauty."

Would have been anuecessary. Her situation would have been compreheaded at a glance, and she would probably live in literature as the "lass wi' the plulaheg."

There is a provision, however, in the constitution of all Caledonian Clubs, that the perpetuation of the ancient dress of Scotland shall be one of the objects of their organ-

ization. The desire is a landable one. It gives men of the nineteenth, century a means of measuring their advance from savage thery by their superior taste in the choice of their nether integuments.

A question has been asked whether all the Scotsmen in America bave an ancestral right to wear the kilt. Hundreds of them hear lowland names. Would it not be better for them to resuscitate the knee-breeches of the "Sassenach?" The question is irrelevant. Scotland and the kilt are invariably associated, and the association comprises the full value of the costume to the Scot alroad.

It may be added that the kilt is now schlom met with in Scotland. Some deluded Englishmen think it incumbent apon them to then it when visiting that country, and the natives, therefore, on seeing the old Gaelie costume, are wont to ascribe the wearer to a more southern nationality. From these tremarks untst he excepted the army. Some of the finest regiments belonging to it, including the famous "Black Wateb," or Forty Second, still retain the Highland uniform. uniform,

The games in which Caledonians in America engage include most of those practised in Scotland. Some of the latter re-appear, however, in a modified form only, and others bave fallen into complete or comparative desuctude. There are no opportunities here for the hunting gatherings which were one of the chief Highland diversions when the claus were at peace. Every reader will remember the scene in "Waverly" representing a meeting of this kind in a corner for political intrigues.

Wrestling, or gleachd, is an old pastime now less popular, and seldom witnessed at American expositions of Scotland. Sometimes it assumed the form of contending for a short stick held by both antagonists. Another form was when the competitors sat upon the ground foot to foot holding the stick between them. The trial here was to raise each other from the ground.

stick held by both antigonists. Another form was when the competitors sat upon the ground foot to foot holding the stick between them. The trial here was to raise each other from the ground.

Single stick and cudgel play were formerly taught as a preparation for the management of the broadsword. Neither enters the Highland games as now understood.

The same remark applies to the clack cuid fr, which consisted in lifting a large stone almost two hundred pounds in weight from the ground and placing it on the top of another stone four feet high.

The clack-neart, literally stone of strength, is the modern "putting stone." This is out of the leading games at our Highland gatherings. The stone of shot is held in our lamb, the arm being doubled so us to bring the weight almost behind the ear. It is delivered by pushing the arm straight from the shoulder without any swing. The competitor can either toe the mark or take a short race, which consists of one or two hops on the right or left leg, according to the hand with which the athlete holds the stone. The distance reached, measured from the toemark to the spot where the stone or shot strike the ground, determines the winner. In olden times the clack-neard used to lie at every chieftains door, and strangers were complimented by being asked to throw. It was also used when chieftains visited each other. At such times their clansmen mingled and tried their skill at running, leaping, wrestling, putting, fencing, and oceasionally fighting.

"Throwing the hammer" is mother of the most attractive items on the programme. Formerly a common sledge lummer was used, and smithics, we are told, were in Scotland often let to take care of themselves while the smith and his customers tested their relative merits in this pastime. The athlete stands at a mark and after attaining the necessary direction, usually the opposite to that in which he is looking.

"Thosing the caber" is balancing a heavy beam or young tree on the two hands and leaning it against the chest and shoulder in a vert

competent must kick it and fall to the ground upon the same foot.

Running, leaping, burdle-racing, vaulting with pole, and sack-racing are all too well known to require description. Sports of this kind have claims upon notice which cannot be gainsaid. That they form a good physical training for like young is evidenced by the fact of their introduction into Princeton and others of the American colleges. They supply exercise for every muscle, and impart strength to every limb. As performed at the Scotch gatherings they furnish a spectacle which cannot elsewhere he found. To the Caledonian they bring memories of youth, and of the village green; and to strangers the strength cultivaced and the manly spirit displayed make the scone with all its strange surroundings of costnue, music and dance, the memory of a lifetime.

Bew Bublications.

MAGAZINES.

American Naturalist for March contains in the The American Arterials and the American Three Different Modes of Teelbing Among Selachians," almost the last work of the lamented Agassiz, which gives it peculiar interest side from the merit of its entire table of contents. The papers are all unusual merit and rare interest.

From Saint John, N. B., we have the Maritime Monthly for the current month. The "Origin of the Acadians" carries us back to the days of the "forest primeval," and Mr. Jack's "From Stanley to Mirimichl" is suggestive of Summer ramblings and the excitement of fly-fishing. The Maritime displays evidences of energy and talent.

ny-nang. The Maritime displays evidences of energy and laient.

The Overland is scarcely up to the usual mark this month. We miss a certain esprit which generally marks its pages. The eccentric and uniquitous Joaquin Miller contributes a poem addressed "To the Lion of St. Mark." The first part of Mr. Severence's "Thorpe, Cavalier," is sufficiently exciting ss to make us wish it had been completed in one number. The criticisms in current literature in the Overland are always good, but we have rarely read anything more severe than its remarks upon Brel Harle's "Echoes of the Foot-hills," which, coming as they do from his own foster parent, have double force.

The Agriculturist is always good, and the March pum-

The Agriculturist is always good, and the March num-ber will be found full of papers on topics of great interest to the farmer and country residents generally. The pictorial work is a great feature, and one from which many neeful hints may be taken.

LEXICOGRAPHY.—If we have not yet produced that great American novel to astonish the world—which, with Mrs. Stowe lo mind, we do not so soon acknowledge—we have still enough to be proud of in that wonderful produce of American scholarship—Webster's Dictionary. There has before been no such dictionary of any language—not even as the result of those years of labor which the whole French Academy, a congregation of the best scholarship in France, spent upon the lexicographical standard of that nation.—V. Y. Mail.

BIG INVENTION.

BIG INVENTION.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for Gooeral Orant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just havenied a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from occain to occan—on one entire sheet of bank unterpaper, 40x30 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, stzed and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world, for 30 cents, or unvarished for 25 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a groop, from surveys to 1875, with a milliou places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, sircans, gold mines, ratiway statiuns, &c. This map should be in every house. Synd 30 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by religinmant.

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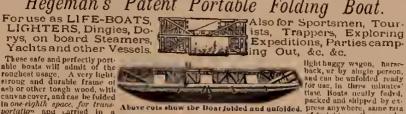
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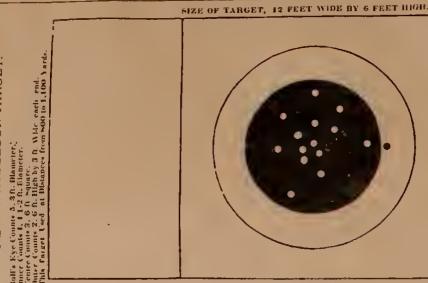
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YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875. NEW

Volume 4, Number 6, 17 Challen b), (Clivillali bar.)

MY LAST FISHING DAY.

Telling of the days now flown,
Telling of the days now flown,
Bringing back my boyhood's home,
Dreamlike to cheer me on,

Tell mo that I could but se The rippling stream and forest glen, Embowered by the old osken tree, Where oft I've strolled, and leteurely Cast the tempting balt with glee.

Off have I watched with an angler's eye, And lifted 'gainst the eddying stream; Rerling, skipping with the fly, Watching patiently to desery Some wavelike motion breaking by.

When sudden starts the numble prey From out the sheltered, shaded nook, And stealthly takes the bait away, Instinctive turns the other way, Forting the line to my dismay.

No forthing rod to clear the line, Too deep for wading boots to go, in vain 1 struggle with the twine, Hoping, perchance, ere I upine, To capture at the abbling time.

Oh severed line! Oh hapless day! t bade adden till ebbing lime; Reimming to the cot not far away, t heard the low toned voices say: A subfirt's come to spend the day.

The ebb tide cume, I left the prey
Near the old oak tree, where the illac bloomed;
Abit well I remember the conscript day,
The call of the higher for battle array—
My hast view of home, my last fishing day!
C. N., M. D.

For Forest and Stream,

Three Weeks on the Magnetewan.

SEVENTH DAY IN CAMP, -NO. 4

THREW off my blauket and stepped into the bracing I nir, just as the grey dawn was breaking in the East, and in good time to see the sunrise. With all Shesbeep for a hash the morning wash was soon over, and while everything around was as yet asleep and still, I started to climb upper end of our island that rose abruptly from the water and was comparatively free from trees, from which point I could hest obtain my view. Some years ago a careless Indian set fire to the brush here and it left this end rather hare, as you see, but you can find a good seat among these rocks; so sit down and light your pipe with me and be patient, for it will be lighter soon and warm enough within an hour. This is the best spot on the lake from which to scan the shores for deer; far away off on our right is a good marsh, but small, and another one behind us, and this in the east facing us is the best one they say for jack hunting in either Ohmic or Shesheep!

The horizon is all grey now, and those streaks of faint yellow and gold are but the advance colors of what is to come; everything was sombre and misty when we started up here, and you can see plainly now how fast those colors form; you can count the streaks of light that shoot up into the sky from behind that hill, for they resemble in form an "aurora" on a Winter's night, but they are transient only, and the crimson and gold will spread out like a sheet of flame when the sun comes nearer the summit. The lake is like glass and reflects the trees and sbruhs, as a mirror would your face, if the picture could only be transferred

Here comes the breeze that dimples the lake in the open,

but hardly stirs the leaves below us there; our mirror is but hardly stirs the leaves below us there; our mirror is broken into little atoms by it, but we wou't mind, for youder nondescript insect has been inspired by it luto attempting to cross to youder point, and it will be more fun to watch him. He is bulky like a May bug and flies like a miller near the water—too near ultogether, if he wishes to reach the shore, for these fish are wide awake and hungry, as you can tell by the occasional rise off youler in deeper water, where the ——there! Didn't I tell you so? That bass pulled him nuder without hardly a spring. That long flight was fatal to his life, but then he was perhaps a necessary meal to the fish, and the links of the chain connect, for one's death is the other's life, and I'll wager you two to one that Ned and I can take the cance and within ten minates bring that very fish out of the water with my inita-tion bee and have him for breakfast; but you won't take mo up, so we'll stay here and watch a little longer.

Turn around and see the red thish on the woods behind as; it is deepening every minute, for the sun will come over you line soon, and these bright colors will vanish, to be repeated in the west to-night. You will scarcely believe that the top of the hill there is not solld earth or rock, but all that outline is formed by the heavy follage of trees, and the sun will come over it like rising out of a plt. What a peaceful, quiet scene ho will shiue on here! uo smoke or noise of may kind; not even the tinkle of a cow bell or bark of a dog will rise on the air, for we are in the wilderness, and the only human life ou this lake, or for anght we know, within twenty miles circuit, Is here. Far away in the city and settled country he will be hailed with joy by those who have tossed on a sick bed through the long night and vainly desired his rising; from out of many ouses his glory will be shut to day, for there are those who looked on his radiance yesterday for the last time, and the common idea cannot reconcile death with light, but he will

Can you realize, friend, the number of times the light you and I are now looking on has shoue and faded over this lake? The rim of the san is half over the horizon line, and the day has begun in carnest, but Ned won't have the breakfast ready for half au hour at least, and he would rather get it without our assistance; so sit still here until he calls and let us talk about what interests us both—namely, the process and progress of creation here around

You remember that Agassiz, before he died, proved to us that the hills at the lower end of Lako Champlain, hi New York, are the oldest in the world, and by the water marks in the rock couvinced himself that land was visible there, after the great flood, in the vicinity of White-hall, long hefore the ark rested on Mount Ararat, and that in regard to existence, America was really the oldest You think it impossible that a man can take a continent! piece of rock and say, this was formed at such a time, and this piece at another, going back to a period that cannot easily he understood, and yet be certain of what he says! It does seem strange, but if a man will only think when he is in the wilderness, these marvels are easier comprehended What ages have come and gone since this beautifully defined, almost perfect landscape, was a chaos and animal and vegetable life nuknown! Yet creation is progressing around us this morning as much as it was millions of years ago, if we could but detect it. When life camo into being it required light, and it came, and ever since the sun has ellmbed over yonder hill, varying its course only with the seasons, and never halting save once, when the fight was raging in the valley of Gibeon centuries ago! See, friend! take up a handful of this soll; does it dirty your hand? never mind, bring it close to your eye and tell your hand? never mind, bring it close to your eye and lear me what you detect there! You say it is nothing but small particles of black dry mould, with a few specks of gritty substance. Rub it hard on the back of your hand and it is transferred there, only to be taken away by water. "Notb-thing but dirt" you say, and never think that at least ouc-third of it was onco as hard as the flint in the rock you are sitting on, and the rest is what was once vegetable and animal matter! Think of the time that has passed since that one-third was solid stams, and what farre was neces-sary to reduce it thus, and tell me if your life in compari-son does not seem shorter and briefer than was that of the bug we saw sumpped up by that fish before the sun came up. His life begon possibly three or four months ago, and ours may last three score years and ton, yet the comparison is but as one second to a million years!

"Extravagant metuphor!" I hear you say. Very well; think so if you will, but gealogy does not lie, and we know by that that organic life existent here ages before man was created and sln crept with him into the world. By the time nature into worked far less wonders than transforming rock to earth, you and I will have fully comprehended the great mystery, not only of life last of whatever has existed or will exist in the agest o come, which no man can number.

There's Ned calling "breakfast," and we must go down, There's Ned calling "breakfiet," and we must go down, but we'll have plenty of time this afternoon, for, according to my count, this is the Sabbuth—Snuday, or Seventh Day, as I call it, and I, for one, am going to bit the lish and game alone to-day and do nothing but lie in the shude and rest, with my plue and thoughts for company, unless you care to do the same. I don't think Nod would object to a "lay off," and he's got his opinions of matters in general, so we'll have a good time——"All right, Ned, we're comine!" coming!

"I say, Ned, isn't to day Sunday, or don't you keep track of It here?'

"I always do, but it don't make much difference; you came in on Tuesday, and camped that alght at the upper fall, you remember, and we've been here four days; so I take it to morrow 'll he Mountay, but wbut sball we do to lay? I was thinking of tuckling that pickerel up youder," nodding his head toward the apper end of the lake. "He's forget the prick of the spoon by this time, I'll warrant,

and will take hold ugula this morning."

"We'll try him this evening, Ned, but I would rather keep still until noon, at least. I'll tell you what I'd like, keep still until noon, at least. I'll tell you what I'd like, if you will, and that is for you to paddib down to Fliat-off's and give them one of these quarters of meat; they'll bo gial of it, and we can kill another deer to morrow with an easy conscience; you needn't be away over three or four hours; I'll be cook und get dinner."

"Well, I'm willing; but you mustn't get uncasy if I stay a little over that; I'll be back by one, and we'll give that pickerel a brush at samlown. I'll tell Flintoff you sent pickerel a brush at sundown. I'll tell Flintoff you sent hlm the meat?" so saying Ned unbooked the gambrel from him the ment?" so suying Ned uniforced the gambrei from the limb, and leaving me to clear away the remnants of breakfast, which was specifily done, carried the quarter down to the heach, hild the cames in the water, and after coming back for his gun, departed down the lake on his errord, leaving me to watch him as long as his slight. With the venison in the how, and himself kneeling in the stern, with his rifle close at hand, the came shot forward under his sweeping paddle until he was but a little dot in the distance, and then, as he entered the morrow gap of the outgoing river, the point shut him out of sight and I was

There is always a subdued feeling comes over one when left without a companion in the wilderness. When your left without a companion in the wilderness. When your guide goes away on some planned excursion, to drive a deer or examine some particular ground, and takes even the dog, leaving you to listen for signals, or losit down on some ohl windfall and wait his return, alon't you always fall to watching the ground squirrels, and clouds, and birds, and think what a great world it is, and would be, even if your lumens: self were taken out? for where you chance to stop for only a minute you that life and pleasure and pain under your feet that Is as real as your own; you feel a little smaller than when you started, for by the time your companion returns, you think you understand nature a little heller, and perbaps you do! little helter, and perhaps you do! Well, after Ned was gone I went up to my favorite spot

under the little pine, and lying down in the shade, looked out over the lake and fancled I could hear the bells calling from the steeple of the church that was miles away, and see the people wending their way through the street, but It was the call of the jay in the opposite woods that I heard and the drifting flecks of white clouds in the water llmt I saw instead. As the sun came up higher, the leght wind went down, and by ten o'chick everything was still, except that a gull would flap by occasionally like a white restless spirit, poising itself opposite the camp to drop down on some bit of refuse in the water, at which first, the raven, that at times made evening hideons near our eamp, would be. I shot at this hird once with my ride as he came overliead, and since that no chance of a meal would tempt ldm lack, at least not in our presence; but he would sit on some of the trees on the opposite point and put in his word at every chance at every chance-

OThere's no breeze upon the fern,
No ripple on the lake,
Upon her cyrie nods the erne,
The deer has songht the brake;
The small birds will not sing about,
The springing trout lies still

shore, was Ned.

I met him on the beach and we proceeded to "land" the canoe.

"I thought you was asleep, as I dhin't see you when I come up," said he. "Was I gode long?"

"What's all that over there on the point," said I, pointing. "Are we going to have society up here?"

"That's what brought me back early, as I expected you'd worry some. It's John Maquabee with his squaw; he's come up for deer, and you bet he'll get 'em—as many as he wants. We'll go over this afternoon and see them; he's brought his papooses along, for I seen the boy down below there in the canoe."

"How long will they stay here?"

"Not over two nights, as he only hunts with a jack; he came up from Omic this morning. We must go down there next week to see where he lives with the rest of 'em. There used to be fifteen or more, but I heard this Spring some of 'em were going huck where they came from, up the Nipissing way. You start the fire and I'll clean these fish I got coming up. I came along too fast to get more, but they took the spoon right well, so I guess will try that big fellow again along about sundown. If you get a good hold of him there'll be fan, I tell you."

"There now," exclaimed Ned, as we made the eircuit of

the fish to hook himself, I swining it forward and hackward gently, thinking every minute to feel the fierce strike.

"There now," exclaimed Ned, as we made the circuit of the weeds once without a bite, "I believe he was pricked too hard before and won't take it. Go back again and if he won't this time I'll give it up."

Drawing in the line we took a short circuit out into the lake and returned at the right spot. To understand this, remember I was in the bow with the line, and Nrd in the stera, the only way to troll in a canoe when you wish to hold the line and not puddle. As we crept along an the return trip I was losing laith with every stroke of the puddle, but when the weeds were nearly past, the line suddlenly tightened as if attacked to a log under water, and with my exclamation the canoe swing round, thus presenting me with a clear field for the tussel. Of course the boat was turned so as not to foul the line and Ned knew enough not to back or sheer off nearer the weeds, but willing turning I felt he was watching me closely. Although the weight of line in the water lessened the "pull" ou my hand I knew I had the fish I was after. The next thing was to bring him in. When I pulled on the line it straightened out like the hawser of a tug, and water would run off in drops, and although I had confidence in the cord I very much dombted the spoon. Down would go the fish, now to the left, then to the right, and but for Ned's steadiness would have easily drawn our light eraft over the water.

"Can't you draw him a little? you'll never get him that way," quoth Ned as the fish came to the top and made the water foam with his struggling.

"I might as well draw on a sung, Ned; let him thrash' a little and then you puddle up while I hring in the line; he's shaking his head like a terrier now; that hook'll never hold him."

"Hit him with the paddle if he comes up near you, but

hold him."
"Hit him with the paddle if he comes up near you, but hang on to the line; you've got to drown him or kill him.

someway before you lift him in. I believe we could'nt halance her if that fish was in here alive."

"Now then, slowly," as I commeuced to drop the slack line in the cance. "Look out if he tries to get under, if he does that he's gone sure, or we're upset. I cau!—Here he is alongside," I shouted; for the fish, as they will sometimes do, had swam back on us so quick that I had but just noticed the slack when I could distinctively see his bulky form not three feet from the surface and almost under the boat. His long flat head was savage in its appearance, and I had just time to mark the cruel gleam of his eye when there was a quick downward plunge, a flap of his tail almost in my face, and in a second I was hamling in the resistless line and looking at the bent hooks, for our great fish had excaped for the second time, and my spoon was nearly spoiled.

"It will have to be a hig hook to bring that fellow out," said Ned. "That last turn of his'n was what fetched him clear, and no wonder, for the hook's almost straight. Did you see him good—how long was he?"

"Three feet casy, and thick as my leg. See how my hund is chafed?"

"If eld weigh near eighteen or twenty pounds then if he was that length. Let's start for camp; it'll be sundown before we get there now."

"There must be fish of coormous size in these lakes," said I, on the way. "Don't you think so?"

"I can't see why there should'nt he; they aint fished but little, and there's pleaty of room and feed for 'em to grow. I never ketchied but one very big one; that'd weighed abnut twelve or thirteen. I don't call him so very big, but I got hold of him by accident. If a man fished more for these big ones he'd have all he could do. You ought to come up in the sprung of the year for these big tront, you like to fish so; the water's ton warm now for 'em to bite well. Easy on the rocks now, till I step out, so—that's it," and out we get, and bringing the canoe after, turn it up ou the beach and then get mar supper, and after that bring oot our pipus; and while the shado

"Whereabouts was that? down at Miller's?"

"Twas away down on the Lawrence when I guided duckshooters," said he, sweeping his hand southward and sitting np. "Parties of from two to a dozen woold come along at a time, women and men, and stay according to the flights. This man was up one October before any ducks came to speak of, and used to go trolling justead. I see him shoot loar or five times at odd ones and he war'nt no green one at that I tell you. Wel', Hurst's little gir died when he was up. Hurst was the Englishman that kept the tavern where the gunners stayed, and they saked him to have service at the house. Most all of us, company and hired men weut, and this man stood out by the window of the room and preached, while some of us had to stay out under the trees on account of the crowd. I was curious at first, but when he left off I was sorry it was over,"

"Beeause it was different from anything I ever heard, he

on account of the crowd. I was curious at first, but when he left off I was sorry it was over,"

'Why?"

'Because it was different from anything I ever heard, he talked of the trees and clouds, and what he called goodness of this life, and then what the other life would he. It seemed as if I could talk just like him, only I could at seemed as if I could talk just like him, only I could at make the words fit in. He said the way a man would be fixed after he died depended on how he used his life here, and how much better it was to be fond of the country and that life than live forever in the city and not see it at all,"

'Yes, hat t'want that I mean. He spoke of the girl that had just died, and what she was at that minute; he said he helieved she was there with us, only we couhl'nt see her, and it made me feel cold all over to hear him talk so, but I guess I did'nt understand it right. Just before he stopped, he told us how a man or woman should live, so as to be right, when they come to die, and, as he said, not to be afraid of the 'tterror by night' or the arrow that llew by day. Did you ever hear the like of that?

I had I heard it? Was not my heart, as he spoke, full of the memory of au old man, who, when disease had left him blind and lame, and tortured daily to an extent that few could stand, drew such consolution from those words—

'Thou shult not he afraid, etc.," that for a certainty, death had no sting for him I

'I think I have, Ned, was that all?'

'I cau't tell you much more. I thought what a great thing it would be to talk like that, but I moved up here soon afterward and forgot it until one night I was camping all aloue up at Horn Lake and lay down to sleep near the edge, by my boat; the night was still enough then, but alout mininght there come up a thunder storm that went awoke me up and I was kinder skeurt at first, as any man would be. The thunder hanged away, and I could see plain now and then for the lightning, while the lake—Well! I dou't want ever to see water thrash tround more than that d you ever see."
"What did he say about the child's spirit at the funeral?

"What did he say about the child's spirit at the funeral? That she was present unseen?"

"That was it, and I never thought of such things; so it seemed to be queer talk to me."

"I don't want to get into an argument with you, Ned, but see here; suppose you and I were ou the lake there in deep water, and we should capsize and go down, tell me what your idea is, of what would come after. Don't you think we would comprehend everything there is to be in the future the instant the breath is out of our bodies, or would we be as it were asleep, for an udefinite period of time until a great trampet's blust would call us back to life with a hundred million million or so of other meu?"

1 I was taught that when I died my soul would go to pur-

I was taught that when I died my soul would go to pur-

gathry, to be released in time when I had suffered for what I had done wrong here, but I don't understant it elear."

'Nor any one else, Ned. 'This is Sunday night, and we may as well talk of these things as any other suldiect, if you don't object. I feel no more hesitation in speaking of the end of this life than of my going home to Philadelphia. Some men would laugh at the idea, but no rompanion suits me as well as the man who will teach me how to better myself in the way of learning about it with the same freedom that he would use in telling me how to hold my gun steadier, or throw my fly further. I say the man who is always running this talk down is not the man to enjoy a trip like this."

'I don't see how it's possible for a man's body to be raised after so many years," said he after a little silence:

'If I kill a bear or wolf and let the carcass lay on the ground I can only find a few bones next year, and after a few years, nothing. I suppose it will be done by a miracle when the time comes."

'Miracles are done away with now, replied I, and I can't believe they will be used to bring a man's boues together after death. It is said that our bodies will be raised incorroptible, but I take it that means the higher body, and the instant I am dead my flesh is to me what last year's horn is to a buck, after shedding, of no further connrection whatever. If I have to be killed at nine to night, my new life would instantly begin at the next second, but how or where is something I don't care to know."

''Did you ever see any of them fellows that say as how they had seen spirits from _______.

''That'll do Ned. If you start that question I'll pass. The night's too short, and I want to sleep without dreams; so I'll go and get some wet leaves for the 'smudge,'" and taking the dipper I went down for some water to sprinkle some moss and weeds to raise a smoke. Night reigned supreme. I stooped and filled the basin and then started back; from a higher point I could see aeross to the Indiun eamp, but except the smouldering

For Forest and Streum.

A PRAIRIE WOLF HUNT,

A PRAIRIE WOLF HUNT.

In the early days of my pedagoguchood it was my fortune to become the presiding genius over as moticy a crowd of untained colts as I believe ever assembled to gether under the roof of a log school house. Situated on the Western frontier, on one of those beautiful rolling prairies, the country around was justly noted not only for its magnificent crops, bouncing pretty girls, and sterling boys, but game of many kinds and in great abundance was scattered through all its parts. I soon discovered that if I was sent there to 'teach the young idea how to shoot,' some of them, with the ride, at least, could far outshoot me. Many of my pupils were men grown, and among them were several celebrated shots, and few that were not my superior in sports that required severe muscular strength or emitrance. Our school was known as having on its role the best wrestler, the fleetest runner, and the swiftest skater in all the region around.

It was early in the fifties when I first went West and became a 'school marster,' and how well I remember my astonishment the second day on my arrival at the school as the larger boys came in, to see them stack their gams in the corner, with a score or more pinnated grouse (prairic chiekens, they called them). I said nothing at the time, but I soon ascertained that it was the eastom for the boys, many of whose homes were somewhat seattered over the prairic (some coming five or six miles or more to school) to bing their shooting irous, away from the younger children, and the game beyond the reach of proviling dogs, I soon fell into the practice of carrying my double barrel back and forth, for I 'boarded around,' you know, and many a good bag have I made of a morning and evening. Quail were very abundant; haves so pleutiful that no one thought of shooting them; grouse in sufficient qoantities, and the ducks—midlard and tend—why the ponds (sionglis, they call them) were alive with them; then came wid geese, ami the sandidli cranes, a bird that will soontimes reach the height

though every year growing searcer, were yet sunicious, numerous to trouble the farmers' poultry yards and sheep peus.

It was towards the closing days of the term—the sloughs were still in a satisfactory condition, and able to bear up, for the Spring sun had not yet broken up their icy coverings—that I was waited on by a committee of the larger boys and asked if I would not give them the next Thursday as a holiday, or at least hold school on a Saturday in place of that day. Why so? "Because we want to go to the wolf hunt." Humph! I wanted to go, too. It seems the wolves had been unosually nodacioos in several of the sheepfolds, and a regular organized hunt was planned for their extermination, as well as for a good time among the boys. The matter was soon arranged, and early on the morning mentioned, with some thirty or forty of our party, we started for the point designated for us.

The plan was something like the following:—Word had been sent out several days before to the different towns and villages scattered over the country to elect their captains for the grand hunt, to form their portion of the ring that was to close op to a certain ceutre indicated by a flag or a tall staff fur oot on the prairie. These rings are sometimes twenty and thirty miles in diameter, and it takes an early start, with rapid traveling, to close up in time. The different captains, on ficet horses, ride back and forth keeping the line in order, and as they close up they drive everything betore them.

Atter a smart tramp of a few miles, we began to see

ing the line in order, and as they close up they drive every-thing before them.

After a smart tramp of a few miles, we began to see seattering parties on our right and left, that gradually grew more unnerqus, until an almost nubroken line was formed on both sides, ail heading towards a distant point, but

which point was as yet far from view. Of course the captains and many of the privates knew pretty well where this was. Shots were heard every tow and then along the line as the grouse, as they whirred up from the tall grass, or a fox, seudded off in the distance. Then we had glimpses of larger game disappearing over the knots of the rolling prultie, and word ran along the line that severul deer were ahead; then a wolf or two was signalled, and the excitement increased. The orders came along more frequently—"harry up, harry up." With hearts beating wildly, and nerves string to the highest pitch, we came in view of the flag, and then of the advancing portion of the other side of the circle far in the distance.

We could see the affrighted animals—deer, wolves and foxes—harrying hither and thither, while humireds of grouse were charging back over our heads. Shots were following thick and fast, the excitement growing more intense as the shouts and yells along the line grew more hourse and vigorous. The captains, riding as for life, shouted "close up, close up," the deer will break in a minute." And so they did. Here they come, as a dozen charged down on a broken spot in the line. Like sheep, they all came following their leader. Several were killed, but the most of them went hy like a whiriwind, bounding clear over our heads. One fell some twenty rods back of the line, earrying with him a nusket, to which was attached a bayonet. The deer jumped over the man, but as it went by he made a thrust, unil fortunately penetrated the animal's side; but so great was its speed that it tore the whole thing from the min's hands and run the distance named before it fell. This was said to have been an netual occurrence.

As we approached nearer, word came along the line

the animal's side; but so great was its speed that it tore the whole thing from the man's hands and run the distance named before it fell. This was said to have been an netual occurrence.

As we approached nearer, word came along the line to cease firing, as it was becoming dangerous. It was astonishing to me that during so much reckless excitement more casualties do not occur. This time we got off with one man having a bullet in his leg, and another had his horse shot from under him.

On one side, to the left of the flag staff for some distance, was a slough, or at lenst a large indentation in the prairie. This was the centre. We were ordered not to fire another shot until word should be given, when we should have closed up to the rim of this bowl on the plain, something like a quarter of a mile in diameter. As we got over the knoll, and looked across at the other side of excited faces, and then down below, what a sight was hefore us! A dozen or more tawny, dirty, lank looking creatures rushed here and there in wild confusion, and with lolling tongues and protruding eyes sought in vain to escape; but no mercy was shown the cownrdly lamb stealers. Soon the word came, "Give it to them," and a hundred guns belehed forth their coutents at the panting victims. In a short half hour all were down, and the hunt was over; but not so the fun. Then commenced the greetings and hearty hand shakes among the boys, and cheers for this and that hero who had distinguished himself in the hunt. A wagon drove on the ground from some mysteriods quarter, having as cargo a barrel of metheglin (honey whiskey), and another loaded with beer, pies, and huge cakes of ginger-hread, orange yellow, and ribbed ("rock ribbed and ancient as the sun," I came near saying), as we used to see it in our earlier days of "general trainin."

After shooting the flag down, which seemed always to be the first thing, targets were put up, and the of hand shooters Iried their hand, or rings were formed here and there, and famous wrestlers essuiged to win new

TO CANADA FOR FIFTY DOLLARS,

THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT.

UR friend, Fred Beverly, has given us, in a most pleasantly written article, entitled "Florida for One Hundred Dollars," the kind of information requisite for a party going into the woods for the first time, and it is so eminently practical that it will bear repetition, though in a different form.

party going into the woods for the first time, and it is so eminently practical that it will bear repetition, though in a different form.

In the following article I shall pre-suppose that, at least, two persons make the trip in company. I will also assume Boston as my starting point. The region, which is to be the Mecca of the pilgrinage, lies directly north of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire and extends thence northerly and easterly to the St. Lawrence and the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine. The country is very billy, almost mountainous, and abounds in linkes and streams which, in their turn, abound, in general, in fish; principally trout, lake trout and bass. In many of the numberless streams of this region the salmo fontinatis is to be found in abundance; true, in the sumiler streams, they are small in size, but this is owing, I think, to the character of the streams, and their great number. In the larger streams, and the linkes, they will be found weighing from one to five pounds; the latter weight being enough to test the skill of the augler to the utmost. In many of the lakes that clumsy kinsman of the trout, salmo confinis, will be found, and though not affording the sport of his more graceful relative, he will be found no mean autagonist, nor unworthy addition to the bill of fare. Indeed the lake trout of the smaller lakes are as far superior in point of flavor to the trout of Superior, as the latter are superior to the sturgeon. The gamey bass are found in great numbers and have been taken in certain waters as high as seven pounds in weight, though this is an unusual occurrence. In some waters the pike and the dare, or pickerel, abound, and are taken at certain sensous in great numbers by spenring. The dare is by many estecmed as affording most excellent sport, and as being a superior table fish, but personally I cannot endorse this opinion. Parts of this region, as the wilder portions of the countes of Wolfe, Megantic, Dorebester and Bruce, are seldom visited by angler or to

trouble of the trip. A sportsman who is much more familiar with this region than the writer, and who spent the most of one Sammer in exploring the streams and lakes in the victuity of Luke Meganite and the sources of the tribular of the stream of Bitty delicated to the tribular of the stream of Bitty delicated to the tribular of the stream of Bitty delicated to the tribular of the wilder regions of this country, but will remark, or possent of the sum of Bitty delicated to the the wilder regions of this country, but will remark or possent of the stream of Bitty delicated to the wilder regions of this country, but will remark or possent of the St. Prancis, but of the sport to be obtained to such a trip I cannot personally, give any assurance. I will assume as an objective point the Brompton chins of reached a about the same of butter pains which may be reached a about the same of butter pains which may be reached a about the same of butter pains which may be reached a thought the stream of the ground, they can only be reached by one road, and that clarger lakes counting paid of the same of the ground, they can only be reached by one road, and that clarger lakes counting paid of the same paid of t

dition, to have an old pair of blankets, &c., the expenses would be materially decreased.

In quoting railread fairs I have given those of the Passumpsic indroad as belog the most direct rente, and parties traveling after alout July 1st, could avail themselves of the excursion rates to Newport; return thekets being issued for \$13. A party could thus go to Niwport, thence to Shirhronke, and return by way of Magog; thus enjoying the sail and the lake and arriving at Newport In wesson for the evening train. I may mention in this connection that I have assumed the travelyt to make his journey by the evening train, that going and returning; as otherwise hotel hills would be incurred at either Sherbrooke or Newport. By taking the evening train from Baston he will arrive, or should arrive in Sherbrooke next day in ample senson, If his supplies are on hand, to get his tent pitched the same will be ample time to camp the same night.

In the natter of empt mensils, the introding camper would do well to appropriate an old Intehet, If such can be appropriated, and emplay it, at his first besure moment, in digging a diter, it need not be more than three inches deep, around the tent and so arranged that the water will run oil stone or two corners. Should it rain leavity, he will not regret the precaution nor the time so spent.

In conclusion I may remark that the prices at all arricles mentioned, except the lanke kettle, are from actual estimates, and I will funish, if required, either to Fourser And Stram, or any gentlemme writing any, the nameaud addresses of responsible dealers who will furnish gunds at the prices I have quoted. In addition, I would say that, where there is a mad communication by sluge, trunsplorts flour may be land at an average ace of dive or six cents a mile; so that purities desiring to visit any other part of the country than those i have moned may make their estimates accordingly; and there is a small pocket map, which wanhil materially assist the traveler, published by his paper. Montreal, and Smit

The Horse and Course

THE SPRING RACES.

THE SPRING RACES.

The nominations for the various events closing March 1st, and to be run for at Jerome Park and Saratoga, show an undiminished interest in melag affalias. The Farilium Handicap has 53 catries, among which are Kadl, Preakness, Mate, Springbak and Survivor. The Westchester Caphas 21, including Shylack, Falladden and Soca, The Javenile stakes 31, all as yet unknown to fame. The Joekey Club Handicap Sweepstakes 26, with Countess, Lizzle Lucas and Grinstead in the list. Ten gentlemen have subscribed to the Post Stakes, four miles, to be run at the Foll meeting. The annual sweepstakes for 3 year adds (76) has 19 nominations, all the leading stakes being represented. For the Saratoga events, the Flash Stakes for 2 year olds has 30 entries; the Saratoga Cup 23, comprising the heat horses in the country. The Sequel Stakes 22, and the Summer Handicap 28, of which many will be deshard out when the weights are announced. The various sweepstakes for 2 and 3 year olds, have also been well tilied.

The Pacific Joekey Club-will give their annual purse of \$30,000 (an increase of \$5,000 over last year) in November next. In connection with this colossal event, the California Confederacy for the Importation and Improvement of Thoroughbred Horses propose senting their next, William Shear, to Enrope almost the 20th at March, to purchase a fiyer to compete for the prize, as they object to Ensura horses carrying off all the money. We doubt if they get a long illstance horse for such manaey as they will care to pay. There are more than 161 different trothing courses in the country, and more chan 157 communities in the land luterested in trotting meeting of the Marylami Joekey Club commences on May 25th and lasts four days.

ested in trotting races.

—The Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club commences on May 25th and lasts four days.

—The American Jockey Club linve opened a stake called "The Home Bred Produce Stakes," for the produce of marcs covered in 1875, to be run at the Fall meeting 1878.

The Berting.—Cheshpeake and Aristides are rach at 6 to 1 for the Withers' Stake. Hyder Ali still remains the favorite at 5 to 1 for the Belmont stakes, and at 7 to 1 for the Travers stakes.

—The Board of Appenls of the National Association for

myorite at 3 for 1 for the Belmont stakes, and at 7 to 1 for the Travers stakes.

—The Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, is now in session at the Everett House in this chy—137 cases are before them far idension. As an example of the growth and importance of this Association we would mention that in 1870 it numbered 51 association we would mention that in 1870 it numbered 51 association we would mention that in 1870 it numbered 51 association are present to arrange the dates for their meeting, but the report will not reach us in time for this week's base.

—The North German Guette says the French Government has ordered the purchase of 10,000 cavalry horses in Germany. The Gazette hopes the German authorities will take steps to prevent such purchases.

—The great event at Croydan, England, the united grand steeple chase, was won by Lancet.

At the Croydan, England, Spring races on the 3d inst., Mr. Walker's b c. Industrians, by Blair Athal, won the Grand International Hurdle Race. Nineteen horses started and the odds against Industrious were 12 to 1.

Mish Qulture.

From Proceedings of American Fish Culturists' Association.]
STOCKING DEPLETED WATERS,

BY SETH GREEN

Lex Theeler N:—I have been worrying my brain for the last twelve years in studying out the art of fish out-ture and the best way to stock our depleted waters. In the year 1877 I commenced flabing as a bustness, and follower it and it 1860. I land sometimes as unany as one inmalred in the property of t

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

THE comminissioners, in presenting their eighth report, dwell with enthusiasm apon the cordial manner in which their efforts have been seconded by the people. A larger edition of the report has enabled them to diffuse a more general knowledge of the native fishes of the State, as well as of the madronous fishes which visit her rivers. They look apon fish enthure as not only an important and wealth-producing interest, but also as a resource of private imhistry for securing food not second to that derived from the production of the domestic animals and fowls, and the grain products of the fields.

The error of allowing the river highways traversed by these acean visitors to be obstracted is severely commented upon. Prevision provides the means for civilization and enture. Subsistence must be insured beyond the chance production of a system liable to be varied by the elements. Fish enture, they chim, is a settled fact, and every acre of land will in the future be looked to by its owner to yield its crop of fishes as much as his tilled fields their annual products of roots and cereals.

The instict of appetite is the guardian of life. The necessities of a remote population still demand the sanitary requirement of its "Quintal of Fish." Once it was taken at the river side. The yearly store of salted salmon or shad ar alewife may be no longer had; the dried fish of trade, at first at a very low price, for a time supplied the want. Soon an unaccountable scarcity of our ocean fishes so raised the prices that fish became a luxury, and uot a homely uced. The system of checks and bahauces, Nature's law of equivalents, may not be lightly meddled will by man.

homely need. The system of checks and balances, Nature's hiw of equivalents, may not be lightly meddled with by man.

Kansas and Nebraska are now making an appeal to the sympathy of their fellow-citizens of our republic for bread to save them from famine caused by the grasshopper. Should man, in his thoughtless disregard of the laws of Nature, distroy all the fish that inbubit our waters, the result would be final to all growing vegetation, as well as to animal life. No so powerful check upon the insect tribe as our fly-feeling tishes and birds. Thoughtless legislation is aloue to blame for the present scarcity of fish and the enhancement of the cost of living by raising the price of other necessities in the precise ratio of their deficiency.

(If the actual apprathans of the commissioners, the report says that 200,000 salmon eggs were received from the Bineksport salmon breeding works. In addition to these, 250,000 were received as a glift from the General Government through Prof. Baird. These were duly distributed between the Penmaquan, St. Croix, Pisentaquis, Sebee, Madomak, Georges, Androscoggin, and Penobscot rivers. The reports from the various localities where the salmon fry were deposited are of the most favorable description. Some of the streams are said to be fairly swarming with the young lish, but unfortunately there is no law to protect them, and legislative action is requested.

Lambers, but seldom over seven pounds in weight; the average weight is one and a half pounds. Sebee Lake is also famous for them. At Reed's pond, twelve miles from Bangor, an the Calais River, they have in the past been caught weighing as high as twenty-two pounds. These fishes of Reed's pond have not only been very much thinned out by the merciless slaughter of them on their spawning beds by the class of drunken roughs who live by pot hunt-

ing and poaching, but to fully as great an extent by being deprived of access to their natural spawning ground in swift running waters. It is a necessity of this fish to have access to running afrated water as well for spawning as for health. The Reed pond salmon have been so driven by the the erection of dams on most of the brooks and streams that empty julo this lake to reek other spawning places, that many of them will deposit their eggs on sand bars in the poml itself; these eggs never latelt, as a certain amount of motion and circulation to the water seems absolutely essential to that process.

Prof. Agassiz has said that thirty years ago he supposed the land-locked salmon to he a demoralized salmon, that some eause had prevented access to the occan, but subsequently changed bis opinion, and concluded it was a different species.

some cause had prevented access to the ocean, but subsequently changed bis opinion, and concluded it was a different species.

The young of both Salmo salar, as well as of the landlocked, or fresh water salmon, are marked by dusky grey bars, which gradually fade out and entirely disappear in the second year. Upon stripping off the skin of the adult fresh water, or land-locked salmon, these bars will be found still visible upon the body of the fish, while on the Salmo salar they are not apparent. The young of both tishes are so similar as not to be distinguished apart. Two thousand young fry, hatched from eggs presented by Prof. Balird to the State of Maine, were transported hfty miles by wagon and five miles by boat, and turned into Kennehago stream, above the dam, without the loss of a fish. The Kennebugo emptles into the Mooselnemagnalic, one of the Rangely lakes.

The trout of Sebago and Rangely lakes are pronounced to be pure, unmistakable Salmo fontanalis, or brook broat, developed by an unlimited supply of appropriate food and an unrestricted range in the purest and caldest water. The commissioners think that the introduction of the Salmo oquassa, or blue back trout, as a slock fish to waters inhabited by the Salmo fontinalis and land-locked salmon, would largely herease the numbers of the latter fishes. The blue back is to Rangely what the myriad smelts are to Sebago Lake and Reed's pond. Mr. C. T. Richardson, whose long experience on Rangely waters entitles his opinions to much respect, says:—

"The blue back stays in deep water in the lake from near the middle of November until the middle of October, when

much respect, says:—

"The blue back stays in deep water in the lake from near the middle of November until the middle of October, when they come up the brooks and streams to spawn. The male brook trout visits the spnwn bed and prepares it for the use of the females before the females arrive; the blue backs go up in pairs, male and female, using spawn beds cleared, used, and vneated by brook trout. The blue back is not considered a biting or game fish, yet I have caught a hushel and a half in a day with a baited hook; they are mostly caught in dip nets."

The introduction of black bass has been successful in some localities, but a disregard of the laws and the use of nets in others has rendered futile much of the labor of the commissioners. They have also met with the most determined opposition on the part of mill owners and others in their efforts to establish fishways on the various rivers, resulting in vexatious law suits. An ungent appeal is made to the State legishiture as to the necessity for a more uniform system of fishery laws, partleularly as regards the close time. At present the law of close time commences the 15th of September on Schoodie and Grand Luke waters, 15th October on Brassm and Mooschead waters, and the 1st of October for the rest of the State, creating endless confusion.

The report is voluminous, but a most cutertaining and

The report is voluminous, but a most cutertaining and admirably gotten up document, and we regret that we have not the space to give a longer abstract of its interesting contents.

For Forest and Stream.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON OF MAINE.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON OF MAINE.

In your paper of the 25th of February you call attention to the results of experiments tried by Messrs. Thompson and Tagg, of New Hope, Pennsylvania, in breeding Salmo salur in fresh water, etc. The land lorked sulmon, or Salmo gloveri, is represented by you as a dwarfed fish, and the inference drawn that hence it is a Salmo salur dwarfed from not being allowed to go down to the salt water. The land-locked salmon of Maine, as taken in Reed's pond and in Sebago Lake, is by no means a dwarf fish. They have been taken in the former of the weight of twenty-two pounds. Within a year a male fish has been taken in Sebago Lake of the weight of seventeen pounds, a female fish of eighteen pounds, one of thirteen pounds, a female fish of eighteen pounds, one of thirteen pounds, and one of eleven and a half pounds. As 1 have hall occasion to remark in our last report, these fishes differ in their size in the various waters in which they are bred, as do our brook trout. I can take you to ponds in Maine, on some of our mountain sibes, where you may fill a eart with trout, the largest of which will not exceed half a pound in weight. I can take you to the Rangely lakes, where you will see trout of ten pounds in size, and yet they are true Salmo fontinalis. What is the rule, or law, or cause, that governs the size of these fishes? Probably as much the adaptability of the food to the requirements of the young fry on the spawning beds as its hunndance. Mr. War. Wilson, an intelligent farmer on the Mirimichi, near Buiestowa, N. B., who used to purchase and salt largely the salmon in his river in former days, when they were pleuty, told me that he could distinguish the salmon that were bred on the Clear Water, a small tributary of the Mirimichi, from their diminutive size, not one ever exceeding cight pounds in weight. A forty pound fish was at that time by no means rare on the Mirimichi. Now whence this difference in size? They all went down and up the same river, to and from their great pasture, the

I will close my already too long letter by referring you to the opinion, expressed to me at Cambridge some two years since by Prof. Agassiz, in reply to my question, "that he regarded the land locked sudmon as a distinct species, and not (to use his own expression on that occasion) "a demoralized salman." In our last report I have given a hastily-written sketch of this fish, as found in the various lakes of Maine, as also a description of what I believe to be the same fish us the "silver lax," or silver salman, as taken in Lake Wenera, in Sweden, and where Prof. Agassisz had previously informed me of its existence.

E. M. Stillwell.

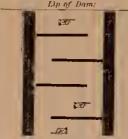
UTILITY OF FISHWAYS.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1875.

New York, March 4, 1875.

Lam glad to see the question of fishways brought up again by the publication of Brown's plan, in your paper of the 4th inst. Other branches of aquaculture have made great progress, but this adjunct of the new instancing the propagation of fish, that I think it like duly of every one possessing any knowledge of any practical morking plan of fish latthers to impart the information. I fluvrifore send you below's the actual result from the fishway erected on the Teteagouche River, in New Bracswick, of maich I published a plan in your paper of August 13h, 1874. As this structure has now proved its claim his consideration by several years of success. I now repeat the main points before published.

The Teteagonche is a stream about twice the size and volume of the Bronx River, and had been for twenty years obstructed, all the time of the erection of this fishway, and is now obstructed by a mill dam about thirty feet high, so that salmon had atmost ceased to frequent the scanty into or three miles of lower river left them; a few did continue to ran ap from tide water this short distance to the foot of the dam. Tho dishiving (costing about \$200 only, and constructed of heavy beams and plink) slopes at about an angle of \$5^{\circ}\$ into the pool helow the dam, is about six feet wide, four feet deep, and the descent of water is broken as an anal by barriers, thus:—



River Pool below the Dam.

On the spron of the dam, at the top of this fish inchier, is a reception shouse, ten feet square, six feet deep, high enough to admit a man, and with a shiling barred gate at the entrance and another at the other end. Salmon mostly run at eight, and for this and other other end. Salmon mostly run at eight, and for this and other other end. Salmon mostly run at eight, and for this and other other lor the small diring the day) water is let into the fishway only at might. Each morning, after counting the fish which was have ascended during the darkness, the miller lifts the upper gate and the salmon pass on up stream. Owing to the smallness of the river allow, the inhabitants were, at first, able to see and kill many of the now comers; but now the gates of the reception house are kept shut down, and no salmon are allowed to rue up the river until the September floods, which raise the appears the property of the reception to the short fish that the first plan of detailing the fish until the Auturna floods in the short stretch of water below the dam, where they can be so easily protected by the local grardinus, or the miller, instead of scattering them for fifty miles up river to be killed by the selfters in every pool where low water in Summer may have caused them to congregate, as a good one, especially for small rivers.

This is a kirstory of only one successful like hear accessed to convent one one, per-

If any one things settled, it is that no one has the right to deprive the Massachusetts Commissioners fought our State, if mill owners won't fail won't. Can't we do to same in our State, if mill owners won't. The Massachusetts Commissioners fought our State, if mill owners won't. The Massachusetts Commissioners for the same in our State, if mill owners won't fail won't we have do to the same in our State, if mill owners won't listen to law and reason?

If any one thing is settled, it is that no one has the right to deprive the If any one thing is settled, it is that no one has the right to deprive the If any one thing is settled, it is that no one has the right to deprive the

listen to law and reason?

If any one thing is settled, it is that no one has the right to deprive the dwellers on the upper part of rivers of their supply of fielt, which formerly were there cought. Besides, the young California salmon pat into the Hudson and its afflinents during the past few years, will probably go down to suit water this Spring with the Ice, and be returning this Antunn. Cannot a fishway be made at Troy and other daws, to enable them to pass up when they return? No time us to be lost; the cost will not be too large for the funds now in the lands of our commissioners, and altogether I look you will arge the lamnediate erection of all necessary aids to the ascent of both shail and salmon.

This plan of Mr. Briwer looks well. Can you tell us whether it has actually succeeded anywhere yet? The Teteagouche plan I know is a success, and it is very cheap, not patented, and is used in many places. If we are ever to put the discovery of artificial removed.

in Caunda.

If we are ever to put the discovery of artificial purpagation to any simultical good on a large scale and make it of commercial importance, we must have fishways that fish will use. Let something be done! Aquicultural conventions are necessary and well enough, but the people want cheap fish, and plenty of them, to follow their deliberations.

Yours,

Manifattan.

4:872—about 400 calmon passed through reception house.

The suggestions of our correspondent are very opportune, and should receive the prompt attention of our Fish Commissioners.-Ep.

THE NEW HOPE SALMON.

NEW HOPE, Pa., March, 1875.

New Hore, Pa., March, 1875.

Yhar informant is mistaken in regard to the age of the salmon (salar) hred by Thompson & Tagg, of New Hope, Pa. They are now in their fifth year. I will give you a part of our experiments with salmon. Our first purchase was 4,000 eggs from Samnel Wilmot, who said it al some of them were taken from salmon which, in good deep, would weigh thirtly pounds. The loss in halching was 250. The first year they were in a pond trenty-seven feet long, four feet wide, and two and one half feet deep, where they did well. I then noticed many were losing their dorsal fin; it looked as if hitten off. I could discover no disease. There were now about 3,000. They were changed to a pond one handred and triventy-fire feet long, eithern feet wide and four and one half feet deep, fed with water after It had left other ponds (as I found they did not require as pure water as trout, where they grew to be fourteen to twenty-two inches long, and perfectly healthy. Last Spring a maskrat went

through the bank and one half of thrue escaped, and I presume are in the Delaware River, as I have seen name in the creek since list. September, I presented H. d. Reeder with a few, who had them on exhibition at the State Fair. I presente he has them yet alive. J. II Deare had a few handred, which have rione viell in his point. The habitice, last August, were placed in a lake with from at viva to trouty-true fect of viator, where I expect them about to religh from her to ten points. I know positively those to the takes sparning in December, and Loften see hamilieds of young salmon in the lake. I have also taken source by manipulation. In 1873 I received from Wilmot. 5,000 eggs in balt index; sured 90. Last read he seed me 15,000, and he such ball order I did not such as the Polyakari all forms a sulmon, half of which will be placed in the Delaware River during the Sammer, free of any charge; the habities of any learner, before the law. We have sulmon to their fifth, third, second and its types, perfectly healthy.

The Brutleburo (VI.) Phenix says that the dishway at Turner's Fulls is now in process of construction, and the State Commissioners have argently invited the Agawam Chind Company to construct one over its dum in the Westfield River at Mittineague.

—The Maine State Association for the protection of fish was organized February 12th, 1875, by the election of Julia II Kimball, of Bath, President; Wm. 8. Badger, of Augusta, Vice President; J. W. Chapp, Augusta, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, J. H. Kimball, Wm. 8. Badger, Wm. G. Davis, E. M. Stillwell, Samuel D. Loawitt, Charles G. Atkins, Seth. D. Wakefield, Ferguson Haines, Edwin Reed, Mannesseh Smith, Henry O. Stanley, Warren Johnson, Seward Dill, W. W. Sawyer, Samuel E. Smith.

Matural History.

FROZEN FISH AND SPAWN.

A S I sent you the account of the four smells that were thawed out by the Messenger Bros., of Boston, and given to me, I will now record the result of this experiment. The freezing was done on the 29th of January, and on the contract of the strong of the The freezing was done on the 29th of January, and on the 30th they were thawed. Two of them showed signs of fungus in three or four days; these I treated to many sult baths, without effect. They were exhibited at Boston until February 4th, when I took them home. One died on the way, and unother a week afterward. The remaining two appeared at the poultry show at Buffalo from January 13th to the 20th—one died on the less day, and the survivor followed on the 25th, just twenty-six days after the thaw-

How much cold front spawn will stund is illustrated by the following, which I clip from an article of mine published in the Live Stock Journal of Pelecuary, 1873:-

lished in the Live Stock Journal of February, 1873:—

"While on the subject of freezing, I will say that I have had a trough, that had accidentally been left unrevered, freeze from both sides, so that all the current was continued in the middle. I supposed, of course, that all my engs we cept those in the narrow strip that was left unfreeze were spoiled, but found to my great fay that they were and. I covered the trough and let it thaw gradually without disturbing anything, and found that although the water was frozen so that the gravel would lift with the ice, that out of 20,000 eggs there were only 700 killed, or three and a half per cent. These were frozen so solid that the tissues were ruptured. I learned from this that a trout egg, although eneased in ice, is not necessarily killed, and that it will stand a temperature some below the freezing point."

Pried Mayura.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

Danvens Port, Mass, Murch 11, 1875.

Envron Forget and Stream:—
Haring read with interest several articles on the subject of single-deal animation in frozen fish, which have appeared of late in your excellent paper, I will add my mite to the general fund. Similing early is the morning for a day's sport in pickerel itsiling, we have after bind this half (minnovs) frozen still before reaching the mind, but by placing them near a fire and allowing them to reawth fill the lee melts, most if I them will return to animation and swim about briskly. When dropped upon the lee they freeze quickly. I have balled hooks with attainors that have laid upon the lee upwirds of an hour, and have heen surpubed to see them swim away soon after they were put into the miner. Pickerel dropped upon the lee while one is banking brooks offen freeze stiff, but upon being placed in pond water, animation returns in a few moments, and they will swim about as full of vigor as ever. Yours, A. F. G.

Hartford, Town Co., Minn., Feb. 25, 1872.

Hartford, Town Co., Minn., Feb. 25, 1872.

Entron Forrst and Stream:—
I love just received a copy of your juper, (Feb. 11th.) in which "Pacific" says: "I think that "J. II. B." is weth very cline observer," Now, I cannot see on what grounds "Pucific" should make such a state near. He is quile welcome to his kumble opinion, knowever, and I simil not strive to change his ledicf. I am not ignorant of the fact that all of the croistoe are said to have no galls; yet, there are lumitated at people who read the Forrst and Stinam-whit are not rootingless and naturalists—who are not aware of the lart. I have examined many of the Cerus macrotic, Antilocogna Americana, and for Cerus Marte Manytains, in 1873, I killed two male deer dues, and family their livers curtained the so-called finks worms. I also found thou in the Ortenomian to the emitry of State. While cultecting in the Sweet Grass Hills in Northern Montain during the past Autuum, I killed and examined the somacles of male and female Oris nondana, but found and examined the somacle of male and female Oris nondana, but found and examined the somacle of male and female Oris nondana, but found no purasites. I have examined and, female, and the young of the "Prays therm" and have yel to observe a flake in them. These payasites are wost community found in animals of the genus legis. I have found then in Legis sylerality found in animals of the genus legis. I have found then in Legis sylerality found animals of the genus legistes of the Legis Canadensis, at communic Canadian hare. When these parasites are valent from hares they are found the liver, lungs and intestines of the Legis Canadensis, at communic Canadian hare. When these parasites are valent from hare they for found alleking closely to the onter surface of the animals. I think the "ro" is common to hares as well as slever. I have from the larger manumals. I think the "ro" is common to hare as well as slever. I have linen told by line fines, the office of the order an

GALLINAGO WILSONII

Entror Forest and Stream:

I desire to communicate to you a very singular and musual circumsiance, ridgh I know will preva interesting to your readers. It is the shouling of a Wilson's, or English surjue, forthing O Wilson's a very musual time of the year. It is not minimal time one is shot lete in the Antonia, long after all the ideas have left us. The one relief I speak of its start by James I. Wahlem, on his form at Merbandrewills, N. Y., on the little of the cally is a very good noodrock ground in Summer, being a stream with many springs moving inhere, and is covered with a growth of tusines, adverse and other years, true doubt was at that time therefore and frozen that a subject could possibly live in. The bird cas a flue male, in prefer tolunage, and strange to say, very ful, no much so, that it was a difficult me to skin. It is arounded, and is to underston the pleasest to send you move when faitshed if you distreany further information of the above, you may emmanicate retireme, and t will, nith pleasure, trapond. Yints very truly.

Fusibarie S. Webster,

Finedame S. Wersten,

Kouton Fourst and Sturan —
I nodes in No. 22, page 311, an account of a "Womberful Leagued a
Rec.," copied from an I dish axebrange, the height in this case being
tarteon feet. Allow me to record a more remarkable leap of sixteen feet,
which came under my observation in 1861:

During the late civil mar, when a surgeon of a regiment stationed on
calvesom bland, Texas, rouncempted the Summar residence of General
Nichols, on Dickinson's Haym, for a transporary brightal. The General
had in this place a rounde of yearding lincks, and as the counting season
ross approaching, he knew that if they were not essistated they would
alt-appear, never in return. They were entired line a small, close yand
for an appendion. The yard rous pedings forly feet square, and enclosed
on two shies by brildings and on the others with a four ecomposed of
appright boards sixteen fred long. It was not considered product in altempt to brild them by manual force, so they were bressed in time Mexman style. One of them, when he felt the restraint of the dightening
rups, began it series of gynthous, and finally made a spring, completely
when the recognitional line declared of all submals. But, fare realize
and the force. The own held lightly to the reput and he mas
secured.

rupe, began it series of gyrallous, and finally made a spring, completely rhenring the fence. This is wen held lightly in the rope and he is a secured.

The deer is considered the flectest of all animals. But for realisa that his speed la arit squal to that of an ordinary horse. The right, in considing a Texan prairie in hisrarhack, observed a dier feeding in the full grass of a distance of two hundred yards from his, and had not not not received the apprench. The horse was argod to his hest speed, while some brought them shie by shie, and combined the ridge in by his hand on the inflighted iteer. In the absence of a pisted of larint to secure the prize the speed of the horse was checked and the ridge in by his hand on the inflighted iteer. In the absence of a pisted of larint to secure the prize the speed of the horse was checked and the ricer was allowed to escape.

Deer, whom publify feeding, drop their bilt, but when supersed or in fractice by a strong or diglet the full be hundrifundy obvaint, which shows the right is marked as a surface and warms the sportsment today killed tortight in fractic by a strong or diglet the full be full before the full before the full before the full before the full before a strong or specific may have a short of the full before the full before the full before a full before the full before a short of the full before the full before and up and bid held of the unthers, preparatury in severing the caratides, when the appropriate full before a children and the scholling off in the skin, beshless infleting a dose and ugly liesh from marked by a prize the full before. The feet heshbas infleting a dose and ugly liesh from marked by the historic area formulable reagons. The writer once do over all a distance a fiser lengting several feet in the all and discounting relia a striking mathin rilli all forms. This rear repeated several times, when it quietly valked gives and freed in his provided with a high provided the realism of the field with the provided with the conse, and by surfami

THE POMPANO QUESTION.

NEW SWIGSA, E. PARRICDA, Feb. 25, 1875.

MINTER FOREST AND STREAD:—

On the St. dated liver I found your paper of Fairwary 11th containing the communication of Mr. Theodore Hill, volutive to the pompone quosition, Mr. Gill sreats to have been mind slainfeet in a my presumption by medilling with delity matters. He make if I doubt the ability of the U.S. Fish Commission to identify the asks if I doubt the ability of the U.S. Fish Commission to identify the asks if I doubt the ability of the U.S. Fish Commission to identify the asks if I doubt the ability of the U.S. Fish Commissioners or Professors.

I find hrew hearing stories all along the Fluribe coast from Jackson with the belief in the belief they and spound to hear like flying fish, and of their being taken as far worth as induced field, and telling assured by resident delicemental the pompone performed an anchorage from the industrial three starties. As to directing a species relatifished by Mr. Gill and the program of the industrial three starties. As to directing a species relatified by We work fully. If Mr. Gill independent the necessaries of the invescibiliting perch off Summishing, I should be applied to awallow the peach; such is my retrevence for authority.

Mr. Gill finds finite reported the necessaries of the tree-charlest the two species, pamparae and cavalli. Dr. Hulbrook wrote under the dentical, and Mr. Gill adults that Dr. Holtmok committed errors in momentature.

Mr. Gill alightes in general legans to my "errors." Perfects over the filters.

schmidic name of the species. Amount of the literator and identical, and Mr. Gill admiles that Dr. Holtrook committed errors in manufacture.

Mr. Gill alimbes in general letters to my "errors," Perhaps one of them lemy statement, ifor which I think he has already relucked me, that this nurse shork, (aromonus,) needs on the coast of E. Plarida. Now the negative lestimany of even a Pratessor can hardly avail against the positive lestimany of a dozen winesses who have sent the species here, myself among the number—that he is no new-corner, either, no curpet-larger, but an aid Finrillan, since Capt. Bernard Romans writing in 1773 of the Natural Illatory of Florida, mentiona that oil was made here from the livers of nurses and charks.

Mr. Gill remarks that I have much to learn before I fully understand the continuion of names builtiferent parts of our coast. Perhaps, althoughout an ichlyologist, Unive, as an angler of diffy years experience, fashed in as many waters as Mr. Gill himself, and am welf awarn of the confusion of names that prevails from Canada to Flarida, and from New York to the Bucky Monntains. I might say that even a Prafessor may not have extransived all lemma knowledge, and that, therefore, he should deal lentently with the errors of those less learned than himself.

S. C. Charke.

-Two cariboo, shot in Maine a fortnight ago, have been sent to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden.

The Rennel.

THE RAYMOND LAVERACKS.

W E give below the portrait of Fairy, the Laverack setter bitch, Imported in July 1874 with her mate, Pride of the Border, whose portrait appeared in our last issue. So tighly was this animal valued that as soon as it was understood she could be bought, many sportsmen, both in America and England, cagerly offered Mr. Laverack her published price. But through the enterprise and promptness of our editorial correspondence she was secured for her present owner, Mr. Charles II. Raymond, of Morris Plains, N. J. After accepting through this office assurances that

Fairy was bought, Mr. Lavernek in the most honorable manner returned a draft for a larger price, which had been sent him too late, by other parties. He also refused a cash offer of £200 sterling from parties in England, saying in both cases that his word had been pledged to Mr. Raymond. He soon after sold her litter brother, Fred IV, for the price last mentioned.

Fairy, in color, is what is termed a lemon and white Belton; rather small in size, as are most of her strain; very compactly built; strong, active and full of energy. She has great speed, high courage and wonderfully keen scenting powers. So satisfied was he with her abilities and endurance, that Mr. Laverack states that he challenged Ranger, the champion of the English field, to a three day's trial, hut her sale prevented the match. Trained on the open hill-sides of Scotland, Fairy ranges too widely for our dense

cover shooting; but she has been handled on our quail and already has acquired a knowledge of their habits, working a bevy most carefully and pointing with admirable staunch-

The undeniable advantages of the Laverack system of breeding the setter are practically demonstrated in the fine physical powers, keen scent and vital energy of this imported bitch. Mated with Pride of the Border, she has now a large litter of hearty, strong whelps, which promise everything that can he desired. Bred in this country, their inherited strength, speed, nose and courage, ought, with careful American training, to make them for our uses, superior to any imported setters.

Our portrait of Fairy was drawn by Mr. E. Forbes, of Brooklyn, and is n very correct and lifelike picture.



PURE LAVERACK SETTER, FAIRY.

PEDIGREE

Bred in 1873, by Mr. Edward Laverack, Broughall Cottage, Wbitchurch, Shropshire, England. Fairy is own stater to Liewellin's Countess, Nellie, and Prince; Garth's (Q. C.) Daisy; Reid's Sam; Pilkington's Dash: Binkhorn's Victress; and other celebrated winners at field trials and public exhibitions. FAIRY

1	DASH 2d. (blue mottled)	MOLL 3d. (t	black, white and ton.)
STING. (blue mottled)	CORA 2d. (blk and wbite)	FRED 1st. (lemon and white)	BELLE 2d (black, white and tan)
ROCK 2d CORA. Blair's. (blk and white)	FRED 1st. CORA 1st. (blk and white)	ROCK tet. MOLL 2d. (lemon and white)	ROCK 2d. CORA, Blair's. (blk and white) (bk and white)
Regent, (blk & wh) (blk & wh) (blk & wh) Delist, (blk & wh) (blk & wh) (blk & wh) Delist, (blk & wh) (blk & wh) Delist, (blk & wh) (blk & wh) Delist, (blk & wh) (blk & wh)	Rock (st. (lem & wh) (or & wh)	Rock. em & wi) (lem & wh) Dack Jet. Dack Jet. Dack Jet.	Regent. (blk & wh)

descended from the pure blood (supposed to have, at that period been pure for 35 years) of the late Rev. A. Harrison's, near Carlisle, who hred Old hat time he has kept up a continuous, strain of pure blood. Old Moll and Ponto were both Blue Beltons, consequently. Mr. Laverack having had

ENGLISH POINTER AND SETTER FIELD TRIALS

are pleased to? publish the following letter from Mr. Ebrall, the Sccretary of the National Pointer and Setter Field Trial contests, to be held at Sbrewsbury, England, which are under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Westminster, K. G.:-SHUEWSBURY, Feb. 24, 1875.

MY DEAR SHE-Knowing the great interest you take in field sports of every kind, I forward you out first notice of the above meeting for 1875; also a paragraph which was cut from our local paper, the Shrewsbury Journal. I will forward you a programme as soon as ready. Hoping to see some of your dogs entered this yoar,

I remain, sir, yours truly,

We feel sorry that the Secretary has given our sportsmen such short notice as to the date of entries, &c., as it will now be impossible for any dogs to arrive in England in

now be impossible for any dogs to arrive in England in time to take part in these excellently managed sports. We trust that these trials will put an end to the much vexed and unpleasant controversics as to who owns and breeds the better strains of the English pointer and setter. If we are in speak for ourselves, and we think we may add, for the sportsmen of America, we should be much gratified to see a thorough contest between the justly renowned dogs Ranger and Countess; also the pointers Belle and Drake, to in braces against two others of equal merit. The

Shrewsbury Journal says:—
"It must be gratifying to sportsmen and owners of first-class dogs to see the deep interest the committee are taking every year to give them the opportunity of competing in the field for valuable prizes

before the best judges in the country. The great success that has attended these meetings shows that they are increasing every year in popularity, and that they are becoming a national pastime, and an inducement to keep up the high breed of the pointer and setter. The winning dogs at these trials become every year more valuable. As much as 300 guineas have been given for a brace, and we understand Mr. Macdonna refused 500 guineas for his champion dog Ranger. We compliment the Secretary, Mr. Ebrall, for the ability and zeal he has displayed in conducting these meetings so successfully."

OUR DOG SHOW.-We have been asked frequently of late why no notice was taken in our columns of the puppy show held at our rooms some weeks since. In reply we would say that the "Show," was bardly considered such, but more in the nature of an impromptu gathering, the notice having been so short as to prevent gentlemen living at a distance from sending their dogs to compete. With this view we had some delicacy in attracting attention to it and must confer to content and must confer to content. it, and must confess to some surprise at the result of so feehle an effort. Of those pups exhibited, the hrace of all red setters owned by Mr. Jacob Pentz, of Newark, N. J., by Rodman's Dash out of Mr. Pentz's Flora, were certainly extra fine, and well described the premium which was unanimously awarded them, and in fact it would have been a difficult matter for any one to produce a finer brace of young setters. We feel that an acknowledgment is due to those gentlemen who were present, among whom were Col. Skinner, the veteran field editor of Turf Field and Farm, Messrs. Edmond Orgill and Nicholas Saltus, owners of fine kennels in Brooklyn, Baron Gubner, of New

Utrecht, the owner of the famous red setters, Lisga and Mike, Dr. Alex. R. Strachan, whose kennel is based upon the fine importation of setters and pointers made some years ago by Sir Frederick Bruce, Mr Theo. Morford, the owner of the famous keunel of orange and white setters, Mr. Frederick Underhill of Newark, N. J., uoted for his rare hreed of English Beagles, Dr. Rowe, whose late importation of setters and pointers are becoming very prominent, and Count Shorb, the owner of the famous red setter Jack.

On the next occasion of this character we shall give such notice as will enable all owners of fine dogs who may desire to compete, to be present.

Coursing.—The great coursing event of the year was decided at Altcur, near Liverpool, on February 17(b, 18th, decided at Allcur, near Liverpool, on February 17th, 18th, 19th. Sixty-four subscribers contributed each £25, and had the priviledge of running two dogs each. The dogs are drawn by lot in pairs, the winners to run against each other until but one is left undefeated. The favorites were badly beaten, and the Waterloo cup, the chlef prize fell to Mr. F. Hutchinson's bl. and wb. b. Honeymoen.

Wisconsin Benor Snow or Does.—At the Madison, (Wisconsin,) State Poultry Exhibition, which closed 5th March, Inst., a prominent and important attraction was the Bench Show of Dogs, to encourage which, (placing no intrinsic value upon the prizes, of course,) we offered a Forest and Stream subscription to the owner of the best setter, pointer, and bound respectively, as designated by the judges. We now learn the result from the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Richard Valentine, who is well known to our readers for his efforts to introduce our pinneted grouse into England, to whom, it seems, two of the prizes fell. We have no doubt that his success will emphasise the adage: "Well earned is well deserved." We trunsgress no law of eliquette in printing the following

JANESVILLE, March 9, 1878

BOTWN FOREST AND STREAM:—
It looks a little cheeky in the Sucretary to take two of your special premium subscriptions to F. & S., but the triange rests with my senter tho and bound Nero. I knew they were good dogs, but had no blea they would "scoop" the State. The other subscription was won by my friend J. C. Hinthcock, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, Jue's mother has this day presented me with twe as put to pupples as you ever saw, out of d. It Whitman's orange and white impuried Grouse, who is father to doe, Grouse trick first as a breeder at Chicago last year. I never saw a son of his that was a poor one.

V.

"JEFF" AND "FLY."—A San Francisco paper, the Bulletin, we think, thus notices the arrival in that city of a pair of dogs consigned to a prominent citizen, who is the pur-

tio, we think, thus botices the arrival in that city of a pair of dogs consigned to a prominent citizen, who is the purchaser:—

"By the overland train, a few days since, there arrived in our midst, without any flourish of trumpets or ostentation, in fact very quictly, a very aristocraric and distignished couple, buving in their veins the best blood of Old England. The gentleman was tall, dark and possessing all the characteristics of the hear-blead of a hero for a sensation novel. There was a quiet dignity and numistakable high-bread air and manner about him that indicated familiarity with good society and repelled familiarity. His eyes, large, black and of penetrating character, glanced huguidly over the gaping hoodlums, who gathered around, while the lady—fer of course there was a lady in the case—strank timidly to his side for protection from the rude admiration that greeted her. She loo, was a bruncite, with soft, melancholy eyes and a wealth of silken tresses that fell in graceful waves about her. They traveled in a private ear, with some other aristocratic stock from Kentneky, under the modest name of Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, late of Philadelphia. It was observed that Mrs. Jefferson, late of Philadelphia. It was observed that Mrs. Jefferson had reasons of her own fur shriuking from the public gaze. The next census will explain. Those who traveled with them were delighted with their affathe manners, all ceremony being put uside. They are from the kennel of Horace Smith, Est., of the Fonest and Sturam, a news paper published in New York, and are called "Leff" and "Ply," and competent judges do say that they are the handsomest brace of black and tau Gordon setters that ever came to California. The sire of Jeff is Fritz, a noted Gordon setter owned by Edward Howe, Esq., President of Princeton National Bank, Princeton, N. J., and completent published in New York, and are called "Leff" and "Ply," and competent judges do say that they are the handsomest brace of black and tau Gordon setter, sent out f

ALLEOHENY CITY, Feb. 15, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In one or two of the list issues of your valuable paper there has been a rather Indiscriminate rebuke to will railroad men, meticularly to the huggage masters of all railroads. This is particularly to the case in the complaints of excessive charges an diagonith the exception of one road somewhere in the West. You give their charges as the same on all diagons wore than baggage masters nok for. There is not one road in the Northern States that charges this bigh tariff, look at the charges from New York to Chicago on all of the leading trank lines; the tariff is a fraction over a half cent per mile, and as it is the baggagemn's perquisite, they are, as a class, very glad its get it. Yow say that not any of this money goes but the Company's till, that it is given to them for their charge. It is not very pleasant to be cooped up in a baggage carloadred down with baggage, and then some city gent comes along with a mongrel with more instructions than there are words in Webster's Dictionary concerning his welfure, and probably he has already same half diven dogs with him, and gives the same instructions concerning them alt. Now I would say, inke the train baggagemen as a class they are a whole-souled set of men; ready to used your wants, whatever they may be in the dog hne. They look upon the sportsman is thorbest friend, (financially.) There is not one exception in a hundred to this rule. I have truveled over a great many roads and have never as yet found one baggageman with the disposition to extort from me anything more than was just and right. This particular road you speak if has a good set of employees, no doubt. Their dog clurges are higher in proportion tina may road east of Chicago.

Your letter has shone the baggagemen. Being myself a thorough sportsman, and viorer of the dog and gan, is my reason for taking up the coe for for the baggagemen, as a she relating to lake care of all dogs for a reasonable compression. Hopping you will give this publication, the remain yours most respec

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. G., York, Pa.-Where can I purchase the work on "Setters and Pointers," withten by Elbert S. Cyrman?

Ans-The book is not for sale. Write to Mr. Carman,

Ans—The hook is not for each.

Newton, N. J.

J. A. W. New Haven,—Will yowkindly inform me what I can do for my profester bitch. When she was last in heat (December) she was not lived, but her hag is now full of inits and greatly distended. I have tried milking, but it does not seem to relieve her. As I can find no parallel care in my book, I am ut a fees what to do for her. If you can suggest any method of drying her up so that she will be in condition for Spring side shooting, you will greatly oblige mes.

Aus.—The trouble you mention is by no means uncommon. We have had a case in our own kennel recently, Buthe the tests with diluted spirits of camphor,

Osean, Hants Falls.—What is the trouble with my blich's foot or leg? After coming down starts she holds one of her hind legs off the ground and exhibits great paln in the same, which fasts for ten or afteen minutes, then she appears free from pain and walks on it the same as the other; have examined the foot and leg but cannot find anything wrong with either. What can I do for 11?

Ans—The trouble must be from a sprain, but if is impossible to prescribe without seeing the dog. Try an embrocation of warm water.

G. W. G., Hartford —I have a valuable pointer that has had sure vyes ever sluce he was whelped. He is fifteen wouthe idd, and was himfed nearly every day last season. I notifice that after a hard day's work his eyes would be very weak and discharge a great deal of neather. He has not had the distemper. Can you tell my what I is, and if there is any cure for it?

Ans—An application of caustic, or a weak solution of sulphate of zine may help your dog; but the trouble frequently becomes chronic, and is then incurable.

Answers To Correspondents.

Amorymons Communications not Noticed,

W. A. R., Gulva, Ili,-"Forty-four Years of a Hunter's Life" is out of

LOUISVILLE, - The weather has provented the losts of Dittinge's Wood awder. The results will appear in our columns.

PROBLEM.—We have received several correct solutions of the dog and fox problem, which was answered in our last issue.

S. A. T., Reudolph, Mass.—Will you please send me the address of the secretary of that rifle club now forming in Chicago? Ans. Im ti. True, 106 Madison street, care of J. M. W. Jants.

H. G., City.—Please inform me when tront calching is allowed on light, and pad what ball is used? Ans. March 15th. Files and

CHEVALUER.—There is a paper published at Paris, France, called L Explorateur, in which much information is published from all parts of

F. K. G., Norwich.—What is the best bind of a receptacle for carrying lunch to prevent his becoming stagnant in warm neather? Ans. A tin bux bored with holes, or a wicker basket.

bux bored with holes, or a wicker basket.

Proc. Elliott Cours, Smithsonian.—We are on the track of a librelfooted ferret away out in Origin, near Comp Thirney, and will let you
know when we learn that the speciment's secreest.

A. L. R., Now York.—Will you please Inform me have to make litrel
line, and oblige? Ans. Imported linesed oil, builted for eight or ten
kours mutil it atabas the consistency of hot malasers candy.

A. D., Sing Sing.—Which has the best reputation as a gin marker,
Will, Greener, or his son, W. W. Greener? Ans. Will Growner is stead,
and his son, W. W. Greener, is the only maker of the mane.

F. C., Flint, Mich.—Samples of corduray sent by mall. The emidten
alic metal buttons are commonly used on shooting coats, but as they are
apt to scratch the stock of a fine gim, we should prefer plain covered
ones.

Miss N. P., Bradford, Mass.—I have a tailaide in my aquarina. Will it, in due time, become a frog? Ans. Your, tadjude will gradually acquire legs, drop his caudal appendage, and southe your slowders with bis evening song.

S. V. V., St. John's School, Sing Sing, "Curv you tot mir know the price of one of those rifles culted the "Hunter's Pet," and also where tean obtain the same? Ans. 32 callbre, price §20; sold by H. C. Syntres, No. 1 Coartlandt street, N. Y.

T. S. F., Montreal.—Can you inform me if I can get cartridges with explosive bullets for a small breech loading rille, chambered for long cartridges of .32, and if so, where? Ans. Yes; at either of the gan stores advertising in our columns.

J. K. L., Baffulo.—Would you kludly inform me whether there are any out fishing grounds in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; if so, what kind of share to be caught? Ans. Cannot give you may information of prac-

Iten value.

J. H., Boston —I am about to have a set of drecoys made. I wish to know how many drakes I ought to have in the following: 40 campus backs, 20 mallayds, 20 red heads. 30 tibe hills? Ans. It is of very little consequence. About equal proportions would be as well.

P. G., New York —Will you kindly inform are where I can present a canvas knapsack, and the probable cost? Ans. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, No. 10 Maden Lane, will self you a canvas knapsack for 25c., formerly sold for \$3.50. One such as used by milita for latter price.

Run, Brooklyn,—Can you wame a place on king I sland where there is good traut fishing, free to all persons, near to the chy, so that we can go out in the morning and get back in the evening? Ans. The only free streams that answer your conditions are those in South Oyster Bay Station on South Side R. R

INQUARER, Ottawa.—Address Samuel Wilmot, Esq., Newcastle, Oul., on the subject of stocking the lake you speak of. From your description we should think it well adapted for trunt, sud it would be well to try the experiment. Mr. Whitcher, of your town, could also readily inform you.

P. T. B., Prekskill.—Which are considered the best hunting and their ing grounds, the region around Mooschend Lake, Me., or the Aftrondacke? Are J. D. Dougall's guos considered first-class? Ans. The regions you name are both good, and it would be difficult to discriminate. Dougall's guns are derivedly inst-class.

Dongall's gans are derifiedly litst-class.

R. D., Packerville, Conn.—Please inform me. If "Shot Gun and Sporting Rille," by Stouchenge, is a recent work, and dwes it treat those subjects as they are to-day; also if his work on shooting is a new limb? Ans. A new edition of Stonchenge is advertised; the last was lewerlin 1882. Mr. Greener's second edition has been published.

D. W. C. Baston.—Will you kindly give me the length, weight, and material of the rod which you offer in your list for three subscribers; also make position on the lint are the red bands? Ans. 12 forthis length, 4 joints, 12 oz. In weight, made of ash and lancewood; red band ten inches from lutt.

A. R. H. Montreal —I see in a late number of Konvey, the Sanstan.

inches from aut.

A. B. H., Montreal.—I see in a late number of FORERT AND STREAM & mention (quite viaborate) of Waller Brackett's salmon pictures. Can you tell me if there are any copies for sale, and if so, what the set would cost delivered here? Ans. We know of no place where they are waw sold, except at the studie, 41 Tremout street, Boston; price \$9 the set.

sold, except at the studie, it Triving the street, Boston; price \$9 the sat, J. D. C., Troy.—My dishing rinks have become hose where the brasses are fastened on the ends; also the wire and silk used for typing on the rings. Can you tell me how to remedy this? What is the bird point or varnish to nee on the rods to preserve the wood? Aris. Use affeliae varnish. If your rod is a good one, take it to a tackle dealer for repairs. You can't whip your rod properly until you have been laught.

You can't whip your rod properly until you have been laught.

H. T. E. B., Chittenango.—For a year or so past, we could not catch trout, but this Spring the probablon is up, but at what due I cannot find out satisfactorily. Can you send me the wave of a book thut gives all the came laws of this Stale? Aus. "Pur, Fin, and Feather," published by Chas. Suydam, 61 Warren street, N. Y., contains the game laws of nil the States. The trouting season opens April 1st in all parts of New York State, where special exception is not made.

Fair Play, Good Ground, L. I.—In the village of Riverhead there is a taxidermist. Under the plea that the law allows it, he almula quall and partridge the year round, and all other birds, young or old, and has there cooked for his table, all under preferee that he is after specimens; so I

have been beformed. Please tell us what the law is in segard to this? Ann. If it can be proved that he shoots for the taide out of scawen, and not for science, he can be prosecuted.

To C. —I wish to go to the Adiroulacks fishing with a party of fuller, Bo so kind as to tell me what would be the best time for that perpose? And July and August is the height of the season at Paul Smith's, Martin's and Healtel's. If you wish in compout and want warm weather, take the Inter-part of August, after the fly time is over. The latter part of May, though odd, is really the best time for angling, before the flea make their appearance.

make their appearance.

Phothecipes, Philadelphia.—Can you give me the name and address of the corresponding accretary of the State Association for the Protection of Gaine in New Jursey, Mithred Search an association? Ann. There is no State Association in New Jersey. Address R. T. Miller, Secretary West, derey Gaine, Principle Society, or Chas. II. Raymond, Morris, Jown. Secretary Miteris commy Spartsman's Club. These are the two principal associations in New Jersey.

Spreedom associations in Accordance any was who embaling birday In these and a Mr. Decker in Chicogo who does it? Ans. A Mr. A. M. Decker, of Chicogo, is a taxisly mist, and we believe embalies birds. Another embalines is E. U. Cvane, of through Haplits, Mich. He embalines birds without removing the flysh, and his process is which thought of in the West. His work is seen in many of the public institutions of Michigan.

Michigan.

H. L., Syrachae, N. Y.— My hoat is made of white pine and black walmut, and has never been painted, only offed and varnished. As I do not
wish to paint it, can you fell the what to use to make a good finish and
lo stop it from leaking. Is there anything better than varnish? Ans.
If you do not wish to paint, varnish is the next hast thing, Chinese word
off would be better, but we doubt if it is to by precured. Putty the
spans and similpaper afterwards. See answer to P. O. Doll, in this

redimin.

16. D. M., New York—It a fore shapa I expect to receive from England is fore physiciants mot over a slower) and as 1. Intend to trif licen shown for strending purposes, I suppose they over not dutiable? Can you inform mo the proper present to apply to far a permit to pass them through the Castum Hame? Ans. Breeding unfinals imported by citizens of the fulled States are few only relied for their arm use. See Treasury Decisions. Probably will not be on the manifest, and will be passed when applied for.

cishins. Probably will not be on the numifiest, and will be passed when applied for.

If M. J., City —What is the best place by the vicinity of this city for dishing the first two vecks in June, striped bass preferred? Is flavoring a good place? What you be cought then bestdes blandshi? Who ls or good near to thire for two weeks? Ans. Striped bass generally banks their appearance off the coost of Rhode Island early in tone. At thermogat they run later. Hareful, have, sheepshead, workills and finitegers the principal state Barnegat, and are very shoulant. The Ridge way Brothers are favorite haymen, but there are a dozen other excellent raws, at Wavelung and Barnegat village.

A. J. A. New York.—Please inform several of your solveribers the cause and remedy of the spongy excesseness on the legs of cage blads, particularly Rughish robbis, alghitugales, and gubilindess. Bird dealers attribute the cause to other age at unclean cages, but as this discuss allers comparatively young little, t am sure that it cannot be the former, and by we duly about in the thorough cleansing of our cages and perchea, we are combined that it amone to the latter cause? Ans. The excenseences you monthm and on lag by imperfectly or improperly made parchies. Wrap the purches wills extract ways for word. The Chinese three followed this plan for eight hundred years.

ness have followed this plan for eight hundred years.

P.D. DEM., Browleyn.—Would common plane for, such as factacilly rooting, be a good thing to apply, while hot, to the scanes of a small boat (Pf feet long by about three meross the widest part of notion)? What should be the illineuslans of a centre-losent tot such a foot? Ans. Do not use for my gave host. After coulding with cutton prepared for the purpose, and sold by ship chandlers, partly the scanes of your doot. When test put in the water the so-cling of the planks will force some of the purpose, from the scane; hand your lond out and rub smooth with sand paper. Your centre-long is should be one third the length of your boat, and the centre of the trank about be one third the length of your boat, and the centre of the trank about be set inches forward of the centre of the ked.

T. W. G., City.—Con. you. Inform the where I can get a monkey.

countre of this keel.

T. W. G., City.—Con you inform the where I can get a monkey jacket, at failing cont, hinavy water pronful? Ten years ago there need to be men golds the rounds of the whaves and shipping who, for a dullar is so, would take the contata's not sufficers' courts of beneve or henry right, and reader them parterproof, or antificerily so for all proceeding agreement neither changing coint or showing sign of anything having been done to t. I have used in value of lare befind any man who did he Apply to Waterprouding Company, 35 belt street. 3d Anticlops from the West, I see, is exposed for sale, and price quoted by you. Is there one chose senson farred discrand another for anticlupe, and if so, what is the senson? Ans. As the game have af New York made no mention of anticlupe, that animal does not seem to come within their stape or operation. The law of Cohrado, passed last year, furbid a the killing of anivlops he were dan. Ist and Ang 1st, but there are other healthes to which no law versies, so that it is impossible at breatent herevent their exposure in our markets.

S. C. Me., Atlanta, G. — f towe had many disputes with my friends as

on la prevent their exposura in our nurkets.

S. C. Mc., Atlanta, G.: —I tave had many disputes with my friends as to whother we have any train in the fresh waters of the Southern Status, south at the streams of the Sine Riggs. I undutain that the Soctomorphila and the streams of the Bine Riggs. I undutain that the Soctomorphila nont other mothern waters. Will you speak authoritatively on the subspict, as your nurseer is in the final withinst Ans. There are no mountain train (solonofon fonds) in any bocalities of the Southern States that the south of the Routhern States and the States and Cavilla, Gougha, and Abdusina, more of which contain minutain troat. 2d. Will grouss of any those spitian broad and remain in the Southon States—than is, the cotina States? Awa? Gronsa are matter in Resworf, Arkansas, the Indian Territary, and other States where catter is grown. 2d. What rod is the best for trying the artificial fly on the black bass? Ans. See Feiger Anis States. Pole 19th, 1873; also present unimber.

-The West Jersey Game Protective Society Inevechased 2,000 live quail in North Carollus, which will be Jersey as soon as the Spring weather will permit. Also, through the efforts of a few gentlemen of Primeton, N. J., 400 live quality have been procured from the South and are already distributed among the farmers in that yieldity, are turned out, and are doing well.

-If the aspirations of the Bulbling Association had only here directed toward the erection of the Washington Monument, the latter would now be nearly 500 feet high, or within a few inches of the highest building in the globe, and patriots would rejoice.

-George L. Mathewson lately returned to Lyndon from a deer hant in East. Haven, Vermont, having secured five deer during his absence. He says there is a deer yard in that town five miles long, where the snow is completely trampled down, like a door yard. He believes there are 200 fleer within fifteen miles of that village.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PPACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, SE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, D THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN UP A HEALTHY INTEREST OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY;

PUBLISHED BY

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Advertising Bates.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Fonest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted. All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with eal name, as a guaranty of good faith. Numes will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic will in the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are nrged to favor as with hrief noise of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of ascful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

and our columns a desirable medium for indvertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and countrinance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tasics, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those haso neces which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any cruss; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the hemo circle.

We cannot be readminded for the decellation of the mail service if

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost,

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.
WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

THE BIG HUNT-FINIS.

E have received what purports to be a letter from Capt. F. Randolph, of the Army and Navy Club, London, England, giving an outline of Mr. McCarty's proposed grand hunt in the West pretty much as it was originally printed or announced in the Forest and Stream last December. Indeed, we should fancy both letters were by the same writer. The programme looks very attractive on paper, even to us who have surveyed the ground aud conditions so often, and no doubt, if carried out secundem artem, might be made very enjoyable to the members of the expedition, with little or no detriment or damage to the Redskins and buffaloes of the plains. Capt. Raudolph has evidently not read the numbers of Forest and Stream consecutively, or he would not have sent to us to publish as news that which has been so thoroughly ventilated and discussed in its columns, taking it for granted that a bona fide Capt. Randolph is the writer. Of course, it is unnecessary to print this repetition of what has been said before. We only quote from the letter that "hundreds are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Col. McCarty in London to submit their names for his approval" (to be attached to the personnel of the big hunt), the "interest in which is drily increasing." This sounds very much like an auction, though it may be only a bid. We do not propose to discuss further the merits of the case. Our correspondents have expressed their views freely pro and con, and the expedition has been discussed solely on its merits, assuming that its conduct was in competent and upright hands, and leaving the character of its projector entirely out of the question. We do not We do not choose to join in assailing a character of which we perchoose to join in assailing a character of which we personally know nothing, though we consider it our duty to advise our readers that prejudicial reports are aftout respecting the business integrity of Mr. McCarty, which, having been published, it would be unwise for us to ignore. Our personal knowledge of the gentleman has been confined to the slight intercourse that attended the publication of the Rig. Hunt, programme. Nothing however, that here of the Big Hunt programme. Nothing, however, that has been said to his detriment need necessarily involve a prejudgment of this new enterprise of his, which may or may not prove a success, quite independently of early picty or a certificate of good moral character. We shall watch its development with no abatement of interest on account of What has recently transpired,

THE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

THE agitation of this subject, which was so ably discussed by Mr. Fred Mather before the Fish Culturists' Association, and by various correspondents through our columns, has been considered of sufficient importance in Great Britain to be incorporated in the Queen's to the Houses of Parliament. Nor is it the first time, by any means, within the recent history of that country, that legislation has been evoked in the same direction. Existing aels, however, apply more to the consequences of pollution by sewage than to the deleterious effects caused by the waste of large manufactories, and it is to the correction of this latter abuse that legislation is now to be directed.

If a means can be devised by which these conflicting in-

terests can be reconciled in our own country, and the sewage and waste of manufactories be utilized, either in grand desideratum will have been reached, and one of the inost serious obstacles to the propagation of food fishes be removed. We shall watch all such efforts with interest. Pure water is not only essential to the existence of fishes, but to the health of mankind. He who deliberately pollules a stream, spreads disease and poison among his fellow

"A Mountain Man, Wagn!"-The arrival of our long absent friend, J. H. Batty, at our office last Friday, in full panoply of beads and buckskin, fresh from the Western plains, brought to mind the border times of twenty years ago, when the old trappers and mountain men returned weather-worn and greasy from their annual hunting trips, and were welcomed with earouse and fandango. We say, it recalled those days to mind, though neither fandange poor it recalled those days to mind, though neither fandango nor firecalled those days to mind, though dethier randings nor flagon extended its boisterous welcome to Mr. Batty; but we doubt if ever there was seen in this city a better repre-sentative of the ruddy, clastic, fearless class of heroes of border renown who fought red-skins and tempests, and those exploits have now become almost as traditional as their race

Mr. Batty has been for the last year sojourning in the Far West. Accompanying the Commission to survey our boundary along the 49th parallel, under Mr. Archibald Campbell, he remained with that party until the completion Campbell, he remained with that party until the completion of the work in Octoher last, subsequently establishing a camp near Moore's Lake in Northern Minnesota, and within the limits of the Chippewa country. In this heavily timbered, rolling district, he remained during all the cold of the past Winter, trapping, shooting and collecting specimens of rare birds. The thermometer for three days stood at 45° below zero, and for three weeks ranged from 21° to 45° below. The snow was about three feet deep on the level and the country filled with wolves, driven there by the searcity of game in other districts. Mr. Batty there by the searcity of game in other districts. Mr. Batty there by the searcity of game in other districts. Air. Batty has brought with him over 200 fine specimens of antlers, comprising everything from the spike buck to the grandfather of all bucks; also specimens of the great horned owl, Acadian owl, barred owl, goss hawks, three toed wood, pecker, sbarp-tailed grouse, deer, black bear and wolf. The animals trapped were mink, wolves, (Canis occidentalis,) foxes, raccoons, etc. Game on the whole was scarce, the Chippewas having killed a great deal and the pot-hunters being very abundant. A fine ruddy complexion indicates that the cold and hardsbips bave in no way affected our friend's physical condition.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meet ing of the Board of Mauagers of the Queeus County Agri-Ing of the Board of Managers of the Queeus County Agricultural Society held March 6th, it was resolved that the Horticultural Exhibition of the Society take place on Wednesday and Tbursday, June 16th and 17th next; the Exhibition holding two days instead of one as formerly. In addition to the Horticultural Show there will be held a "Sales Fair" the chiest of which is to effect sales of live task of Fair," the object of which is to effect sales of live stock of all descriptions. All members of the Society and breeders of improved stock generally are expected to contribute animals which may be either for sale or for exhibition.

A few premiums will be offered for horses.

The show of dogs which proved so attractive at the last annual fair, will be one of the main attractions at the Spring exhibition. They will, if possible, inaugurate a grand plou-ing match, which will probably take place during the ex-hibition. The result will be to establish better plows, better plowmen, and better agricultural horses. The Fourth Aunual Fair wil be held Sept. 28, 29, 30. The Thirty-The Association's headquarters are at Little Neek, Queens County, Samuel Willets, Secretary.

GAS LIGHTING BY ELECTRICITY.—A correspondent sends GAS LIGHTING BY ELECTRICITY.

additional information on this interesting subject.

SALEM, March 1, 1975.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see In your paper of February 25th a communication from "L.," Philadelphia. Perhapa a little further information may be of Interest. A portion of Ward Three of this city is lighted by electricity. There are twenty-seven lights, employing a wire of some two miles' length, are lighted by one person in fifteen secends, and extinguished in eight seconds. By means of the construction, if in order, they light in rotation all right; if out of order, it is immediately known by a tell tale, and the spol found out. This style of lighting has been in successful operation for six or eight months without any break down. This method is the palent of J. P. Tirrell, of Chelsea, I think, and was patented Aug. 27th, 1872, and is now known as the U. S. Electric Light Co of Boston, Mass. The details would be too lengthy to explain, but further information, I presume, will be cheerfully furnished by addressing the company as above. Yours truty,

Our patrons are eautioned against seuding money to ns by mail. Send only drafts, checks, or Post Office Or-

A FISHY PROBLEM.

WHEN the following questions came to us, we pereived at once that we should get beyond our depth if we attempted a solution, and very sagaciously, we think, turned the matter over to Prof. Milner, of the Smithsonian. Mr. Milner has waded through the whole subject, and hence his knowledge cannot be regarded as superficial. In so, disposing, of the matter heavy the superficial. superficial. In so disposing of the matter, however, we did not immediately waive all pretension to scientific at-tainments, but suggested that the rain water or surface water which collected in these holes might contain the elements of life, out of which fish were evolved at length, after the necessary numerous and tiresome mutations Having so ventured, we retired precipitately from the field with nervous alarm at our rash intrusion. Our presumption, however, has evoked the following very interesting information, which shows that mud-boles may sometimes become fountains of knowledge;

Bermingham, Mich., Feb. 14, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I am importaned by several to ask of you the solution of the following:—On Luther Stauley's farm, within a quarter of a mile of this village, are two water holes, one made by scraping and plowing out; the other where the clay was taken from in making brick. Neither has any inlet or outlet; yet, in both places are numerous fish, bullheads, (cat fish species,) sbiners and a small fish resembling the bream, with flat and yellow sides; also chubs, such as are used for buit in bass and pickerel fishing. Can you give us a philosophical, geological and logical solution as to how and when these fish came there? Some of the fish are in my aquarium, perhaps twenty five in number.

Yours, J. Allen Bigelow.

United States Commission, Fish and Fighenius.

United States Commission, Fish and Figheries, Washington, Feb. 28, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Your question I find to a considerable extent what you name it, "in puzzler." The starting point for an investigation of the matter would be thuroughly reliable observations of the presence of fields in excavated holes where there was no probability of there having been any communication with waters inhabited by the species, no likelihood of their having been transported by the hand of man, and no evidence of subtranspan water-yelns.

their having been transported by the hand of man, and no evidence of subterranean water-veins.

The question has come up in my experience before, from a statement made to me at Sault Ste. Marie. Michigan, that sticklebneks had been found in the deep wheel-tracks of a road after a heavy rain.

As there is a long reach of level land lying along the American side of the Sault Ste. Marie River, and as I had collected the species from a half dry dlich in the vicinity of the same road, there was nothing very remarkable in finding the fishes in the wheel-tracks after a rain that had probably been heavy enough, either to overflow the ditches or to make runlets from the wheel-tracks into the ditches which the fishes were able to ascend.

probably been heavy enough, either to overnow the discussion to make runlets from the wheel tracks into the ditches which the fishes were able to ascend.

The fact that certain species are able to retain life, buried in the mud, through a more or less long period of drouth, is well known. I have day out buildheads, (Amiurus atrarius,) and sunfishes, (Pomatis,) from the dry beds of cloughs in the Illinois prairies, where the surface of the mud had begun to crack under the drying heat of the same and other species at the surface.

The fishes of the plains of Iudin have a supposed babit of æstivation to the hot seasons of drouth. Francis Day, the inspector-General of the fisherics of India, says: "A curious phenomenon in Iudian fresh waters, and one which has never been satisfactority explained, is the sadden appearance of healthy adult fish after a heavy fall of rain, and in locallities which for months previously had been dry. When pieces of water lohabited by fish yearly dry up, what becomes of them? On January 18th, 1869, when examining this question, I was taken to a tank of perhaps an acre in extent, which was then almost dry, having only about four inches of water in its centre, whilst its circumference was smift-clay, from which, and not nearer than thirty paces to the water, five live fish were extracted from at least two feet below the surface of the mud. All were lively and not in the slightest degree torpid; these were covered over with a thick adherent slime. If when the water fuiled the fish inless a fresh supply was obtained from some other source, whish the distance from other pieces of water at which they re appear, excludes, in many instances, the possibility of migration, which must always, to a certain extent, be regulated by distance, time and other local circumstances."

There are other references to this habit in certain species from Ceylon and Australia.

stances."

There are other references to this habit in certain species from Ceylon and Australia.

The descent of fish in a rain shower, which has been asserted at different times, would, when it occurred, distribute fishes into waters where they fell. An evidence of this phenomenon may be found in the Zoology of New York, &c., Part III, by James E. DeKny. On page 170, in referring to a supposed species of the toad fish, (Batrachus celatus,) he says: "In the Summer of 1824 a number of these fish were found in the streets of New York, after a heavy shower; and many idde speculations were bazarded in the papers of the day as to their origin. An eminent lebthyologist spoke of them as unknown to our waters and not described in the hooks on lebthyology. The speculation is an exceedingly curions one, how fishes could be elevated into the almosphere and by what means kept alive after they are raised. Showers of ish are not uncommon, and are susceptible of an easy solution. They are raised by whist winds or waterspouts; and the tenacity of tife in the species under consideration accounts for their being found alive."

Mr. W. H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, relates a similar phaenomenon in Boston when at school in 1862.

That fish might be drawn into the almosphere and carried for a distance is not unlikely, as in the tornado of May 22, 1873, in lowa and illinols, planks, straw, grass, hay and all sorts of light articles were carried in the spiral coils of the "funnel-shaped cfomi" wherever it was seen.

I have not, as you see, made an attempt to decide positively as to the

seen.

I have not, as you see, made an attempt to decide positively as to the mode in which fishes found their way to the waters which Mr. Bigelow describes, but have merely suggested the means by which the presence of fishes in such locations night be accounted for.

Yours truly,

James W. Muner.

ARTICLES ACCEPTED THE PAST WEEK.—Hunting Grizzlies in Catifornia, by C. E. H.; Ice Phenomena of Newfoundland, by M. H.; Waters of Northern Michigan, by Johnannes; West Florida, Nos. 4 and 5, by "Al Fresco;" Among the Sea Islands, by N. H. Bispop; Habits of Woodcock, by John de Banes; Lumber Camps in Maine, by M.; Bering Camps by "Under Grin." Boring Guus, by "Under Grip,"

-The official proceedings of the Florida Fruit Growers' Association are now being published in The Florida Agriculturist at Jacksonville, Fla.

THE WOOD POWDER QUESTION.

DENDING the results of the trials with Ditimar's wood powder, kindly made at our request by several gentlemen, we gladly give space to the letter below, describing various tests of the Schultze powder against the black grain. The result shows decidedly in favor of the latter; but wo apprehend, from various reports which reach us, that Mr. Dittmar's will be found to be a superior article to that which is now attracting some attention on the other side of the water. If "Algona" would like to continue his experiments, substituting the Dittmar powder, we will gladly furnish him with a supply from our office:—
CINCINNAT), March 8th, 1873.

CINCINNAT), March 8th, 1873.

Having noticed many inquiries in your paper lately concerning the mer its of wood powder, I thought. I would give you "my experience" will this new explosive compount. All the experiments below quoted were made with Schulize's twood powder. As you will see by the dates, Car Ditmar's powder was then nuknown to the market. Sometime, if the weather ever does moderate, I hope to give Dittmar's powder a chance The first experiment took place on April 30th, 1874. Gun No. 1 was Dougall, pin fire, 12 gauge, barrels, 30 inches; weight, 64 gounds. Gu. No. 3 was a gun of the some excellent make, and of like dimensions, but was a central fire, and weighed 7 pounds. "The charge of both guns was 3 drachms wood powder and 14 onnce No. 7 Tatham's shot, equal, on as is a ceutral fire, and weighed 7 pounds. The charge of both gons was frachus wood powder and 14 onnee No. 7 Tatham's shot, equal, on an erage, to about 327 petiets to the load.

Gun i	No. 1.	Gine 2	Vit 2.	
Right.	Left.	Right.	Left,	Averages.
118	128	145	158	
116 109	116	1:17 j	185	No. 1-119
100	131	13li	171	No. 2—100
313	375	448	314	

The next dote is May 6th, 1874. Then we used gun No. 2 only. Her I made a trial of black powder (Laflin and Rand's Orango No. 7 Light niog) and Schullze's powder side by side, with this result:—

Black F	owder.	Wood I	owder.	
Right.	Left,	Right.	Left.	Average.
191 201 178	184 16; 202	155 159 189	173 178 176	Black—186 Wood—165
570	517	463	527	

I have forgotten to mention that these targets were made at a distance of 40 yards, 30 inch circle.

of 40 yards, 30 inch circle.

On examining our results, we find that the average of the black powder exceeds that of the wood powder by only 21, which shows that the wood powder is not so very inferior after all. Let us look farther on.

On May 23d I tested the same brand of Laffin and Rand's with Depont's Ducking No. 2. I will not give the targets. I found that Dupont's grain, being the finer, better suited a No. 12 gun. Both brands seen to have the same predefation. With the Laffin and Rand, at 100 yards, 34 drachms, 14 ounce No. 5 shot, I put 20 pellets in a 30 inch circle. White with the same charge and distance, with Dupont's I only got a target of 13 pellets.

3 pellets.

On July 30th, with a charge of Laffin and Rand's, 3 drachms and the once No. 7 shut, I made a larget of 241 in a 30 inch circle.

On August 4th I made another trial between wood and black powder; ame canditions as before:—

Wood	Powder.	Black Po			
Right.	Left.	Right,	Left.	Average.	
143	69	256	256		
1(0)	185	162	274	Wood-141	
146	162	222	189	Black-226	
479	366	610	719		

This gives another victory for the black powder by a majority of 85. The shot of both the right and left barrels was 256. This I consider remarkable, not only on account of the coincidence, but becane of the great number of pellets each contains. But not to take my valuable space with figures, allow me to give my conclusions.

I betteve that wood powder has not the strength of good black mowder. In a gun capable of shooting as strong as the one I used, wood powder should be used on quail and snipe exclusively. I think the wood powder with which I experimented was the strongest of any in creation. If it was not, I have been misled as to the merits of this compound. I await with anxiety the report of your committee examining Dittmar's powder, for if they make Dittmar's powder a stronger explosive than Schultze's all my experiments go for nought. Schultze's powder, I am satisfied, is too weak for ducks at tong ranges, although I have seen some wonderful long range shots male with it. For pigeon matches this brand can be safely used up to furty yards. I have killed birds instantly at twenty-one yards with this powder, and have merely ruffed feathers with it at eighty yards. As acquaintance of mine made with his own bands a tuh full of wood powder from Schultze's recipe. He used this on ducks, and for a time effectually eclipsed all the black powder of his companions. Gradually a change took place, and within a month or so the black powder devease. I do not think this decrease of power is due to the damp, ness of the atmosphere, but rather to some change which takes place in the constituents of the powder, from the manner in which they see compounded. This, however, I will not affirm until I have proven by experiments which I am now conducting. As I have now had my say, I will stop before I put on paper some of my theories, to which I see I am drifting.

-The bill introduced in the legislature of New Jersey for the preservation of fish in the Passaic River and its tributaries is one of much importance in its bearings upon the future fish supply of a large portion of the State. facts are these:-The rivers mentioned in the act are in habited mostly by small fish, the larger ones having been taken in the nets with which they are dragged; these nets are owned by a few persons only, and a large proportion of these, besides taking very small fish for use, throw away those which are too diminutive on the banks or on the ice to die, instead of replacing them in the streams for propagation, so that angling in them is almost a thing of the

The head waters of these rivers have recently been stocked by the State commissioners of fisheries with choice fish, but without special legislation to prevent the catching of them in nets it will be of little avail; hence it is of the greatest importance that the bill should pass. It is emphatically a measure for the people—its only intent being to prevent fishing in these streams with anything but hook and line.

The law proposed is a most stringent one, and the details are so carefully guarded that if passes it will not remain a "dead letter" on the statute book, but will be rigidly en-

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION-BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONER

Tills is the 25th of February, and I timl myself the guest of that prince of hotel keepers, J. B. Togni, of the Metropolitan Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, I am convinced that you expected a few paragraphs descriptive of the Southwest coast of Florida from "Al Fresco," at an earlier day, and I deem it advisable to offer an explanation for my apparent neglect. I am somewhat of an old fogy, and compelled to wear glasses, and as these were hist over-hoard in Charlotte Harbor, I could not direct my pen, and in consequence your readers have not suffered from my pen

On the 5th of last December, I left New York on the steamer Gulf Stream for Charleston, in company with Frank and Harry, to whom I shall refer in the future. My boot, (the Sprny,") with necessaries for the trip was shipped at Philadelphia for Savannah.

On the night of the 7th, Hatbras favored as with quantum suff, of wind, and a cross sen without any foot. Although an old sea dog, I was forced to succumb to the remedial measures of old Nep. After many voyages we fancy that we are competent to express an opinion regarding the saw going condition of steady ships the saw going condition of steady ships the saw going conditions of steady ships the saw going conditions of steady ships the same going the going the same going the same going the same going the going the going the same going the going the going ing the sen going qualities of steam ships and salling sels, and have no hesitation in stating that the Gulf Stream is remarkable for many good qualities in a heavy We reached Charleston on the 8th at 9 P. M., and at 11 P. M. found ourselves in one of the comfortable state-11 P. M. Jouint outselves in one of the comfortable staterooms of the good steamer, Dictator, en route for Savanmali. The latter place we reached on the 9th at 6 A. M.,
and at 12 M. left for Fernandina, and arrived at the latter
place at 1 A. M. on the 10th, where we landed the
"Spray" and her crew.

We have visited Florida on many occasions, and have
tested the sea going qualities of the Dictator and City
Point, plying between Charleston, Savannah, Fernandina,
Jacksonville, and Palatka, and can unhesitatingly recommend them to the traveling public. The traveler who

mend them to the traveling public. The traveler who patronizes one of these boats will find large and pleusantly furnished forward and after cabius, large staterooms, good beds, clean linen, an excellent table, and last, though not efficient, courteous and attentive officers and servants To those who are anxious to escape the bulletings of old mother ocean, we would say, take a sleeping car on the Λ . & G. R. R. from Savennah, and Jacksmeville can be reached in a pleusant manner. Upon reaching Savannah the travin a pleusant manner. Upon reaching Savannah the traveler will find the Lizzie Baker advertised to take the inside route to Florida. The statement is only true to a certain extent, as the Lizzio B, is compelled to take the outside route from Fernaudina Harbor to the river St. John, which is the most dangerous portion of the route, and as the Lizzie B, is not as well adapted to cross the St. John's har or to contend with heavy seas as the Dictator or City Point, we unhesitatingly advise the tourist to take passage on one

Having shipped our fature home, the Spray, on a ear, we left Fernandina on the morning of Friday the 11th, and at 5 P. M. found ourselves at Cedar Keys. We traveled over this road in February 1873, and compliment the management upon the improved condition of the road bed and motive power. One great drawback to Cedar Keys is the absence of a good botel, and we are satisfied that a well enducted house, with a good table and properly cooked food, would induce many tourists to visit this locality. Fishing, hunting, and shooting in the neighborhood is good; the bathing excellent, and the climate superior to that of Jacksonville. It seems to us that parties interested in the railroad would materially benefit themselves by erecting a first-class hotel at Cedar Keys.

We expected to leave Cedar Keys for Manutee on the 12th, by the steamer Emille, but owing to the detention of the steamer Clyde, plying between New Orleans, Cedan Keys and Havana, our departure was delayed until the 15th. To while away the dull hours, we proposed engaging in piscatorial pursuits, but were informed that "it was too warm for sea trout to bito," Placing no dependence in the statement of the local authorities, I was resolved to test the matter, and secured several hundred minnows and proceeded to the railroad dock. With live bait we cought sea trout (weak fish) ranging from two to six pounds, as fast as we could hait and land them. On many occasion we landed a brace weighing from four to five pounds each, The first day we filled a flour barrel, and the second abandoned the sport when we had captured 120 pounds. Around the dock see has and porgies can be caught with cut bait, and sheephead with fiddlers. On the points and about the reefs a few miles from town, superior red and grouper fishing can be obtained at Cedar Keys. The sportsman will find unbounded hospitality, and conricous attention on the part of the inbahitants. Invitations to join hunting and fishing expeditions were showered upon us, but we were forced to decline. From this point the tourist may take a steamship to New Orleans, Tampa, Punta Rassa, Key West, or Havana. For the purpose of crulsing along the coast, or general sporting purposes, suitable hoats with experienced sailing masters can be engaged at from four to six dollars per day. Persons desiring information, wishing to secure boats or the services of sailing masters, may address Messrs. Willard and Raoux, or the post master, J. F. Jackson. These gentlemen would only be too happy to furnish any information required, as well as assist sportsmen in every way upon their arrival. If these gentlemen are called upon by the disciples of the roll and gun, we will guarantee them a bearty welcome, and any

assistance required, At this point we were introduced to a gentlemm named Affred E. Janes, residing at Homosassa, who lavited us to spend a fortnight at his residence. In a future communication we shall refer to his bospitality and the attractions of his lacality.

At Cerbir Keys we lustituted numerous enquiries regiral-At Ceron Roys we distinted numerical empiricas regarding Brousing, the county sent of Lavy rounty, distout thirty miles from Ceder Roys, on the line of R. R. to Fermandian. Fore from New York to Brouson by Ifermout Belighe's line (via Fernandian) \$25. In the meight carbon line was a look, and of Bronson deer are plenty, also durkeys, brant, duck, and aparticum be found in abundance. Chunky Poud is distant from the village about two miles; it is about two miles long and one wide, connecting with a number of smaller pouls which extend for a distance of about nine roites. These ponds contain largem and trout (bass) in cudless made. These ponds contain laceum and trout (bass) in cadless madbers—the latter ranging from one to lifteen pounds. Persons'visiting, or desirons of visiting Branson, would do well to call upon or communicate with Mr. G. Levett, the county clerk. The lattel at Branson van accuminolate of tent visitors; board \$7 per week. Dr. Johnson would necommodate two or three, and Mr. Levett, the same number; board \$5 per week. As a guide to the bast lishing points, the visitor can seeme the services of James Prinhen, and for deer and turkey hunting, J. L. Tunlon of W. B. Kinsey, bers-the latter ranging from one to lifteen pointels. Per-Kinsey,

We spent several days very pleasantly at Cerbir Keys and made numerous nequalitances, and la camelading I cannot refrain from referring to a local institution. One evening at 9 P. M. Messes. Wilhird & Raidix invited us to visit the rear of their store, where we found a purthor of the shell of a holler, supported by brick plers; under the boiler was a large fire, and on the top thereof two harrels of Center Kowe bysters. As the large made the professional the supports of Cedur Knys' nysters. As the limit opened the dysters the crew of the Spray went for them, and I must positively decline mentioning what proportion of the oforesult nysters the Sprayites deposited henvith their belts.

At. Phieseo.

[By one own Carroquoideid.]

NOTES FROM MICHIGAN,

THE weather has moderated almost shown to a thaw, with a deep snow still extant. "Mercy bells, high ing girls, tool princing steeds inviting," so I gladiy accepted a proffered ride to the fishing banks of Sugimmy Buy in company with that obliveterm hunter, dadge Completh, and the acides enthusiastic C. C. Fitzhagh and his bruther D. 11., of grayling celebrity. Notwithstanding his alis-claimer to the honor of first introducing this ''coming lish' to the public, he connot whally divest bluself, through his innate modesty, of a large share of the credit which a gen-erous public is ready to averibe to deserved though modest

We took the ice four miles bellio mouth of the eiver, where visions of numerous cobbis opened upon us to the limit of sight, and multiplied by aid of a field gloss. After rolling to scaward five fulles further, we alrew up to the "Grand Central," is hotel and grovery combined, where we disemborrised from our sleigh and took a survey of the level and fishing buts, extending on all sides to the horizon. One would hardly helieve the number of these seven-by, nine simulies, which all up the space or area of vision. Eleven humbred would not be an exaggeration. I attempted to count them with a glass, and gave up in despulr. They are coslly fitted up, with a stove in one corner and a hunk or two to accommodate its occupants; and is they have stood the test of this server Winter, they were man very comfortable. Each lands is bented about a rife shot apart, so as to give the ilsh a wide berth. A hole is made through the ice in these structures, thirty faches in diameter on the top, flouging to sixty at the louton, the thick-ness bring thirty inches. The doors are close to observe the light, and over these looles the fishermen lodd their rev olry through the still watches of the day, with polecd spear in hand watching the wary ilsh, lared by the wooden lish bait to within reach of the merring aim of the foe, who are often rewarded by a twenty counter, and occasionally some reaching lifty pounds, though the average is not above twelve. These solution trion, or Mackinow tenni, as they are called here, are only ranged right or ten aides out In the boy, while within that distance the pickerel, or woll-eyed pike, is the sole reward of their labor; the first bringlng, at the eatch on the ice, seven and a half rents, and the latier four and a half. Wholessle dealers are, as everywhere, on the abert, and readily buy up all as fast as enuglit, to be immediately shipped to market be a frozen state. Phis trade will soon be over as the Spring approaches and the brenking up of the ice commences, when these little habitations will be seen moving heatily adopt our shale, to remain for another senson. Thousands of lumbermen have been thrown but of employment, and have taken to this means of livelihood. Like the victims of the grassboppers in the West, they have turned to the chase, and the market

in the West, they have turned to the chase, and the market is thereby glutted with game.

Speckled troat are reported to be pleuty in the streams running northward, the head waters of which are reached by the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Rallrond, say 115 miles from this city, to its present terminus beyond the Au Sahle. Short carries may be necessary, but no more than could be expected on any fishing expedition. The great desire is to see our "editor in chief" out in this section during the season, and many includes the hope that he may make himself visible in these quarters, where he can (they say) plant himself in a well equipped boat and fish the grayling down the Au Sable 175 miles to its mouth. I need

not inform him that he will fimil a hearty welcome hy as true men as ever cast a line, with hearts and purses open to make him glad. I do not say this of my own free will and accord, but because the same has been liberally expressed by many readers of his piscatorial emanations.

Deer are not found to any extent north of the Au Suble, except in the vicinity of Thunder Bay and along the western shore of Lake Huron. For the further protection of this genus, a petition is before the legislature of this State changing the limiting season from the months of October, November, and December, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "from the 15th of September to the 1st of De-cember." This is made necessary from the fact that hunters from other States have been making raids on this spe-cies of game for Eastern markets to such an extent as to cies of game for Eastern markets to such an extent as to cause alarm in our midst. From two stations alone on the railroad 1,700 were stipped last year. Another chanse in the petition is to change or lessen the number of days of transportation from thirty to ten, so that express and railroad companies will be debarred from transacting such wholesale business as heretofore, respecting game. Also, is a like petition before the touse for the protection of grayling. As it is found, that their sansyning season is not as As it is found that their spawning season is not as supposed—the same as the brook trout—they find it essential, in order to protect this "coming fish," that new laws must be made to meet the exigencies of the case, and so snys yours truly,

Bay City, Michigan, March 4th, 1875. BARKER.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH

THE joint committees of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club held a meeting at the office of Col. Wingate, on Friday afternoon last, that gentlemen in the chair, at which were present Gen. Woodward, Col. Gildersheeve, Captuins Bruce and Fulton, and Messrs, Alford, Bird and Philips. The following subscriptions were announced as laving been received. From A. T. Stewart, \$500; John W. Masury, \$25; Gen. Franklin T. Stewart, \$500; John W. Musury, \$25; Gen. Franking Townsem, \$100. The Chairman announced that he had alisposed of tickets to the amount of \$100. The First Di-vision staff have engaged a box for the benefit performance at the Academy of Music, April 2, at \$100, and have also taken 300 admission tickets, at \$1 rach. Royal Phelps has contributed \$100. Mr. Bird, President of the Murray Hill Dramatic Association, who will offer the performance, aunounced that he had sold \$900 worth of tickets, and also mentional that thus far \$2,500 worth of boxes and tickets had been disposed of by the exertions of eight gentlemen only, in an moufficial way. The Chairman also mentioned that the proposed match between Canada and American riflemen was number discussion, and that a meeting of the council of the Ontario Rifle Club would soon be held and the matter closed.

Col. Wingate also mentioned that he had received au offer of a challenge from a rifle association at Poona, East India, dated January 26, in which Mr. Adam Smith, Hononury Secretary of the Poonn Rifle Club, speaks of the re ccipt of the news of the American victory at Creedmoor in September last, and asks about the rifles used by the Amerlseptember list, and asks monetons times usen by the Americans, and concludes by saying. "I should be glid to know if we can arrange a simultaneous rife mutch between India and America towards the Fall-of the year, six or eight on a side, ten shots at 200, 400, and 500 yards, with 577 bore ritles on one day, and ten shots each at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, on the following day, with mutch ritles, the whole in any position. I should be glad to hear from

you on the subject, &c.,

The Amateur Club special meeting was ordered to be held at the First Division Remlezvous, 11 West Thirteenth street, on the eve of March 17th. The Secretary reported that Mr. J. F. Luther had offered to present a hands me gold badge to be shot for by the members of the Amateur Ritle Club during the coming season on the following terms: Distance, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; position, auy; two sighting aud five scoring shots at each rauge; weapon any rifle under the the elub rules.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—A competition at short range was begun yesterday at Mr. Conlin's gallery, No. 930 Broadway. The ostensible object of the tournament is to select a team of twelve men to compete with a similar number at short ranges; but the practice, as well as the instruction gained, cannot but prove beneficial even to those who aspire to proficiency at the longer distances. The tournament will remain open for thirty days, during which time Mr. Conlin will take pleasure in making marksmen of those who desire it, and who are in possession of the requisite eye and nerve. With regard to the match for the short range championship, it can easily be arranged when the team has been selected, and a challenge made through our colinuus will meet with acceptance from a source of which we have present cognizance.

Dominion Rifle Association.-This organization has held its annual meeting and appointed a term to represent it at Wtmbledon. Twenty picked men have been selected, of whom Nova Scotia sends eight. Under the fostering care of the Governor General and the liberal manner in which he has dealt with the Association, rifle shooting is in a very flourishing condition in the Dominion. Its mode of selecting a team, although probably not resulting in as strong a one as it would be possible to pick out, still has the advantage of opening competition to the entire force,

CREEDMOOR SPRING MEETING .- The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association have decided to hold their Spring meeting on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, May 27th, 28th, and 29th. The following is the programme

allopted:—
Thursday, May 27.—Directors' match, open to all Directors and Honorary Directors of the National Rifle Association; distance 200 yards; two sighting and five scoring shots; entrance fee, \$1; prize, Directors' gold badge. Second match, short range; two sighting shots and seven scoring shots; entrance fee, \$1; prize not determined.

Friday, May 28.—Third match; Leech Cup; distance, \$00, 900, and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots; no previous practice on the day of the match; fifteen shots at each range; the trophy to be held for the space of one year by the winner.

Saturday, May 29.—Fourth metals, williage a local second.

Saturday, May 29.—Fourth match; military short range; distance, 200 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots; prize not determined. Fifth match; military long range match; distance, 500 and 600 yards; two sighting and seven scoring shots at each distance; prize, a Remingtou Long Range Creedmoor Rifle.

-The Callao South Pacific Times of February 16th, gives the following account of an exciting match between the American and Prench rifle clubs of Lima, Peru, which took place at the range of the former in the Piedra Lisa Gardens, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic hony of spectators, among whom were the Governor of the ilepartment and many other persons of note. The challenge was sent by the Americans and was promptly accepted by the Frenchmen,

the Frenchmen.

"The team was composed of eight of each club, the Americans having only twenty members to choose from, while the Frenchmen had cighty. The prizes were oue Remington rifle, given by the American Club, for the club making the best score, and a beantiful silver medal properly engraved, on one side in English and on the other in French, given by both clubs for the highest individual score. The Frenchmen won the toss, ami chose that the Americans should begin. After the third round the Frenchmen were fourteen ahead, but after the fourth the Americans were seventeen ahead, which lead they kept till the tast, winning the match with a score of 385 to 292 of their antagonists. The turgets were two feet round and six inch unliseye, ruleil every iuch and numbered 1 to 12. The number of shots for each contestaut was ten. The silver medal was won by J. H. White, Esq., of the American Club."

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR MARCH.

Sulpe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET.-The milder weather has resulted in GAME in Market.—The milder weather has resulted in increased supplies of canvas back and red head ducks, and a consequent reduction in prices. The former are worth \$2 25a\$2 50, and the latter \$1 50; mallards, \$1 25; black ducks, 75e.; widgeon, 50c.a75e.; wild geese, \$1 50 each; brant, \$1 50 per pair; wild turkey, 25e. per pound; wild pigeons, \$3a\$3 50; squabs, \$4 50a\$6; English snipe, \$4 50; plover, \$4 50; bay snipe, 75e.a\$1; Canada bunting, \$1; curlew, 75c. per pair; rabbits, 75c.; hares, 75e.

-Duck shooting is now in full blast near Havre de Grace, and on the Susquehanna, Potomae River, Chesapeake Bay, and other localities in the latitude of those

-Jack Rabbits abound in Utah. Lately a party of six hunters killed 168 of them in two hours, on forty acres

hunters killed 168 of them in two hours, on lorty acres of ground.

Greenfort, L. I., March 16th, 1875.—I have just received a letter from Mr. W. S. Foster, an old and experienced gunner on Shinnecock Bay, at Chrituek, and other places, and I wish to give you the substance of what he writes. His gunning home is at Pond Quogue, on Shinnecock Bay, Good Ground P.O., L. I. Billy says that he has just returned from a three months' eampnign at Currituck, N. C., "but owing to moderate weather, low tides, and decrease of ducks, we had rather poor sport. There are now right clubs between Buck Bay (head of Curritnek Sound) and Great Gap, chiefly gentlemen from New York and Boston, and yon may add to the list some three hundred native professional gunners, so that there are small chances for a duck to pass into the marshes without being killed." He adds that the new inlet just opened in Shinnecock Bay is hut four feet in depth, so it would be dangerous for craft drawing more than that depth to attempt to enter. But he says that the julet is improving, and thinks that there will be a good chance this Spring for geese and ducks, which are now coming in in considerable numbers. He says if any gunners wish for a little sport at his place with the will see that they are well cared for, as he has "good accommodations and plenty of live geese decoys on hand, and the best meu to go with the coming sportsmen." Yours truly,

Long Islann Sound, New York, March 8th.—As I know

Yours traly,

Long Island Sound, New York, March 8th.—As I know it will stir the blood of ull old duck shooters, I beg to report the following:—

"At sundown, March 4th, my son Charles Henry Meigs, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Charles Campbell, crawled down upon a large flock of "broad bills" near the bonse of his father-in-law, Mr. J. Campbell, at "Mannaropeek" on the Sound, and, at one discharge of two double guns, bagged twenty three (23) fine birds, and counted seven other wounded birds which escaped capture!

Beat this who can! with four barrels in this latitue!

Chas. A. Meigs.

Lowa Redfield, lova Mar. 3.—We had a terrible Winter on

Iowa, Redfield, Iowa, Mar. 3.—We had a terrible Winter on Iowa, Redfield, Iowa, Mar. 3.—We had a terrible Winter on quails: pretty much all perished except what few collected about feed yards. Iowa sportsmen should see that they have full protection for at least two years to come. We have had guus in order and shells loaded for the last two weeks in expectation of geese and ducks, but "mary a one" have we seen yet. It has only begun to thaw here.

O. H. HAMPTON,

Mississippi—Corinth, March 13th.—We had a heavy snow storm here on the 7th inst., which brought before it a great many pintail ducks. They filled the ditches and ponds, and even settled down in the open fields. Every ham and boy that could get a gnn was ont after them on Monday. The next day the sky cleared up, the sun stione bright and warm, and the pintails departed from whence they came, having left many of their winged comrades dead on the field. Snipe are plenty, but fearfully wild, getting up out of shot, and 'scaiping the whistling charge of No. 9's. A few woodcook have put in an appearance. My friend Dincan and I gave bob white a parting salute the other day, and bagged twenty-seven in four hours. The voice of the gobbler will soon he heard in the had, when we hope to bag a few. Weather cloudy and warm; mercury to-day 63. Streams higher than for years.

Texas—Gainesville, March 5th, 1875.—Some fishermen

bag a few. Weather cloudy and Guyon.

Streams higher than for years. Guyon.

Texas—Gainesville, March 5th, 1875.—Some fishermen and trappers have been catching fish and beavers at the mouth of Fish Creek, on Red River, eleven miles Northwest of this place, during the Winter. This county has been settled thirty years and those are the first beaver that have been eaught I think. I have seen their sign along the river ever since I have been in the county. I moderstand that a forty pound cat fish was taken recently. Mr. W. T. Perry, who lives two miles west of town, went turkey hunting a few days since, (heing on horse back; as we most always hant here) and took his hounds along (the black and tan fox hound, better known here as "Flop-ears,") and without shooting chased down and caught three wild turkeys before night. Turkeys are frequently caught here in the Summer time with greyhounds, but this is the first case I have heard of their heing caught in the Winter time and with common hounds. Black bass have just put in an appearance on our streets.

—The Cuvier club, of Cincinnati, now embraces 260 members. Its officers are:—L. A. Harris, President; J.W. Beesley, W. B. Smith, and T. J. Stephens, Vice Presidents; Thos. A. Logan, Corresponding Sectretary; J. F. Blackburn Recording Secretary; Theo. Marsh, Treasurer.

Blackburn Recording Secretary; Theo. Marsh, Treasurer.

—The County of Peterboro Fish and Came Protective Society of Cannda, held their first annual meeting on Wednesday evening, March 3d at the Huffman House, Peterboro. The President, John Ludgate, Esq., took the chair at cight c'elock and opened the meeting by calling apon the Secretary to read his report. The election of officers then took place and resulted as follows:—John Ludgate, President; Major C. A. Boulton, First Vice President; William Eastland, second Vice President; C. A. Post, Secretary and Trensurer; E. H. D. Hall, Conusel; Special Committee, E. J. Toker, John E. Hammond, G. B. Sproule, Robert Walton and Richard Meade. A general committee was also appointed, consisting of a number of the leading gentlemen sportsmen of the town and county, whose names gnarantee the society as firmly established, and that they mean business from the start. Two parties have already been proseented by the society, convicted and fined; the one for killing deer during the close sensou, and the other for selling speared bass. The society's membership list has now upward of seventy names, and its future prospects are all that could be desired.

C. A. P.

PENN YAN, NEW YORK, March 8th, 1875.

PENN YAN, NEW YORK, MARCU SU, 1610.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A trap shoot came off here to-day, in which were used pigeons and snow hirds. The pigeons were shot from a ground trap, and the snow birds from a plunge trap; 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary:—

SNOW BIRDS-TEN EACH.

PIGEONS-FIVE EACH

Sheldon 10 0 1 0-2 | Baker 0 0 1 1 1 3-3 | Pratt 0 1 1 1 0-3 | Smith ... 1 1 1 0 0-3 | Many of the snow birds did not get on wing good, but would settle down by the traps, and were then scared by snow halls the large thrown at C. E.

GUN TRIALS

No. 24 ELM STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREM:—
Frequently, in your columns, as well as many of your contemporaries, the question crops up of shells for breech loaders, which the best, paper or brass, numerous opinions being offered as to the merits of either. Belleving that brass shells, more particularly through facility for repeated re-loading, must altimately take the precedence, still it is not for the purpose of specially advocating the claims of either that dictates my remarks, but more for the purpose of securing uniformity during trials in testing the advantages of either one or the other, and decidedly in the case of shells intended to be re-loaded.

case of shells intended to be re-toaded.

A pair of barrels, when put together, with hardly an exception, converge towards the muzzle. The thickness of the breech necessitates that this be the case. Now, breech loading actions at the face exhibit a plane, or, in other words, a straight line right across. It must be evident, under such circumstance, that the axis of the bore, or chamber, is not in a position true with the face of the action, and, therefore, the base of the shell does not lay solid with the breech piece. This I conshirt, at least, with best work, should be more studied than it is at the present time, and would save much of the difficulty that is frequently experienced with re-toaded shells, also saving many chances of variable results.

present time, and words are body as saving many chances of variable results.

In some guns this error is much more palpable than others. In second and third quality work, where barrels from the grinder's hands are left heavier, when coming to the filter's bunds so as to give them the apparent sweep out of the centre, are pulled close together one-third from the breech end, the barrels thus converge still closerthum an ordinary straight line from breech to mazzle. To prove this, lovert a pair of new cartridge cases and it will be found that to have them that at the side where the two barrels join, leaves them below at each of the opposite sides of the barrel. When the explosion takes place this part of the case has of course to extend itself till it fin-bes with the breech plece. Solidity is thus lost, and also betokening a still more unequal base if the cartridge after re-loading is inserted in a different manner. This, when the rims are only the depth of the shell rim, prevents the run from closing properly. The only feastble remedy for this is, that the breech plece must at its face make opposite each barrel an exact right-angle coincident with the axis of the lore, thus producing the appearance of a very obtuse angle. To hollow it does equally as well. In my own case, in using this shape of breech plece I have always found the best results, and the trouble of using re-toaded shelts reduced to the minimum. It enhances more labor to the huliding of the gan, but when we see that the shell question is baring so much discussion on both sides of the Atlantic, it to just as well that we may bave as perfect a gun as can by skill be proceived.

I remain, &c.,

D. Kirkwood.

A CARD TO MOOSE HUNTERS.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1875

Entron Forest and Stream:

As this is the season when moose limiting is most successful, owing to the hird crust chich covers. The deep since in the North Woods, and makes it in easy midter to overtake those great, uscainly animals, I wish to say a few words formouse hunters. It must be home in midd that every full grown covernouse, when heavy, as they are now, carries two calves, and therefore the cows should be spared at this season. The mont of the young cows is in course ranch better vating than that of old builts, but the law provers moose during their breading season, and it should be respected. Your correspondent "E.," January 2811, says flutamoose are more plenty in Maine than usual. If now all hunting and killing of citos, will their imbore calves, could be stopped, there might again be good muose hunting in Maine.

As the Furrest and Stream circulates among sportsmen "down East," I hope that these few lines may proven the hunters with reup a rick reward next full hunting moose on the lates and rivers of Maine and New Brenswick.

The Maine moose law is defective because it contains no appropriation for wardens, and the provisions for en-

no appropriation for wardens, and the provisions for enforeing it are feeble. -- ED.

CONCERNING BORES.

MONTREAL, Murcle 5, 1875.

Montreal, Murch 5, 1875.

Bottor Forest and Stream:—

In your number of Murch 4th "E. O. II." complains that in my advice as to charges for shot gains, in your paper of 28th Junuary last, I have made no neution of bores. Now, I can only say that the boro has very little to do with the charge fill you get under 14. As to "E. O. II." statement that in 12 hore of a given weight recoils more than a 10 bore of same weight, it is directly contrary to my own experience of the past season. I shot hast Pall with two central fire breech loaders, one a 10, the other a 12, each weighing one or two onness over eight pounds. I must say that with the same weight of powder and lead the difference to recoil was imperreptible; if there was any difference, the 10 bore pashed a little harder of the two. "II." talks of a 10 bore, 6; lbs. weight, with a charge of four drachms. Should be shoot any such charges in so light a gain lie will some thay be a subject for a coroner's inquest. "Ten bores are rarely made lighter than eight pounds, and instally run from 3; in 10 pounds; 12 bores may be made doten to 6; pounds, but are even then investicable. A 16 hore would be more suited to that weight. I must egalu repent, that the charge most suited to a guin deponds to a fir greater extent on the weight than bore of said guin. I have shot for six-lean or scenteent years, and have used gins from about 22 gainge (obt that locks) up to No. 5, which latter used to throw three onness of shot and to elve ilmichans of powder (weighing aliont 28 lbs.). As soon as the weather curus in the couple of my friends are going to help me with a sories of experiments to test the following gains: 10 bors, 30 lach latters; No. 5, is a new Parker that has not been fired. We Intend also carefully testing with hoth paper and metal shells, and will use charges from three and continue up to five drachms of powder and one once in one and thin ounces of shot. When we get through the trial I will send you a review of the performances of all three gans. I have written

ADIRONDACK SLAUGHTER.

ADIRONDACK SLAUGHTER.

FENTON HOUSE, NO. FOUR, Lewis county, N. Y.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I read an article in your paper on deer slaughter in the Adirondacks, and I desire to say a word in condenuation of this unsportsmanlike practice. I reside in the Adirondacks, and know whereof I spoak, and I fully concur with "II. B. J.," of North Adams, Mass., that not one-fifth of the deer that are killed are shot by sportsmen. In the ciclisty of my residence, on the ponds and lakes of the Benyer River and its witheraries, nearly one hundred deer were killed ast Fall, infer all the sportsmen had left the woods, by frappers and malers, but more by the old fogies that live wear the wilderness and make some pretentions to fox hunting, and therefore keep hounds, and late in the Fall, whom the ground begins to freeze, so that deer run to water much more readily, they go in large purities into the woods with their kounds, and as it requires hut little practice and skill to bunt in this way, they manage to simighter a good many deer. I know of one party that killed appeareds of twenty deer last Fall. I have seen racks for drying and jerting vention forty feet long, mado and used by those deer exterminators. In 1871, aided by prominent sportsmen of the State, I procured the passing of a law by rear Legislature prohibiting the driving of deer with dogs, and a heavy penalty for killing a deer in any of the waters of the State, driven in by dogs. But this haw was perhaps too stringent, as it cut off the sportsman, as well as the others. Now, what we want is a law prohibiting hunting deer with dogs after a certain season; say tho 18th of October. As there are but few deer killed by still hunting of the years, the passing of such a law, with ample provisions for its enforcement, would be the means of protecting the deer from the wholesale alangher late in the Fall. I call upon all true sportsmen to use their influence to secure the passage by our present Legislature of the State, of such game laws as shall most effectually prot

COOT SHOOTING AT CAPE ANN

ROCKPORT, Mass., February 25, 1875.

ROCKPORT, Mass., February 25, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have read with interest the various letters of correspondents concerning coord shooting at this place, and being a resident here, and having orgaged in that sport every season for the last four years, I desire to put my linger into the controversy.

I sun particularly amused with the pleasant letter of the "Doctor," in your issue of the 13th inet. Allow me to say I think I know something of that crowd—"five men, three dories, seven guns—one coot and one crow." I happened to anchor my dory close by Strattsmotth Island during the very time the "Doctor" and his friends were enjoying the hospitalities of its worthy light-keeper, and although the sea was a little choppy, we had very good sport, and if I remember aright, I had the pleasart of seeing the "Doctor" and his party duly armed and equipped, engaged in doing skitmish duty on the rocks, which duty chiefly consisted in a due observance of our sport, and in expressions of regret that the weather would not permit them to come out. We are always auxieus when our country friends visit us for coot shooting. They are usually mortally afraid to engage in the sport, unless the sea is as smooth as a barn floor. We always do console them by saying, "it is and a very good week for coots," or something to that effect.

Vote "Cepe Ann a failurel" Why, the truth is, coole are not to be

shot on Cape Ann, but just a little way off its shores, and if the Doctor and his friends had pursued their sport there, they would have daily brought in their spoth with appetites which would have caused them to pronounce baked cost and Cape Ann turkey the greatest delicacles in the world.

It is a mistaky to say that they auchor bow and stern at Cape Aoh. I agree with "A. H. B.," of Boston, and say that I arrest saw a doty so nuchotest. We frequently anchor our decoys head and tall, the leval line of the decays lining made fast to the killock flow of the dory; thus they can be drawn in near the dury, are payed only as occasion may require, and where a bird is shot we have only to unfasten the huny line and the dury is clear, and after securing our game return to, our husy, take it in, and maky fast.

take It In, and make fast.

I have to disagree with "S. K., dr.," of Cohasset, in his dislike to a dury. We would be the story the best and safest cruft for sen shooting. The rong is sea and breakers of Minot's Ledge are not more eviebrated in song and story than those of Avery Rock, which livs not more eviebrated in song and story than those of Avery Rock, which livs not more eviebrated in song and story than those of Avery Rock, which livs not more equally sequentially the sen "S. K., Jr.," will dut no tea at Stratesmonth Point when he comes here, as I hope he will uvest season. We lay seemely in miredorys at another to very rough weather, and fundereds can testify that at times when the life-brats are brought into requisition, the doty is as frequently seen leading the way to the scene of the wreck as following in their track.

I slectrely advise the "Doctor," and all who would essay the sport, not to make too elaborate preparations for coot shooting. The nature of the sport does not often admit of it. Take your gan, decoys and amounthing, and be on hand yourself. "Too many cooks spoil the broth" is a true saying. A large party, with ample preparations, may afford a good time generally, but the result dill usually show as many crows as coots. Very respectfully.

II. N. W.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

southern waters, Troid (black bass), Drim (two species), Kinglish,

FISH IN MARKET. - With exception of the opening of the troat season and an increased supply of cod and haddock, there is very little change to report in the fish market. Trout are worth 50@\$1 25 per pound, according to the locality from which they come. Cod and haddock 10e@12 cents. Savannah Shad are worth 40c. cach; North Carolina do., 50c.@\$1 50, according to size; Hudson River Striped Bass, 20c.@\$1 50, according to size; 50c. @\$1 50, according to size; Hudson River Striped Bass, 20c. @25c. per pound; Red-snapper, 20c.; Whitefish, 18c.; Salmou Trout, 20c.; California Salmou, 40c.; Frozen Salmon, 40c.; Halibut, 20c.; Long Island Smells, 25c.; White Perch, 15c.; Codfish Tongues, 15c. per pound.

—The frouting season opened on Long Island last Monday, the 15th ult., Hough the ponds didn't open, and the streams, but partially released, flowed with a sullen gurgle under the little shelves of ice that claus to the river mar-

streams, but partially released, flowed with a sulfen gurgle under the little shelves of ice that clung to the river margins along the water line. A large number of professionals go down annually as a religious duty—just as some persons sit up to watch the "old year out and the new year in." These went on Saturday and assisted at the opening ceremony. Among them were faces that were familiar when the present generation were boys; and when they met when the present generation were boys; and when they met to exchange spiritual consolution on the Sunday that kappily intervened, the scene was very affecting. Capt. George Gelsion was one who wanted to go, but he could not find his rod. This was unfortunate, as the Captain is always present at openings, especially of oysters. The weather was unusually favorable for this season of the year, being warm and "mnggy," and when morning broke, the South Siders broke for the "Willows," while the Wintonians took to the outlet of Stump Pond. Those less favored, who had to depend upon the Creeks at South Oyster Bay, where Conk Vandewater used to exalt his horn, made for the out-Conk Vandewater used to exalt his horn, made for the out-let of Massepiqua, away down the road, but found that a uegro boy had netted out the three trout that were in there a half hour before daybreak, and went leach to breakfast

a nan nour before daybrenk, and went take to breakfast quite disgusted, vowing that the close season ought to be continued to 1st April. "So say we all of ns."

On Tuesday the anglers returned to the city, but didn't bring any trout. All the trout in town that were visible were on the slabs of Engene Blackford and Middlelon & Carrenn at the market. These had come by were a transfer. Carman, at the market. These had come by express train during the two or three days previous, all the way from Canada and from the artificial front works of the fish breedcanada and from the artificial front works of the fish breed-ers. There were splendid specimens from Sam. Olcott, of Wolcottville, Ct.; from B. B. Porter, of Oakland, New Jersey; J. Fearon Mann, of Lewiston, Pa.; H. H. Thomas, of Rindolph, N. Y., and from the Cold Spring works of Livingston Stone, at Charlestown, N. H. These latter were long sucuted fish, which we took occasion to com-pare with other trout of equal sizes and weight, and found that their heads were one fourth the length of their bodies, and measured three and a quarter inches to two and a half of the other varieties. There were trout of almost every hue and shade, some of them alive and swimming in tanks, and others that had been alive, but would swim no more. On the whole the display was very fine. We acknowledge the gift from Mr. Blackford of several pounds of these delicate fish, embracing all varieties, the long headed fellows included. We have felt an increase of brain power ever since we ale of them.

-We have been much interested in examining an assort —We have been much interested in examining an assort-ment of flies of the Mullaly pattern, the peculiarity of which is, that the bend and barb of the hook are concealed between the wings, thereby closely imitating the natural fly, and rendering the deception more perfect. Trout are always suspicions of "polats," and the oldest trout now living never saw a natural fly with a barb to its tail. Of course this invention or improvement, does not apply to hackles and palmers and other wingless flies, but we think it a good one as far as it goes, and we hope soon to lest its quality and efficacy upon the wary old fontinals

that have survived the lares of seven Snomers. Mr. Mullily, the inventor, now of the N. Y. Board of Assessors, seems to have a most versatile genins for new contrivances. Some time ago he invented a huge itinerant steam warming pan for melting the some from the streets as fast as it falls, thereby keeping them upon to traffic; if he could only operate one of these machines in connection with his dshing apparatus, and open op the frazen ponds and streams to the hopotient anglers where gard the files of March with melanchaly, be would confer a favor upon the fraternity which they would never coase to remember.

—Mr. C. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vermont, has adopted a click to his heautiful new reel, which makes it aloud as perfect an instrument as angler could ask for. This reel possesses several advantages that do not belong to reals af he old pattern.

-Shall tishing is becouning an important branch of indastry at Palatka, Fla. From Iwelve to afteen hundred white shad are shipped weekly to Savannah and Charleston.

-The receipts of salmon at the Loudon markets thos for this season, are less than one half those of last year.

-We call attention to the ulvertisement this week, of

—We call attention to the udvertisement this week, of a valuable salmon river for sule, more Quebice. An approximity of this kind is seldone offered.

—The Sacramenta Union says that salmon front are uscending Temescal creek from the buy to spawn. They can't jump up the dom at the Humboldt Park House at Temescal, and hence full in easy prey to men and hays who go for them at that point. During the last mouth muc has been caught weighing seven and a half pounds, one four and a half, and a dozen weighing all the way from one to three pounds. Why don't the Plsh Commissioners creek a lishway?

pounds. Why don't the Fish Commissioners erect a lish-way?

Fishing Matters,—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending March 11th was forty-num—twenty more from Georges, twelve from Grand Banks and eight from New Brunswick. The Georgesagen have landed almost 800,000 pounds collish and 35,000 pounds hallful. The bankers have brought in good force, on aggregate of 400,000 pounds hallful, which knye been sadd for \$10 and \$74 per ewt. for best quality.

Schooner Carl Schnerz, Capt. Neil 8 McPher, which arrived from Georges on Friday last, torought in the largest fare ever landed at this port, but her stock was not as large as has been unde by some of the theat in former years, on a less quantity of fish, owing to a falling off in the price. She brought in 0,170 fish in kumber, which weighed of 107,200 pounds, also 3,800 pounds of hallfult, her grass stock amounting to \$2,580. Gaole's share, \$143-05; high line, \$130-25; average share of crace, \$105-01.

Sch. Amtrew Leighton, Capt. Olsen, which arrived from the Grand Banks on Monday, weighed off 75,000 pounds of hallbut and 7,000 pounds collish, her stock amounting to \$4,177. Crew shared \$165, coak's share \$190. Thine alessent five weeks. This is the largest fore and stock of the season thus far.

A large fleet of Georgesmen have been detadued in part meanly a fortnight in consequence of the prefered small of

sent five weeks. This is the largest fare and stock of the season thus far.

A large fleet of Georgesmen have been detadaed in part nearly a fortnight in consequence of the protracted spell of easterly weather. Yesterlay, there was a change of what and the vessels were emided in get out once more. What with the ice embargo lost mouth, and the detention by storms and head winds this mouth, the liket are larving quite a hard time of h, and the stock of Georges could brought in thus far is less than half as large as that of hast season up to this time.

Sel. Edward Grover, Capl. Wheeler, arrived from the Grand Banks on Wednesday with 45,000 pagnols halling, having made the trip in three weeks, a remarkably short time considering the rough weather. Last year the schooner Lizzie K. Cherk, Capt. Marris, made a trip in seventeen days, and brought in 85,810 pagnols halling, and stocked \$1,676—the shortest Grand Bank [r]p on record.—Cape Ann Advertiser.

CATCHING YOUNG SALMON, OR GRILSE, IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Red to receive the second of the continue of salimon in our bay. This is taking place at the Long Whard at Oakland, across the barber, and also at that of Alamedia, a short distance to the southwest of Oakland. Anglers cross on the Central Pantic Company's ferryhoat, either hands them at the wharf, or taking the cars on the conveys them to Alameda, which is about one mile from his wharf three. These lish being found in our buy is a very remarkable chemistocia, as I cannot find from the "takest intubitant" that it hosewar happened before, except new and then, when one or two have been laken while angling for another. I have never taken one to this way, but has Summer I did rapture two brook front. This new feature begins the Summer I did rapture two brook front. This new feature begins from his placing to attributed in the good effects of closa seasons. These young salmon, fresh the from the season exceeding the back and thin with any sould salmy, or places of this, or unassel worms for halt. During the past four weeks the catch at these two what we has interessed an univit that this has now become a special branch of dishing line, the mander taken dully with rode averaging from skilly to eighty, weighting from one to five pointile each. This success has caused considerable required along ungles, or would be angless, some of whom have assected that they are a new species of salmon litherto noknown on this const. Others clain that it is a species of salmon from. But all this is meetly the effect of ignomice in the multitude, who bardly know with any degree of real schence one than the multitude, who bardly know with any degree of real schence one than the mail tude. Who hardly know with any degree of real schence one than the mail tude. Who hardly know with any degree of real schence one than the mail tude. Who hardly know with any degree of real schence one than the mail tude. Who hardly know with the tite Britan the transfer of the same fish my young number and to the law with the list of

very slight success. The general mode is either to iroll or to angle for them with rod and line, with a light sinker about half way, or rather tess from the bottom; but I have found about three of four feel from the surface of the water the hest. Three of four rather small chooks are used on the line. They are a dettelous fish for the taile, without heing like fell grown salmon, too rich and uity, but just sufficiently so for most palates.

E. J. Itoopen.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretarize and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date,						Ко	aton.	New	York.	Charleston.											
Mar. 18 Mar. 19													-			n. 9	ж В 55	11. 5	br. 5+ 44	it.	ж. 9 55
Mar. 21 Mar. 21				٠.,							ı.					10	43 21	7 8	27	6	43 21
Mur. 22 Mur. 23						 ı			ı,	d	ı	ı,	ú	ì		1.2	85 27	8	24	7	55
5tur 21					٠.,			ì		i			i	ï	ï	1	7	6	48	ñ	**

THE BUSTON YACHT CLIMS SUffered serious damage by the ice on Sunday last, an immence floe drifting out with the tide carrying away the wharf and snapping off like pipe stems a large number of the piles that supported the Clab Honse. The building itself barely escaped destruc-

QUINCY (Mass.) YACHT CLUB.—The following are the successful yachts of this club during the season of 1874:—

		- Frust (q. 868, 23 pr	ET AND OVER.	
Prize.	Rlg.	Nime.	Owner	
	Sloon	. Madun	Charat 12 13	Worsher
2	Cutilia	Nettie	Capl. Free	nau Whitinersh.
		AEDOND CLASS, 18	TO 23 PERT.	
1	.Slaop	Yratu	Cunt. Georg	ee Cushing
*	Sloop	Secret	Cajit, Joshi	ia Bluncy,
		THIRD CLASS, 14:		
1	.Cat	Rocket	Cant. Bent.	F. Bass
2	.Sprit	Dolly Varden	Cnjit. A. C	leverley.
		FOURTH CLASS, ACLO		
1	.Cnt	Light Fool	Capt. Ather	t Packard
2	Cat	Longhing Water	Cap). Lemi	ct Packard
ETC:				moithfult.

The prizes that have been awarded to them are handsome silk flags.

silk flags.

The club now have on their rolls shout thirty-five yaebts, with prospects of inway new ones at the opening of the coming season, as propositions for membership are coming in, and the prospects of this organization, yet in its infancy, having been formed last Summer, is very encouraging In its promoters.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—The final changes and disposition of the men in this race have been made, and the crews now stand as follows:—

OXPOHD.						
Nume, st.	The					
1. H. M'D. Churtiney, Pembroke	8					
	15					
3. J. E. Banker, University 11						
1 d M Boustend, University 12	10					
5 H J Stromer St. Johnst-	7					
5 H. J. Stayner, St. John's. 12	6					
6. A. M. Milehbour, Penturoke	13					
7. T. C. Edwards-Muss, H. N. C. 12	- 6					
# F Way, H. N. C (Rt.) 16	11					
H. Ropwind, Ch. Ch. (cox.)	0					
CAMBRINGE.						
CAMBRINGE, Nume.	11.					
Ninge, et	1b .					
Nume. st.	4					
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BISHOP'S CANOE VOYAGE.

THE PAPER CANOE AMONG THE SEA ISLANDS.

BROUGHTON ISLAND, NEAR DANIEN, GA., March 2, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

EDITOR FORBST AND STREAM:—

From the German Shooting Park, on St. Augustine River, near Savannah, I rowed to Liberty River, and by means of a short "ent off" through the marshes, entered Crabb Crieck, following it to the broad Skiddaway River. Then through Skiddaway Narrowa, (where the tides from two water courses meet,) into the Burnside River, and through its wide month into the stately Vernen I proceeded on towards the sica, approaching Oseabaw Island as far as the month of the while Little Ogeochee River, where the strong head winds drove meashore on Green Island. For two nights and a flay I waited in camp for the tempest to Inbiside; then, before sunrise one morning, pushed on to the Great Ogeochee, ascending it to Bear River, which broad thoroughfare took me down to St. Catherine's Sound. This sheet of water was crossed to Newport River, up which I rowed to Julisson's Creek, and followed it to Sapelo Sound. The iniet was crossed with some difficulty, after which I reached Chocolate Plantailon, and lodged upon the floor of a negro'e cablu. The following day the paper cause arrived, via Mind River. Teaketile and Doboy Sound at Doboy Island, where I passed the Sabbalb day ashore among porthermers, Canadums and negroes, who compose the population of this busy little scaport on the marshes. Monday, March Isl, was a wtudy day. After following the Darien River to and through the "three miles cut" to head of Altamatia Sound, I was forced back through "the cut" by the tempest. There is no camping-ground among these extensive marshes, so I proceeded up the Darien River to and through the South Brauch of the Altamatia River. I had reached a point shoul finar miles from Darlen, on my way towards St. Simon's Island and Sound, when the wind strengthened to a gate and forced me across the river mile a port of refuge on Broughion Island. The only occupant of the plantation house, heade the servants, was its owner, Captain R. F. Akin, who most pourieously invited me to stay with him mall the wind would abate. On his well-

the field as well as in the office. Capiain Akin is an experienced hunter, and is an expert in all that relates to "fin and feather" in these waters. Capiain Akin's party of four hunters killed during a five days' hunt, within the past month, twenty-five deer on a neighboring island. In my next letter I propose to describe his principality, Broughlon Itsland, and the opportunities offered to our sportsmen in the frozen North to enjoy yachting, fishing and shooting among the beautiful seatishnids on the coast of Georgia.

N. H. B.

Mr. Bishop goes up the St. Marys River to the Okcofeenokec swamp, and from there will had his canoe to the Suwannee River, and will then go down that noble river to the Gulf. He will then go to Cedar Keys, and thence by rallroad to Fernandina on his return to New York.—Ed.]

—The Woodside Rowing Club, of Newark, New Jersey, have elected the following named gentlemen as officers of their Association for the ensuing year:—Frederick W. Leonard, President; Harry S. Magrane, Vice President; R. Smith Carler, Secretary; George G. Nevers, Treasuer; and John H. Osburne, Captain.

The Colleges.

BOATING AT DARTHOUTH COLLEGE.—A lively interest in boating is fell by the students of all the departments. 'The members of the College crew have been in training during the term, and at present are at work in the gymnasium. Five of last year's crew—Enton, Mitchell, Rubinson, Eager and Westgate, will pull again this year at Saratoga.

—The new Yale College boat-house will be a large one, 83 feet on the water front by 75 feet deep, and will have room for 100 boats. It is intended to provide general rowing facilities for the students, and will be supplied with all necessaries to that end. The total cost—land, building, furniture, &c.—is estimated at \$15,500, of which \$12,000 has been subscribed, though the amount puld in is smaller. Among the contributors to the fund thus far are Win. M. Evarts, H. B. Claffin and W. W. Phelps.

—The Hirvards have declined to play any college championship games at Saratoga this Summer.

—The Bostons will commence coaching the Harvards in May, and about that time the Hartfords will be helping the Yale nine to beat the Magentas.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, March 11, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

The athletic interests here are now as great and as absorbing almost as they are during the pleasanter mouths of the year. Though there is no chance for actual practice in the field and on the water as yet, there is a very great amount of preparation being made, which caunot fait to enable the ball nine and the crews to fulfill in some measure the flatter.

enable the ball nine and the crews to fulfill in some measure the flattering promises they now give.

Owing to the efficiency and foresight of Captain Nicoli, of the University, quarters have been secured at Saraloga for both crews. The University will be quartered at Jas. Arnold's, and the Freshmen at Thomas Arnold's. The houses of the Arnolds' are situated at Sulphir Springs, on the south side of Snake Hill, and nearly opposite the starting point of the new course recently buoyed off. One important advantage galued in the selection of the above quarters is, that both crews will not be obliged to row a long distance in order to reach the starting point, and then will be freed from the recurrence of certain treatment of, to say the least, not a very humane character, which a rival crew favoted (?) one of them with last Summer.

least, not a very humane character, which a rival crew favoted (?) one of them with tast Summer.

Though we have had great fulth all Winter in the crew selected to represent us at the coming regata, our confidence has been increased recently on account of the eulogies hestowed upon it by an experienced oarsman with visited us a few days sluce. The purport of his remark was somewhat to this effect, that no crew which rowed in last year's race was superior, if equal, to the one that will represent Princeton in July, at Saratoga. The author of this opinion spent several days at Saratoga last Summer before the regata, and then was very familiar with the material and skill shown in the various crews there.

This may seem to savor somewhat of concept on the part of Princeton; yet, anyone who will take the trouble to visit the gymnasium here, at the lime devoted to their exercise, I do not hesitate to affirm, will be forefully impressed with the fine physical appearance of the crews, as well as with the regularity and power thry show. In their rowing. This applies more particularly to the University.

The ball nine continues faithful in its daily practice in the gymnasium, and is rapidly acquiring the art of quick and accurate throwing. Besides this exercise, both the ulne and the crews are daily dritted in calisthenics, and in the beavy work of the gymnasium as well. The most notable feature thas far discovered in the practice of the nine, is the improved elyle of Mann in pitching. Having acquired increased rapidity in delivery, the latter bas heen able to imitate to perfection the peculiar atyle of Cummings, of the Philadelphia nine.

The Glee Chib gave a concert on Tuesday eve, 2d inst. The targe number present, and the frequent encores fully attested the high estimate to which the club to held here. It purposes giving concerts at New York, Brooklyn, Orango and Philadelphia during the approaching vacation.

Kalional Pastimes.

—The annual meeting of the Young America Cricket Club was held March 8th, at Longstroth Hall, Germantown, Mr. E. M. Davis, Jr., in the chair; Mr. C. E. Motgan, Jr., Secretary. Mr. George Newhall stated that he thought it wands be advisable for the Young America Club to make preparations to compete during the coming season for the challenge cup, won from the English cricketers by the Philadelphia twelve, last year, at Halifax. At the conclusion of the address the following offleers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, E. M. Davis, Jr.; Vice President, T. P. C. Stokes; Secretary, S. Waln Vaux; Treasurer, S. L. Wright. Also a Board of Managers.

Treasurer, S. L. Wright. Also a Board of Managers.

—The Amateur Association held a convention at Boston on Wednesday, March 10th, which was attended by clubs from Maine, Massaehusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. A revised constitution was adopted, and a code of rules which as regards the playing rules of the game were identical with that of the Professional Association. Amateur clubs are forbid paying their players except for traveling expenses; an open door to semi-professionals. The next convention will be held in Philadelptiin. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, H. W. Lamb, of the Beacon Club, Boston; Vice President, J. H. G. Myers, of the Flyaway Club, of New York; Secretary, C. W. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club, New York; Treasurer, M. J. Dillon, the Confidence Club, New Roehelle, N. Y.; Judge Advocate, H. C. Cogswell, of the Atlantic Club, Jamaica, N. Y.

—The New York Athletic Club held its annual meeting on Friday of last week, and re-elected all the officers with the exception of the treasurer. The floorishing condition of the Club and the popularity of its members, renders the prospect of the coming season, in the way of running and athletic sports, a very inviting one. The officers are: Henry Knowlton, President; Richard C. Fellows, Vice-President; Walter K. Collins, Treasurer: W. E. Sinchnir, Secretary; R. Wm. Rathbone, Captain; A. H. Curtis, First Lieutenant; G. C. Barnette, Second Lieutenant; and C. H. Pierce, H. P. Egleston, and J. R. Brahams, Trustees.
—The annual tournament of the Quetec Skating Club took place this week and was a decided success. The backward race, the one and three-legged race, and the barrel race were well contested, and convolsed the audience with laughter at the Iudierous figures cut by the participants. Col. Strange acted as referee, and his estimable lady distributed the prizes at the close.

The Clandeboye Snow Shoe Club hebt their annual tramp on Friday last. The day was exceedingly stormy, but the hardy Clandeboye's boldly faced it, and made good time to Unot's at Charleshourg Heights. In the evening a dinner was held there at which speaking, toasting, and general good feeling prevailed. The officers of the Club are as follows: President, Mr. C. P. Bickell; Secretary, Mr. H. J. Lemesurier; Treasurer, Mr. F. Duggan. The Club make an imposing appearance in their white blanket coats. They are all fine stalwart muscular fellows and a pride to Quehee.

—The new stock company nine of St. Lonis, which is to be the rival leam of the St. Lonis Club "regulats," begins

The new stock company nine of St. Lonis, which is to be the rival leam of the St. Lonis Club "regulats," begins business with a capital of \$12,000 and a team of local players, which includes Seward, McCall, D. Mon, Malhall, McSorley, Redmond, J. Blong, A. Blong, and Morgan, the substitutional Craft and Hante.

The various professional places of the charging being the company of the charging the company of the charge of the charg

—The various professional nines of the championship arena will all have answered to their names at roll call by the 20th of March, and as soon as the snow and frost have left the fields out door practice will commence. In the meantime, pedestrianism and gymnastic exercise will be the order, and hand ball practice—the best training possible—where hand ball courts are at command.

—The Union Grounds will this season again be the leading professional ground of the metropolis, and the Capitoline fields that of the class of amateur nines who partly play for gate money, while the legitimate amateur nines will play on the free ball fields at Prospect Park.

—There will be a great rivalry this season between the professional clubs of the West. The St. Louis clubs are bent on whipping the Whites of Chicago, while the "regulars" of the St. Louis nine are going to try and wipe out the local "Red Sox" team. In the meantime the Westerns of Keokuk will try the mettle of all three.

of Keokuk will try the mettle of all three.

—The Professional Association book, published by De Witt, will be issued about the twentieth, and Beadle's book about the same time.

—It will be late in May before the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, Canada, will be able to get to work this year, as the season is very backward.

—The total number of games the professional clubs entering the arena will have to play this season is over seven hundred. Last year eight clubs found it difficult to get through with two hundred and thirty games. This year thirteen clubs have to play ten games each with every other club.

—The Kniekerbooker Club, of New York, held their

—The Kniekerbocker Club, of New York, held their thirty-first annual election last week, and on March 8th the Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, held their twenty-first annual election. The former club will play at Hoboken Mondays and Fridays, beginning in April, and the latter will play a game at Englewood sometime during the Summer, that being about ali the interest they now take in base ball.

being about all the interest they now take in base ball.

—The Star base ball club of Syracuse rates as the champion organization of Syracuse, and this season they have adopted the plan of raising a cash capital of \$500 to defray the expenses of the season. Their nine this season will include McLean, of the Pulnams, of Troy, as pitcher; C. H. Brown, of New York; F. Sperry, of Cortlandt; Van Bracklin, of Oneida; J. S. Smith, of Ithaca, and Esmoud, Dunn, Lumbend, Young, Ferrer, and Grace, of Syracuse. They will play at the Driving Park grounds.

—The moving back of the striker's position in base ball.

-The moving back of the striker's position in base ball will greatly reduce the chances for fair foul hits.

—Col. Fitzgerald, of the Philadelphia City Item, offered prize of a gold medal worth \$250 for the winning club the season, provided the ten men rule was adopted.

Aew Qublications.

We have received a copy of Birds of the Northwest, a handbook of the ornithology of the region drained by the Missouri River and its ributaries, by Dr. Elliott Couer, U. S. A. 'The amount of hibliographical matter in this work, as a cottection of synonymaic tists, and in the abundant references, is very great, and will do much toward lightening the weary tahors of future workers in the same field. Dr. Conea is already so well known as a scientist of the first rank, that his name is a sufficient guarantee of the value and ability of his work. As a work of reference and classification it is an addition to our anthorities in avi-fauna, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

The Great Southwest issued in the interest of the

The Great Southwest, issued in the interest of the Missonri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, contains so much information regarding the district which it represents as to be worthy of notice. The present number is illustrated by sketches of various hulidings in Sodnila, the "Queen City of the Prairies," and we look with astonishment upon villas and handsome public buildings on a spot where a few years ago existed only a few rude shantics. The directions to sportsmen are also of practical value, and the road have established a tariff of dog fares amounting to about a cent per mite.

The Live Stock Journal for March has reached us, und as usual its table of contents is full of articles pertaining to the various branches of agricultural industry. The piscatorial department, under the direction of our friend Fred Mather, its an interesting feature. Wo destre, however, to call the attention of the editor to the fact that Mr. Chas, Hallock is the author of the "Fishing Tourist." not Thad Hallock, as stated in answers to correspondents in February number.

The Medical Record for the current week contains a paper on Hydrophobia, which will be found of much interest, as well as other valuable information.

The Northwestern Poultry Journal, published at Minne-apolis, is a recognized anihority on maners periaining to fowls and pets. The rapidly increasing intercal in 1bo raising of fine poultry bus opened a new field of literature, and roosters are now sold with pedigrees as long as a thoroughbred's.

FISH STORIES.-In our issue of the 23d

Fish Stories.—In our issue of the 23d instant we gave an extract from the Parls True Kentuckian, to the effect that "a fish duck had been killed recently with eleven fish in its stomach, the united weight of which was over two pounds." An old gentleman of eighty-six, who for many years followed the occupation of a fisherman and pilot, snys that some years ago, at Nanducket, he saw seven shoul ducks taken from the stomach of a monk fish that was not over three feet long. The ducks were fresh, and must have been captured by the fish within a few hours, prohably while they were diving for outssels. These ducks generally average from three to four pounds, undressed.

The same gentleman says he once caught a halibut that had the tails of six dogfish protruding from its mouth when taken on board the smack. But the strangest slory remains to he told. Some fifty years ago Capl. Eben Gardner, of Nantucket, was, in company with a number of others, fishing for codfish off "Sconset, and lost overboard moopen jack knife, on the handle of which his name was cut. The water where it was lost was some seventy or eighty feet deep. When the boats had landed on the shore, and the fish were heing dressed, the identical knife, lost some hours previously, was foun I in the stomach of a cod, caught from a boat that had heen fishing at some distance from Capl. Gardner.—Boston Traceller.

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12.	American Woodcock	usticota Minor
13.	White Fronted Goose	user Albirrons
14.	Long Enred Owl	us Americanus
15.	Hooded Sheldrake	gus Cucullatus
16.	Horned Grebe	ceps Cornutus
17.	Golden Ragle Agu	ulla Chryswtos
18.	Prairie Wolf	
19.	Spotted Sand Lark	us Macularius
2).	Marsh Harrier Cir	ous Uisglnosus.
21,	Millard Duck	Anas Hoschas
22,	Grent Horned Owl	o l'arginanna
23.	Great Loon, or Diver Catyn	noun Gineralin
24.	American Woodcock. R. Whith Fronti-d Goose. A. Long Eared Owl. Ott. Blooded Sheldrake. Mer. Blooded Sheldrake. Mer. Predi Golden Ragle. Agu Prairie Wolf. Spotted Sand Lark. Totan Marsh Burrier. Ch. Muliard Duck. Great Romed Owl. Bub Great Loon, or Diver. Colyn American Deer (Albinocs). Cervii. The American Bittern	n Pergentanus.
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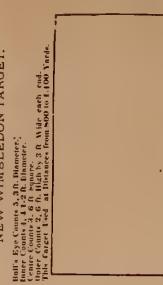


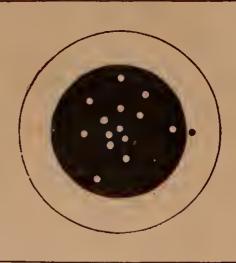
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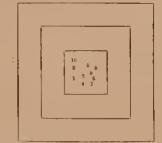
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

| Volume 1, Number 7, | 17 Chathan St. (PhyHall Sqr.)

SportingReminiscences of Illinois.

N the Forest and Stream of December 24th, I noticed a short letter, in which the writer states that Rock-ford is a landsome city of 14,000 souls, situated on Rock River, in Northwestern Illinois, that the the Indian name for this river was "Sianissippi," and is the name selected for "our club just formed for the protection of fish and

In the Spring of 1838 I was admitted as a member of the legal profession, and had just arrived at my majority. Having read and heard the most glowing descriptions of the great. West, on the 3d day of May, 1838, I took a steamer at Pittsburgh, intending to go to Northern Illinois. At that time the danger of steamboat traveling was the all absorbing topic of conversation. A few days previously the steamer "Moselle" had been torn to atoms at Clucinnati by the explosion of her boilers, which resulted in the death and margling of about 150 passengers. This great calamity was the subject of discussion in every company, but more especially by nervous steamboat passengers—so when about to leave the Port of Pittsburgh, all the travelers on the boat were enseoneed on the upper deck at the stern of the boat at the farthest possible distance from the lailers.

At the end of about two weeks I found myself at St. Louis, and at the end of another I was at Galena. The only notable event which occurred on the Upper Mississippi was the capture of a splendid buck while attempting to swim the Mississippi from the Illinois to the Iowa side, our Captain having dispatched two men in a skiff in pur-

After prospecting the lead mines and smelting furnaces at Galena, I started for Rockford, traveling in a four borse Post coach over the almost uninhabited prairies, occasionally seeing a prairie wolf skulking in the bigh grass of the sloughs, or a sand bill crane stalking on the prairie. Nearly the whole distance from Galena to Rockford was prairie, We traveled through the blg prairie, for thirty miles. West of Rock River, not a tree or a strub to be seen, the gently undulating surface of the country reminding me of the calmly rolling waves of the sea. In the coach was a young Irish girl, who a month or more previously, after a long and tedious journey from her native Island in a sail ing vessel, had landed in New York. Our ride over this great prairie was so dull, so wearisome, so monotonous, not a tree or a shrub to be seen for so many long and te journey from Galena, a passenger saw and spoke of the forest in the dim distance, the poor Irish girl with the same feelings she experienced when she first saw the Jersey coast from the vessel, after her long cruise, artlessly and innocently, but enthisastically exclaimed, "laud ho." That evening, the third day of June, 1838, I found myself at Rockford, on the East bank of Rock River.

Two rival villages were then competing for supremacy, and for the location of the County Court House and other and for the location of the County Court House and other public buildings, one on the East and the other on the West bank of Rock River. The proprietor of the proposed site on the East bank was one Haight; of the West bank, the firm of Kent & Brinckerhoff. The latter were brothersin-law, who having failed in mereantile husiness in the city of New York, in the great financial convulsion of 1837, had migrated to the Rock River Country to commence business anew, and to recover their lost fortunes.

business and what of recover their loss fortunes. After a long and angry controversy the county seat was finally located on the West side of the river.

At first I was completely enamored with the country; the beautiful rolling prairies were studded all over with wild flowers, which grew most luxuriantly. One week the prairie would be all over white when a certain white flower would predominate; a fortnight afterwards it would be all blue when another flower would predominate, and so on throughout the whole Summer, when each successive

flower in its season would be in the ascendant, thus giving to us in regular succession all the various colors of the rainbow, hetween early Summer and Autumn. Rockford was from the third day of June until the eightcenth day of December, 1838, and having comparatively little else to do, I passed my time principally in the pleas-nres of hunting and fishing, in both of which that Summer was most eminently successful, as any other novice might have been. It was about six years after the termina-tion of the Black Ifawk war, but even at that time on traversing the prairie on the East side of the river I could discern plainly and follow easily the track of our army which marched along the river against Black Hawk and his army of Indian warriors, the wheels of the heavy den baggage wagons having cut through the soil of the prairie. The country then was very sparsely populated; East Rockford was a small village; West Rockford a much smaller one. Of course there were few sportsmen, but there were some; nearly all the pioneers of the country mother Earth. As to game, the princers of the country were lusbandinen, intent on digging a living out of old mother Earth. As to game, the prairies were filled with pinuated grouse, the thickets with ruffed grouse; and as for Rock River, it was literally alive with fish of the most magnificent proportions and of the greatest variety. were abundant, as were also wild goese and ducks in their

For some time after my arrival at Rockford, I apursed myself by fishing with the rod and line, killing all the hass and pickerel I desired. One evening after fluishing my afternoon sport and about to start for the village, I discovered lying on the bank a huge fishing pole, which had been used evidently by some stalwart rustic. The but was a part of a kiekory sapling, to which was spliced a long pole. It was of immense weight considering the use for which it was intended. I affixed a line to this pole, baited it with a minnow, and fastening the but firmly in the ground, covering it with great heavy stones, I threw the baited line into the river. On the next morning I returned and found that I had hooked a mouster fish in the night; the but of the rod was sticking firmly in the ground where I had placed it, the rod was broken at the point where it was so strongly spliced, and the fish had made good its escupe. At the time it was believed that this was the work of one of what we then called the Mississippi cat fish, for we then thought that such immense cat fish as were then found in Rock River could only be grown in that great

During that Summer a friend of the writer constructed a drop line, or as it is called in this section of the country, a "uight line;" attached to it were perhaps forty or lifty books, which being baited, the line was stretched neross the river in the evening. The next morning my friend went to the river to raise bis line and to witness the success of bis enterprise, when to his great surprise he dis-covered that the fish had literally carried off the whole line, and he never saw a hook or a thread of it afterwards. This was the first, last, and only night line set in Rock River during my sojourn in that country. And yet an-other mode was resorted to in order to capture the fish in Rock River, which I am asbamed to relate, for it was so destructive and so very unlike the true sportsman. Verily I believe that if old Isaac Walton had been present, he would have hung every one of us up to the first tree. Op-posite the town of Rockford, and above the rapids, the river bottom was smooth and free from all obstructions. We procured a seine of very considerable length, by a single draw of which we would supply the whole population of the town with fish sufficient to last them for several days. The modus operandi was as follows:—The seine was placed on the stern of a skiff, one man plied the oars, while another would drop the scine into the river, the oarsman would drive the skiff up stream, thence toward the middle, and thence down and around until he would laud on the shore a little distance below the starting point; the seinc was then drawn by parties at either end slowly toward the shore, and when within twenty or thirty feet of the bank grassy lawns and picturesque villas of Ravenswood and

the excitement began. Such a kicking and jumping and splashing. There was the monster Mississippi cat lish, weighing from lifty to eighty pounds, the large sturgeon from three to four feet long, the "lonfalo," weighing as digh as forty pounds, and bass, pickerel, "red horse," and other tish without number. But we did not destroy all these. The taste of the then residents of Rackford was very refined and delicate, and the three last named lish, hass, pickerel and "red hurse," were the only ones used. All the rest were thrown back or rolled into the river.

I write these lines that the "Simulssippl Sportsman's Club," of Rockford may know what a grand old river they have for pisciculture, and how by enforcing the game laws, in a few years, they may have and enjoy the sports of the iden-

I feel to-night as though I could write a volume upon my experiences in the Rock River country, during the Summer and Fall of 1888. But I must close this article without giving you the particulars, or a detalled statement with reference to a gaug of horse thieves which extended their operations from southern and middle lillings into the wilds of Wisconsin in the Summer of 1838, each one having his station on the line; low the people of Whan go county formed an anti-horse thief society to break up the gang and defend themselves against their depredations; how the muttering complaints of the people cumulated in 1839; how the President of this society was shot down one evening at twilight near his own barn; how the people, to the number of three hundred, rose, armed themselves, parsued the supposed nurderers, overtook and captured them in the hig prairle. West of Rock Elver; how they tried and condensed the father and two sons to death; how the two sons are given affirm inheres he which to say their sons were given fifteen minutes in which to say their prayers; and how a simultaneous illscharge from number less rifies was made at the two sons, so no one person could be charged with their death; and how after tho death of the two sons, the pursuers agreed to pardon the fgray halred father upon his pledge to go West of the Mississhppi and father upon his pledge to go West of the Mississhipi und never return East of that river. The obler citizens of Rockford will remember the tragedy of the Driscoll family. A very graphic description of this occurrence was written at the time by a gentleman of Rockford, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, then called by the venerable Neville B. Craig, and which would be read with great interest by the present inhabitants of Winneleago county.

Nor can I tell you of how I saw the remains of "Big Thunder," an Indian chief, (f think that was his usue,) on an eminence in the prairie near Belvidere, buriet above ground, according to the custom of his triba, nor haw a Chicago surgeon passing through the country cut off the dead chief's head and carried it to that city as a trophy, or to ornament his office. Nor how the inimitable Col. Strude, a geatleman of the rarest wit and burgor, always bolling over with hilarity and joeoscaess, a Kentuckian by birth, and a practicing lawyer in northern Illinois, participated in the battle at Stillman's run, South of Reckford, who at the time of that great stampede made good his escape over the prairies, and who said that at every lengthe saw a big Indian behind each stump and tree in the prairie.

Pitteburyk, Pennsylvania, February 15th, 1875.

For Porest and Stream,

OUR CRUISE.

WE three had met on an East River pler, ahreast of which a trim little schooner with her mainsall shivering in the wind, by heaving uneasily with the tide shivering in the wind, lay heaving uneasily with the tide as if anxious to he off. A few moments sufficed to place the party and their effects safely on deck; then, with the young flood under her, the sheets started, a steady hand at the helm, and as jolly a crew as ever broke a biscuit, the "Nellie" started on her voyage. Gathering speed as she went, the Navy Yard with its crowd of vessels and the clink of busy hammers, the ship yards of Green Point, the

Astoria, and the "wood of Jones," where Dutchmen most do congregate, were soon left far helimit.

In an hour after, having sufely weathered the sunken rocks and treacherins currents of Hell Gate, and passed the frowning Intitlements of Fort Schuyber, our pretty barque was tossing on the blue waters of the Sonmit.

The grey shades of twilight had gradually deepened into the darkness of an Autominal night, the stars had began to peep out one by one in the sky, when, rising from the table, I went on deck to take my trick at the helm. The which, which at the start had been quite fresh, gradually died out with the sun, until there was only along tenough to give us steerageway. With my arm resting carclessly on the tiller, now gluncing at the suils, and man peering alead through the gathering durkness, I gradually tell into a reverie, when, suidenly, a stream of light struck full in my tace, and the portly farm of my friend, John M., homning up through the caldi hatch brought me back with a cheerful hail, from the realms of fancy.

"How fares it, skipper?" said he. "As G, is too busily eagaged to talk, I thought I would came up and have a sanke and clut with you."

"And right welcome you are, brother conneillor," I replied. Having laughingly connaented upon G, 'a amnivorous propensities, after a few moments musing, he continued:—

"I have been thinking of the changes which time makes

phed. Inving language, commonents musing, be continued:—

"I have been thinking of the changes which time makes in the position of things around us, and of the little girch that was wont to gather round the hearthstome of the old homestead. Father, mother, brothers, sisters and play-nates, how quiedly some grew old and ripe, and then dropped hato the grave; how gortly others stole away in all the freshness of youth to the home of the dead, and bow the rest have floated down the currects of life and are lost to me amid the mists and shadows of time. 'Change! Change! I' is the war cry of the world, and has been ever since the first tree was felled, and the first ray of aunshing glimmered in the fastnesses of the primeval forest. 'Onward!' Is the watchword of this people, 'Onward!' over the rade cubin of the early settler; onward over the hearth stones of many an old homestead, obligerating the ancient landmarks with the releathess touch of modern Improvement. 'Onward!' over everything primitive that as little children we were wont to love, and that comes drifting along down the currents of memory—bright visions of the returnless past."

"Of vid a word of lie in that, anyhow; but, share, masther

"Divid a word of lie in that, anyhow; but, shure, masther John, dear, what would become of us that does the diggin' and such loike, if yees was to sthop that same march of improvement?"

and such loike, if yees was to sthop that same march of improvement?"

This unromantic interruption proceeded from a Celtic follower of John's, who called himself cank and steward, but was, in reality. Jack of all work an board. The passession of this valuable heardman was the result of an accident, and thereby hangs a fule that will lear repeating. Some seasous ago our party were on a shooting excursion, and the day being dull, we concluded to drop in share and wait for the birds to come over as. Scarcely were our arrangements completed and the "stools" placed when we sploid a gaint, red-haired Paddly erecping cautiously along shore to get a shot at them. Expecting some fun, we lay perfectly still, till having attained what he considered an easy range, his piece was raised, carefully sighted, and then came an explosion, which made every timber of the boats rattle; the water was hished with foun, and the headless bodies of half a dozen wooden direks attested both the accuracy of his alm and the capacity of the old masket to entry shot. Shouts of laughter, blended with execratious, greeted this bloodless exploit, when Pat, instead of expressing contrition for the damage done, exclaimed, with a much injured ar:—

"Arrah I why didu't yees tell me? sure it was the only charge I had."

There was no gainsaying this; a bargain was rutified on the spot, and thenceforth "P. O'Shaughnessy, Esu." he-

charge I had."

There was no gainsaying this; a bargain was ratified on the spot, and thenceforth "P. O'Shuaghnessy, Esq." hecame an indispensable adjunct to our shooting parties. And truly he was a genning son of the land of "Punch, Priests and Pointes," conscaling, mader assumed innocence, a shrewd and cautious nature. Any man who could put the "comether" on Pat, to use his own expression, lad "to shep wid both eyes open and get up before the hards."

Ilaving finished our pipes, and the watch being up, we went below and turned in, in be awakened at carly dawn by the voice of our skipper ringing down through the butch, with, "Rouse out and hit, lads, the birds are in the wing."

by the voice of our sampler ringing thatch, with, "Rouse out and but, lads, the birds are in the wing."

A busty toilet performed, we were soon on deck, and there a sight greeted us which will but soon be forgotten. The sum was brescoing the eastern horizon with strenks of golden light; the air, though sharp, was pure and heaving, making the blood bound joyonsly in this veins; while aboad, astern and under our lee, the black heads were dancing in the swell of the sea like the corks of some mighty seine. It was a sight that would have roused more shuggish natures than ours; qulckly our snowy canvass was spread, willing hands heaved the windlass, bringing the light anchor inbourd with a firk, when the lively craft, freed from her moorings, bowed as if in salute to a pull that struck her, and dushing the spray in clouds from her bows, bore gallantly down upon the prey. "Luff ap! Luff!! Sharp!!!"rang out Missing's clear stones from firmard; "and luff it is, sir," was the responsive growl of the old sea-dag at the behn. "There they rise," was may the cry, followed by the sharp crack of the pieces. A dozen or more white breasts stained with bland were seen floating around us. Scarcely had the cchoes died away when "Boo-loong!" roared Pat's piece or ordance from astern.

astern.

"Intail do you mean, scaring the birds in that way?"
wrathfully exchaimed the conneillor. "What were you shooting at?"

"Divil a know I know, sur, but it's dead unyway. Didn't it sit there just forminst use, blinkin' its eye and slinkin' its head, just durin' me to shoot; and would yees have me sblanthered by a dumb baste of a burd? More be the same token."

the same token."

Jack got out of patience. "Get into the boat at once, you within, and park up those birds, and mind, now, if I bear that Columbiad of yours again, 1'll pitch you and it

overboard."

Grundling and growling away went Pat, soon returning with the ducks and a mass of feathers ami bones, which he informed us, with a trimphant air, was his game; it was an aucient loon which pant thus dearly for an insult offered to the blood of au O'Shaughnessy.

But why fax your patience with a repetition of such scenes! Three days passed quickly away, and our lockers

being well filled with game, we concluded to vary the mon-

being wer interest in the country by a run on shore.

The bright glow of aftermon was fading into the mellow shades of twilight, when our party, after a long trump, slopped to rest on a headland overlooking the bay.

The exchanation, "how beautiful?" harst simultaneously.

trainp, stopped to rest on a mendand overlooking in our lips.

The exclamation, "how beautiful?" Intest simultaneously from our lips.

The sun just dipping behind the western hills, more clearly defluing the deep shadows of the valleys, the broad harbor spread out before as like a horge mirror, and the abd woods, so weird and dark, standing in built relief against the evening sky, formed a scene that me lapse of time could efface from memory's log brook.

A week him now been registered on the calendar, and it being decided to start on our return voyage, the gams and accontinuents were duly packed, deck and boats cleaned up, and invitations extended to our slare friends to take diamer on hoard, and in a parting glass with us, good speed homeword. A right merry party gatheted around the table in our little cabin that night. Wine, wit and music sped the fleeting homs, and the morning watch was well aigh speat are the last reveller departed.

Among the many things said and snug, this little squibs so strack my fancy that I noted it in our log; and thus rous the verse:—

Three men and a butletog ugly,
Two gams and a rerier home;
They'd better stand out in the multibree,
And set themselves up for game.
But, and it see by the cocking
Of that red-famed l'addy's eye,
He's been sulping too much, for yam, str,
Any such game to try.

"Whist Jamsey, me hoy, kape alsy, And hould the big building in; Here's a blondy big cloud of yaller legs "That made a pepperth"." "Clup, bung!" speaks the single barret— "Flip, boung!" roars the old Queen Anne; There's a Plady stretched out to the mire, A kleked over, knocked down man.

The buil-dog's eyes stick out,
And the terrier's backs begin;
The Pudity files out of the bog-hole,
And then the discorrin' conces in:
"Whist! Jamsey, ye immlering blangard,
I know ye're the Divit's own son;
How many fingers boad, thin,
Dul yez put in the blastet old guns*

"Row many fingers! be Jabers?
I nivir put in a one;
De ye ithink l'it he ultipit raminin'
Me Bugies hito the gon?"
"Welt, give me the powder, Jamesry."
"The powtherl as sore as yer born,
I put it ult in the old market;
As I'll blyfr a powther horn."

IN THE WILDERNESS OF MAINE.

I HAVE read with much interest the articles of General Sherman in Fourer and Spream, recoming a lortnight's visit to the Adirondack Wilderness; though, for myself, I prefer a less formidable outlit, and in the tollowing sketch will attempt to show wherein we differ in this respect, when seeking a vaention in the forest:—

In the first place, there are but two is our party—namely, an old hunter called "Uncle Nathan," born and brought up in the woods, and always uneasy when away from them, and Fred, who is always Fred, wherever he is known, either along the banks of the Kennebec, or in "Old Middlesex." I leave Boston at right o'clock one September morning, by Eastern Raifroad via Partlaud and Kennebec to Skowhegan, 225 miles in all; thenre by stage fifteen miles to Solou, where we have supper, then on again eight miles and our day's work is done. We gu to sleep in lingham 248 miles from Boston. Early the next morning a drive of three miles brings me to "Uncle Nathan's" hospitable home, where our preparations commence. My amile consists of a pair of flaunel shirts, two or three pair thick woolen hose, yarn, thread and needles; a pair of thick woolen pauts, with a lew pieces for patches; a good comfortable vest that can be ladtoned to the chin; a shart jacket like a "reefer," with plerty of pocket room; a soft, hight felt hat, and moccasins.

can be futtoned to the chin; a short jacket like a "reefer," with plerty of pocket room; a soft, hight felt hat, and moccasins.

They get wet easy? Yes, but so do hob-nail shoes, or, worse yet, cavalry hoots, neither of which would I recommend; but they dry much quicker, are more easily kept in order, and above all, they don't gall your teet. My blanket is a little heavier than an army blanket, and a little higer, sewed up like a bag, with both ends open, yet long enough to cover hoth feet and head. With sach a contrivance, one can't get nucovered, no matter how much he rolls.

I pack all these into my kunpsack, which is made of a new seamless meal bag, cut the required size, and little with a set of Uncle Sam's old army straps, the shoulder and back straps sewed on just as they were. This will bold from lifty to one hundred pounds, and carry all that is necessary for anyone, and has served use through many thousand miles at travel. Others may make pack males of themselves if they choose, for the sake of carrying delicactes into the garden of boundful nature, but for my-selt, I go mup the woods for a change, a thorough radical change. It would take the pleasure all away were I to see tine houses, find accommodating parters to carry my baggage and a table gramming under the display of a variety of them, live like her in simple style, and thereby gain health and strength. I like good bugh living as well as anyone, but if we indulge in such, we must spend a nooth in the woods every year, living on simple tood to counteract its evils, for an evil it is.

Now for the larder: First, and most important, is saft pork. Then comes ten or chocolate, saft, pepper, Horstord's Bread Preparation, flour and beaus. Our cooking attensite are also as few as passible. My Iry-pan is my own luveurion and not patented or applied for, and this is how it is made: Buy at ten-inch compressed tin plate, and they feet of the color, tasted the ends in the holes, and if you want a plate there it is. If you desire a fry-pan just cut a long st

tienlar, unly be clean. Smulries comprises a small axe, (2) the is larce colough, matelees in two separate places, to guard against archibus. I always make it a point to put on guard against archibus. I always make it a point to put wet, a little linituent or pain killer, bottle Arnold's backen, wet, a little linituent or pain killer, bottle Arnold's backen, some asticking plaster, and a few bandages, a compose, castile soup, towed, salve, a few units, count, stand life, cut oil, and waste for gan. Then, of carrier, I have my trusty gain and rod with uncersory implements. I curry a patent has a title or shot barrel in it at will," as a countrymus said, while "Unele Nathan" bus a double-barrel pucce-one barrel a rille and the after for shot.

Slinging our packs on our backs, Cucle and I grasped our caus and axes, and with our roals fastened to our pucks, ammeters at walking in the woods, night found as twenty through the miles hag. While cutting wood and tiller, which we nected all night, as we were on the shorter of a large pond into miles hag. While cutting wood and could have uncertainty of the shorter of a large pond into miles hag. While cutting wood and could have shot many unce. As we could not use the grouse till benchfast, and we wanted something for supper alicer our long junnt, I took as small piece of pork and cut a slim switch, to which I fastence, a lew feet of him and thook, with a piece of pork for but. Now, don't hage's at the property of the pro

it's always beams fur a Sunday moming's breakfast with ine—when I can get them. We get our leans ready Saturday afternoon. A hole is dua in the ground, into which we throw some live cools and holidar fire, and occasionally throw in small stones. When we are ready to bake our heans, we dig out our "hean hole," leaving a good hat button and set in our port lightly covered, and then completely cover our pot with the collection of live coals and hot stones, and hand down with cold sahes, the desideratum being to keep out all air. In the morning our dish is fit to set before a king, if he is hungry, or if he is not. Well, that's how we lead our beans, and that same evening had to cook one of our docks, only we had to put in a fresh sapply of coals; and lustead of a put we just wet the duck's feathers and wrap him in damped moss. Of course we stuffed him, and at dinner it would make your mouth water to see how quick a nice cooked duck will go out of sight. No juice lost in steam, all tender, and just done to a turn, fullowing the kuif en tevery cut.

The next morning we pauldle down to Black Narrows and climb Mosquito Mountain. The sun wus well up so that it lathed the west shore of the pond in a flood of light. The musquash were out basking in its heams, and we would paddle up to them so as to be nobe to strike them with our puddles. Just around the narrows we started a flock of Idue winged teal, out of which we got five. Back of the west side of the narrows is a bug, and proceeding cantiously, we had just rounded a sharp turn when up went seventeen black ducks. I got but one, as Uncle Nathan was paddling. Hanling our canoe out of water we first picked two quarts of crauberries, an addition to our larder, and then started for the mountain. At first our course lay through a cedar swamp, then through rock mapples till near the summit, where spruce and fir, small hirch and lowarf cedars stood in thick clumps. Before petiting through the swamps we found a small bealen road, which, ou following, led to some fir and henho

for flucks, and the bog is headquarters for caritou. Nathan once killed here in one day seven caribou, all of which were marketed.

We proceeded cautionsly, Nathan taking the lead, while I loitered behind, picking baxberries, which grew ahundantly on the ledge. Cleancing to hook up, I saw Nathan holding our dog 'Jack' by the collar, who was struggling desperately to get awny, and pointing toward the South Pond, he whispered, 'Look !" I did so, and there, within twenty feet of the edge of the water were four large otters at play. They made me think of kittens, jumping and frolicking with each other, running a short distance and theu sliding down their ''gorge'' into the pond, there chasing each other about, making the water fly in all directions, and then out again. A noise from the dog started them and caused them to sit up on their himlquarters. They sauffed the air a moment, and then made directly for us. We were about ten fect from their road, and the wind blowing from them to us; and as they always travel in their roads, we knew if they passed us we had a good chance of capturing them and making our experse account come out on the credit side. On they came, playing leapfrog as they ran, or ruther slid toward us. With my ride at half-cock in my left hand, and resting ou my right knee, I held Jack frum sight by my right hand. Nathan was on his knee with rifle at shoulder.

Alas! by some strange coincidence, both our caps snapped! 'The otters took the alarm, and scuttled toward the water. Nothing remained lint to club them with our gains, and so we all three, dog and all, went for them tooth and mail. Such a scuille you never saw. One otter tambled into the pond, and another into a hole in the bands, and the only one we saved was one that Jack caught by the stamp of the tatl. Then came a tassle of the most desperate character, first one on top and then the other, the otter hissing and the dag growling, until at leugth Nathan ended the combat with a rife bullet into the otter's head. We now went to the canoe, a

which I wished as a specimen for mounting, but he mounted too high for me. At last, on the fourteenth day we started out for civilization, much heavier builded then when we came in, for we lind a goodly bug of fish and game, which we forwarded to friends in Massachusetts, and determined next year to spend a mouth on some one of the rivers in Maine, when you shall have my experience, if this proves as satisfactory to you as it this to E.

For Forest and Stream, ND AND CURRITUCK SOUND, KNOTT'S ISLAND

A VERTy stanneh, commotious and seaworthy steamer is the Old Dominion, plying between the port of New York and Richmond, etc. Norfolk and wher southern localities, on the far famed and historic James River. In such a vessel the trip is one of confort even in rough weather a vessel the trip is one of confort even in rough weather and pleasant skies on our journey thither.

We speut one night in Norfolk and the next morning at 0 o'clock embarked with all our impediment, thogs, guas-powder and shot, bateau, &c., on the river steamer Cynet, en route for Knox Island and Currituck Inite. The Cynet was a peculiar nondescript looking craft, and unite a Mississipp that boat, and on first appearance did not promise on more intimate acquaintance-chipy and though a real peak Bay canala you pass through an extremely lat and unitureresting country, threaded by an occasional winding and totations river.

Knott's Island, where we arrived al about 4 p. m., werny and fagged, is entirely destitute of scenic or pleuresque attractions. Its dimensions are about seven miles in length expressed by the property of the propert

CATERING AN ADIRONDACK DINNER.

L AST Summer, on the harders of a picture sque lake in the heart of the Adirondacks, might have been a bark each occupied by Mossh, (the guide.) myself and "Socard," the best dog in the woods, in my escimation. One morning, doring the last of October, I was nawakoned by a cheery vaice calling, "Breakfast ready, sir." This atmospherement brought my scattered faculties together and I was upon my fret in a trice, teady to do justice to even the honcellest fare. What was my surprise on emerging from the initianal looking across the fire, to see not a streak of dawn to curreliorate the slamment, thinking for the mannent that breakfast and haylight were symply more, for beyond the circle of the light all was complete clarkness. "For thander's suke, Matsh.) what time is it?" I asked to a vexed time.

minnent that trenkfast and theylight were sympositions, for beyind the circle of drelight all was complete tarkness. "For thinder's sake, Marsh i what time is it?" I asked in a vexed time.

"Half just four, sir; promises in he a splendid day for funting, and I thought if I and yim could only welcome them fellers with a carenss hanging up there by the gambrels, we'd feel hirther."

By "them fellers" Marsh meant a friend of mine who, it was expected, would appear with his guide within a day or two from Tapper's Lake, where we had been camping for two weeks without having shot a door. So Marsh thought it would be a pleasant surprisa to entartain them with a venison steak on their first appearance. In camp, to prove true the many stories which had been circulated about our goad lack by friends and visitors. Finding his thoughts so hospitably bent my anger was humeilately rininged into a thorough appreciation of, and sympathy with, his wonderful energy in the matter of breakfast.

We dispatched our marining used with baste, took our rilles, called old Sumil to follow, went dewn to the boot, shoved all and made nor way to the local of the lake without hiss of time. There Marsh landed, and leading the diag, struck off into the woods, while I quietly rowed to an island a few roals distant, altended in such a position that from its highest bank a complete view of the lake cam be abtained. Landing, and pusition that from its highest bank a complete view of the lake cam be abtained. Landing, and pusition that from its highest bank a complete view of the lake cam be abtained, and leading and arranging everything for a hasty but quiet departure, I climbed the bank and made myself as confortable as possible, under the circumstances, for it was latter rold, and severa shet storm set in, pierciag enough to freeze the marrow in one's bones.

but heard fram. No somer had I done this thou a several sheet storm set in, piercing enough to freeze the marrow in one's bones.

Smittenly all thoughts of weather and discomfort were put in dight, however, by the deep lazy of the hound, which canar full and clear across the water belief I had dreamed that he could have here storted. Listening attentively, the dag seemed to be coming neuter, and I expected every second to see a deer spring Into view, when to my surprise and disguist, I heard the sound grow fainter and more distant, until it was admost impossible for the ear to follow. Taking a hist took, thinking that they's sport ended, suddenly I perceived what appeared to he a thread here rusting quietly along he tho water near the bank. To get a shot at that deer it was necessary for me to watch the movements clustely. After swimming a short distance to madding an analysis of the land, she changed her course to me diagonally series the lake. Walting a few moments, I can down to the load, jumped he as not selessly as possible, and rowing arroand the heard if the behand, readd discover an dow. The wind and had drave so thick and lost that objects could not be distinguished mare than lifty free away, and I was obdiged to stop rowing constantly and stand up in the bout to findge what course it was heart in take. After tee minutes had pulling my expected as were resumbed by the sight of a fine hook with magnificent actions within good shooting distance before I bearned by his load pulling and the surging of the water that he was aware of my proximity. The heave fellow was swimming for his life and evidently would dis gome?

After getting him turned towneds the middle of the lake, I raised my rille to the, when, imagine my astunishment at having the "old shooter" go off before a sight had been taken.

taken.

The secret of all this haid in the fact that my tamils were so still and numb that when it seemed as if the linger was simply teaching the trigger, it was pulling a "betle too hard."

Kow came undher tengh race, to head that old back off befare he could reach solid battom. He swam like a streak; the water rolling heavily off his sales as if he were an old man-o-war. Finally I managed to get him turned again, and taking mure care this time to draw a deliberate aim, drave a leal square into the back of his head. Then pulling laim into my cranky Adirondack load, which is a task attembed with considerable dilliculty and thanger of a rapsize, went ashare and get the dag, who had "roune in" during the melée, and then rowed to the head of the lake, where Marsh, sented on a hig, was awaiting patiently a development of affans.

It is with a feeling of salisfaction that one returns to camp with deer and dag, knowing you have raptured your game without the assistance of a guide to riber watch arrow you to it, when it lirst cames into the water.

B. C. D.

SHELLAC VARNISH .- This varnish is made by putting a quantity of shellac gum into a bottle ar other close vessel, adding alcohol sufficient to cover the gum, and keeping the adding alcohol sufficient to cover the gain, and keeping the vessel in a warm place for one of two days, during which period, if the alcahol has not been votered to excess, the gain will have because dissalved and the liquid will be ready for use as a varialsh. Shellac variatsh will riskst dampness and water much larger than any other variatsh. By minging about one anime of fine lamp black with a pint of tide variatsh, it will make an excellent variatsh for bouness and for farmers' leads, after the leather has been ofted, as it will dry in less than an hoor, and will not black one's leads. It will not make the leather lard it oil or grease is applied before the variatsh.—Herald.

-At Dexter Park, Chicaga, one day last week, a party of sportsmen were shouting snowbirds from a trap, when, one of the birds being crippled in the wing, another from a flock that was passing averhead, swaqqed down, and seizing him carried him out of bounds over the fence.

Hish Gulture.

[Prom Proceedings of American Fish Culturists' Association]
FISH CULTURE ON THE YANG-TSZ
KIANG-THE SAMLI, OR CHINESE SHAD.

BY G. H. COLTON SALTER, EX-UNITED STATES CONSULTO THE TREATY PORTS OF THE YANG TSZ KIAND, CHINA.

IN 1862 I occupied 150 days in going from New York to Shanghai in the Ocean Charger; to-day, thanks to the steam lines, we can connect the two cities in forty to forty-five days. As we approach the China const we find the water very muddy, caused by the vast flow of the Yangtsz, carrying with it an immense amount of parthy deposit. In fact, islands are formed and new shoals are discovered every year, necessitating constant surveys of the channel.

I should call the Yang tsz Kinng not only the great shad

I should call the Yang tsz. Kinng not only the great shad of such majestic praportions the "Child the other; so wast and of such majestic proportions the "Child the feeler semiliar" I have explored it in my little yacht, the Fantsolner, alout 110,00 miles from its month.

I so the Mississippi with shad, as in view the the Child States. Fish Commissioner, has in view the sturking of the Mississippi with shad; but the question has arisen, Will the shad ascend the river to any great distance in view of the very maddy churacter of the water? I reply that the Yang tsz. Kiang is "very muddy, the color of nick pea sonty, yet the sometic (shad) we found there in great numbers. They are of superior llavor, of great size, are ledd in great favor by both rich and poor, and are sent from the river to all parts of the vast empire in large vessels, made of eartheu ware, called caps. The Chinese large a very ancient enstant of sending the first large shad of the senson to the Euperora. Peking, and the custom remotered the size of vere (eilver), thout \$150 gold.

The people of China hold in great reverence anything in the way of lish, desh, or fowl, which contributes largely to their support, and they useribe especial virtue to the medicinal properties of the cil of the shad, considering it almost a specule for affections of the air passages, and, in its early stages, a positive cure even for constauption.

I will remark here that agriculture is looked upon In China as a most exatted calling. Once a year the Emperor visits the Temple of Agriculture, in Yelong, a building on a stependous scale, takes a golden plangt and makes a long item. This radie east main is incared to convey to the majestic propers and they sphere so when the place discinuture. They give it this place because the proper study of it, the constant stocking of the lakes, the rivers and sireans with fish, any philist the vast population—estimated by many geographers at 500,000.

The food of the same and sireans with fish any philist the vast population—estimat

ment, liquids and solids being saved and sold. In the valley of the Yang-tsz, under this system, three crops are raised during the year; in fact, in no other way could the vast mass of people exist.

I may mention as an equally curious, instructive and interesting fact, the artificial incubation of fowls, carried on in every village of the empire. You meet flocks of ting geese and inlicks going to water led by little boys, with the familiar humbno wand, and mother flock of small chicks, numbering a hundred or mare, giding to pashure led in the same way. In fact, there is wonderful accord between the heasts of the field, the birds of the nir, the fishes of the sea, and the average Climanan, who, patient and pludding, talks to all these creatures of God's vast domain, and brings himself to their keyl, or they rise to his, in a way utterly naknown to the mote fiery or more aggresive Caucasian.

The amount of phosphorus contained in certain fishes used for food has led many scientists to assume that a fish diet has a tendency to increase the activity of the brain, and hence is the only saitable diet for persons who tax the hrain cells for long and continuous periods. This, I think, was a favorite theory of the great naturalist, Louis Agussiz, and many persons believe that he was the author of the theory. I found in China that the literary cluss helieved that a farinaceous and fish diet was more suitable for them them one composed of flesh; that while the former supplied the waste of the system as well as nonrished it, the latter made the blood gross and heavy, and hence unfitted the system for severe mental toil.

I once visited a high official, living on the borders of the famed Thing-ting Lake, the great lake of China. His houce was about 800 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in the very heart of the empire. After partaking of his generous hospitulity, and smoking the pipe of friendship, I asked him if the Chinese philosophers of the meicant days attributed my special projecties to a fish thiet us in thin in the Chin

PROFITABLE FISH CULTURE.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

Balthmore, March 6, 1875.

Edition Forest and Stream:—

In perusing the reported proceedings of the American Fish Culturings' Association at its last meeting, the conviction grow upon me that this organization is not working so directly in the line of its legitimate purpose, nor an efficiently in any direction as we might reasonably expect. The separate organization of the Fish Commissioners, subsequent to our last convention, may fairly, we think, be Taken as indicating two things; first, that they did not consider the existing body as organized directly in their interests; second, that they were not adite salisfied to work through it in behalf of those interests. We think their conclusion well grounded and their action when, and we are inclined to believe that it will not only benefit them, but in as well. It will remove the chief obstacle that has stood in the way of our legitimate work. Our constitution prescribes that the object of the association wholl he "to promote the cause of fish culturies," and the unfilling and encouraging of the individual interests of fish entirely and the individual interests of fish entirely and the continuation hearing upon its practical successes; the interchange of friendly feeding and indercourse association is encouraged to the property of the continuation. The entire is a culturists." There can be no doubt, I think, that some of these objects have been greatly neglected, and that the time of the association has been too brighty occupied with topics that more properly belong to Fish Commissioners. Reports and speeches, which are nero aumanties of State and national work, however excellent and Interesting, do not, in any perceptible degree, assist in solving the problems with while the individual related and autonal work, however excellent may be to the public, they contain little that is new to the intelligent fish culturist has been problem, and the problems with while the findividual cannot but return from the needly disappointed when lives reports by all means, but thro

Before closing this I may just say that it was my intention to attend the incerting of our association, but that circumstances prevented. I hope that when we come together next year the legitimate ends of the association will be kept more steadily in view, and that the discussions will bear more practically upon them. Yours truly, ALEX. KENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL RE-PORT OF THE STATE FISH COMMIS-SIONERS OF MINNESOTA.

ABSTRACT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS OF MINNESOTA.

SITUATED as this State is, upon the great water shed of the continent, and having within its borders the sources of the waters of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Red River of the North; and being located upon the northern border of the ecuntry, where the annual average temperature of the water of our lakes is about 43°, it has the waters hest adapted to the production of fish in the largest quantity and of the very best quality.

A careful estimate taken from Township maps of the State shows that it has of inland lake surface, (exclusive of rivers and of the portions of Lakes Superior and Pepin, within its borders no less than 1,801,840 neres of inland lakes alone. Assuming that the State contains 83,500 square miles—or 53,440,600 neres; it will be seen that it has nearly three and a third acres, of water to every tunulred neres of land. The capacity of this vast water surface to produce food is practically unlimited.

Since entering upon the duties assigned them the Commissioners have confined themselves to an acquisition of a knowledge of the subject, to correspondence with other Commissioners have confined themselves to an acquisition of gas allotted by the U. S. Commissioners.

On the 4th of August 80,000 young shad fry were deposited in the Mississippi at St. Puni, and at the foot of the rapids at Minneapolis. On the 7th of Cotober 160,000 California salmon eggs were received, and from the care given them by Hon. E. Rice and others, they have now ready for distribution from 40,000 to 50,000 handsome young salmon.

Being desirous to introduce the white fish intu Lakes Minnetouka, White Bear, and other large lakes in the denser populated districts of the State, they made an effort to transfer the fish alive from Lake Superior to these waters. For this purpose they made arrangements, and Messrs. Day and Lutham left St. Paul for Bayfield, the nearest necessited power than the contraction of the lake sish rive, the bis

TROUT AND WITTE FISH.—B. B. Redding, of the Fish Commissioners, and J. G. Woodbury, their Superintendeut, passed through the city Saturday, en ronte for the Summit from Berkeley with 13,000 young brook tront, half of which where to be planted in the north fork of the American River, at Soda Spring, while it was designed to place the remainder in Prosser Creek, which empties into the Trackee. These trout constitute one-third of the number hatched at the State Intching establishment at Berkeley from 50,000 eggs received not hing since from New Hampshire. The other two-thirds have been placed in streams in different portions of the State. One hundred thousand white fish eggs arrived a few days ago from the Government latching establishment at Niles, Michigan, but it was found when they reached Berkeley that a large number bad batched ont while en ronte and died. The young fish obtained from the eggs remaining will be introduced into Tulare Lake. It will be recollected that a large number of whitefish were planted in Clear Lake two or three years ago.—Sacramento Record-Union.

Matural History. INSECT LIFE-No. 3. HY KEURA.

T is very difficult, without actually witnessing the suc-A cessive stages of the lives of such insects, to realize the curious fact that the little merry dancing gnals, whose the curious fact that the little merry duncing gunls, whose serial gambols all have observed; and the quick-darting dragon-flies, with their iridescent glistening wings; and the gay ephemerae, whose serial life is to terminate in a few hours from the period of their assuming it, were once the inhabitants of an element which would be fatal to them in their now perfect form. Yet, are there many insects whose lives are passed under similarly opposite conditions; and still more numerous are those whose progress from birth to maturity is characterized by changes of structure equally curious, which, however, are act so strikingly marked, in consequence of their occurring in situatious and under circumstances less opposed than those we have been considering.

been cousidering.

Every resident in the country is well acquainted with the common cockchafer, or May-bug, but few, perhaps, are aware that the form in which they are most familiar with it—that of a large heetle—is the ultimate one of several

slages of insect life. Four years* before the May-bug makes its presence unpleasantly known to us by dashing in our faces during our rural walks on the superb evenings in our faces during our rural walks on the superb evenings we sometimes have in May, it was carefully deposited in some field or meadow, in the form of an egg, it company, perhaps, with hundreds of similar eggs, by a May-bug like itself. The putent having performed this daty, would soon cease to exist; and towards Antama, the eggs would give birth to numerous minute whitish grahs. Between this period of hatching and the third Antama, the grabs increase greatly in size and east their skins three or four times, each time burrowing deeper than their usual feeding level, as they likewise do in Winter, when they become turpid. In the third Antama after they are hatched the grabs prepare for assuming the pupa state, by burrowing to the depth of about a yard; and in a little chamber at the linton of those burrows they remain inactive until the

gravis prepare for assuming the papa state, by barrowing to the depth of about a yard; and in a little chamber at the buttom of flower barrows they remain mactive until the following January or Frommry, when the perfect beetles emerge from the last covering they are to east off; but for ten or twelve days they remain quite as soft as when in their first stage of existence, and do not venture to leave their subternmean asylum until May, when they may be seen crawling out of the ground in great numbers and soon taking flight. In the perfect state the inseels live upon the leaves of trees, but the voracious grubs devour the roots of grasses, sometimes destroying whole acres of the linest pasture, and as Kirhy and Spence will observe, they "andermine the richest meadows, and so loosen the turf, that it will roll up, as if cut with a turfing spinde."

Statements from sources which entitle them to credence have from time to time appeared of the extensive grass, but also eat the roots of corn. The rooks are their most determined enemies; for they not only follow the plough for the parpose of devouring the grabs of the cockeder, which, among others, are sometimes turned up in the farrows in great numbers, but instinctively, as it were, pitch upon those mendows and portions of meadows where the grubs are parsaing their subtermneau work of destruction, root up the grasses with their strong beaks, and feast luxuriously upon the rich repast thus laid bare, as if to revenge themselves upon the cause of the charge midservedly brought against them of doing an injury to the farmer by up rooting his grass, when, in reality, they are conferring upon kim one of the greatest benefits by destroying an insidious enemy.

*ADr assuming the image, or perfect state, their life is extremely short, some being disclosed after smasel, laying their eggs and dying before smarke, many not living more from three bours. In the Sommer evenings you may have seen he dides near rivers, or unreface, in yould stoke inserts sourming around the street gas-lampa and the following norming found thousands, yes, millious of them dead upon the ground surrounding the lampe piet. Different species uppear at different seasons of the year. Iteaumer first discovered them in August 1738, while in most temperate countries they generally appear in June-benec, muny ealt them June-bugs.

HABITS OF THE WOODCOCK,

Danspring, N. Y., March 1, 1875.

HABITS OF THE WOODCOCK,

DANSTILEA, N. Y., March I, 1875.
EDITION FOREST AND STREAM:—

The woodcock that have been in the Southern States since the latter part of November will be with an again by the full moon of this month. They travel as far north as Canada, and through every State to our time, amond the great lakes, and as far northwest as Fort Union, on the Missouri River. In the month of September the shooting is eplendid in the northenu part of Dakota, and along the Mississippi River north of Dibuque. At Red Lake they are also in abundance. They commence traveling sonth about the first of October, and by full moon they are in this vicinity. At all the lakes they can be found, and the shooting is perfectlou, especially in Minnesott, ducks, goese, awan and crane being very plentiful. A few spotismic travel in steamhoats up not dawn the Mississippi Riber, noaking it a historic woodcock, ruffed and phonoted gronie; goese and ducks for the St. Lours and Chicago markets. About the first of April they build their nest in this section which is roughly formed under a me fallen free or dead busiles, or by the side of a decayed stump, and lay from three to fire ggs nearly as large as a plagon's. They are of an olive color, with light, pale brown spots. They generally hatch two broods, and if not disturbed will sit in the same uset the second line. The first brood is taken vare of hy thu tock bird, and after the second is fully grown they take but broods to the best feeding grounds. Thry should be left alone until September. July should pe should be abotished in view November 1 who were failed to the basiness the bird cannot fly as a game bird should fly nntil be has notified and received list Autumnat colors. In 1870 I bagged sixty-tiew woodcock in two days' shooting in the mouth of vectober; the bird-vect fail, analy of them origing eight on a stronger on the wing the space of the proofs, and the baw will be enforced if any one is detected shooting woodcock during the Summer colors. In 1870 I bagged sixty-dive woo

net appear among us until they get ready to build and sit; then they visit our lakes and swamps agito. The largest and fattest birds that have ever bagged have been to this locality, and I have hunded them for forty years. I bagged my first brace to Pennsylvania, in 1835. In the Antonia of 7-1 weighted twelves birds, and they turned the scale six and a balt pointde. I shot several this senson that neighted nine onness fully, and my nephery shot one that weighted ten unness. The feeding grounds here are small, but are superior for noodcock and super. My nephery also shot a grouss that neighted for noodcock and super. My nephery also shots a grouss that neighted for noodcock and received to theiry-fire namers. Woodcock generally weight being from meethalf to seven onness, and the English bird from more to sixteen onness. I had one sout to me from England that weighted one pound one onness. I had an sent to me from England that weighted one pound one onness. The rich and heart in have it in my collection. The plunings of the two birds is very different. Ours is more delicate in finner and juiciness. The rich and heart yand in this healty coners the Antonia birds to be so fine and fat. They are not confined to suction, for under the braces and turf and in the thickets and speu bogs they find many worms and layereds.

juichness. The rieb and fatt. They are not confided to suction, for under the heaves and turf and in the thickets and spen bogs they find many worms and largets.

When boung, they make a shall, heavy sound, until they grasp their pilze. Busing their bill into the nir they seem to suck the narm steadaly, when, with a quirk motion of the head, it albappears, and the mark is commenced for another mursel. They have five at the helps bery rapidly and their real for a few minutes. They have five at the helps bery rapidly and their real for a few minutes. They have five at the helps bery rapidly and their real for a few minutes. They are greedy, unsocial and solling, bery makes it very sensitive, so that no woom can escapa, if within two luches of the surface. They are greedy, unsocial and solling, From the fine the first reg. Is laid until the brood is hatched, is generally four news. I have seen the male bird at this time rise almost in a line, probably three limited feel, they commence chelling, making a reay singular note, sounthing like the sulps, but much foinder and desper, they rapidly descending to the place whence he started he commence yielding an analysis of the place whence he started he commence yielding an analysis of the young brood is four birds. I have seen five on the sulps of the ground in the commence with the content of the young brood is four birds. I have seen five, but seldom. When the moutting season communices the procedock separate, and do not come together again until they get ready to migraps. I have seen the male bird with the first brood tumble and flutter along the ground and over the dead braves for a short distance, and then take pring, fly in a circle, and return to the hen, and in a few moments offer a few clincks, and the young would come out of their hidding places and be under his protection again. He would singular and allow me to pass with his after feet of him. Wherever there is good buring a side hill is his choice for bonne. If the weather has been sky, you will always dud

Sintes. Smoorer shooting kills off all the old birds portspoils the Antunin sport.

This game hid is harrassed more than any other; after being functed all Summer and Autumn, when he returns south they are not content with hunting during the day, but at alght toke the negro and touch, and rulted he is feeding "shoot thus not the sport," and call that sport. The Winter here has been very server, many shows, but light; but if the Spring opens early, and not too net, there will be plenty of game most Autumn.

Juny Deltanes.

SAND HILL CRANES.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March, 1875.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAD:—

It may not be out of place to give through the columns of the Curest AND STREAD in little bit of outnired bistory which has frequently father under my notice, and perhaps of almost every Western man, respecting the habits of the sand bill crane. Like every bird of that species, they are found of the water, but not wholly confined to it. They frequent the banks of their sand marches and make predutory dights and exemisions into cultivated fields of grain, greatly to the annoyance of farmers, who contrive oll sorts of ways to kill or trap them. They are meaning as crove, and it is schime you can get a sbut at them. Those and are often seen on the prairies of lilinols, or are sinne years ago, and it was amusing to witness with a field glass their family intless and sportive proclipities. School boys let loose from school could hardly go through a greater variety of gyunasties than a flack of young sand hill cranes. Hopping on one big, then on both, and all in it, in one grand jubiles. Now and then one may be seen equanting hown, and others playing leap frog taking times juniquing over and frollything sometimes for an hour, all joining in the dance. I have felt like taking a hand with them many times, but on the test approach of but get the signal is given and the sky is darkened with their light. Their social habits are othernize piculiar. After having muted, the birds pincered to habit up in the marsby ground partially covered with uniter, a tanneated cone of fursh, sitcks, grass and mod, to the height of their legs, on the top of which the female deposits only two eggs. Their they sh, alternating as convenient, with their legs projecting straight out beddid, to sometimes down by the side of their myst to the ground. After healing as convenient, with their legs projecting straight out beddid, to sometimes down by the side of their myst to the ground. After healing them, each taking one mader its fostering care and tolding them at a respectable distance u

ENGLISH SPARROWS ON L. ISLAND.

ENGLISH SPARROWS ON L. ISLAND.

EDITOR FOREST AND STOEAN:—

There seen papers on the Passer domestleus lately in several scientific periodicals, also in the Fodest AND STOEAN. To be to mid a tew observations in addition to what has abready appeared. In New Haven, Come, and Neonth and adjoining towin in New derecy, the English epartowe bave nearly exteriorizated in some localities on long Island they have performed a like service, yet to many places they are fast becoming a natisance. They fight and emopies our quite birds, which are driven away from gardens and are continually re-attacked by the apartows which they appear where the P. domestices abounds. Near my rededence there use several small houses erected on poles, which were formerly occupied during the brieding season by bluebirds, honore wrens, great crested flycatchers, &c. Last Spoing the sportows attacked the innates of several bounes, pushed their eggs from the nests to forground, or else hallt their own usel on top of the eggs of the more peaceful native birds. A part of the great crested flycatchers, Melitar chast criticis, fought the foreign introducts for mearly three doys, but they were finally competted to cereat and give up their house when their nest had been partially built. While the birds were pressing forward during their migration new comers would safty arrive and inspect the honse, but were soon surprished and beaten away by the pugnacious sparrows. There are small peach trees in my garden which have bird houses on them, whell were taken possession of by the sparrows. When the trees in which have bird houses of wards the house of wards the part of locality footing then the particle of he was parrows that sit near their houses doring the pariod of locubation and cuard the immediate locality feel-ously. If the spartows could be confident to the coy limits they would

prove a lightfit to the public; but indea they advance to the country and collect in hundreds, as to the case in localities on it, bug island, they become a unitanic.

Jos. B. Batty.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March S. 1875.

RICTOR FOREST AND STREAM

Penth Assov, N. J., March 6, 1875.

Restroy Forest and Stdeam.

Resold seem that the peculialities of the past Winter have not been confined to the avasther. I am a partly general adserver, if not a very close one, of the "tricks and manurer" of our lifets and life few animals that are left in title part of the country, and have always does greatly interested thereby. I would like to know inhetier that facts which I have modered are merely local ar archelier the sour condition evides into widely. For histance, seals of any these as they are culted, have frem milite universials in Enrich Lay, although a few are seen nearly to ery Winter; but I have not hand that any have been killed. I have several lines fired at them with a many gin and large shot, but fairly in every winter; but I have not hand that any have been killed. I have several lines fired at them with a heavy gin and large shot, but fairly in sean rone, generally finding a dozin shot of so lying on the cake of ice others the soal had been.

The guills a litch usually frequent our factor have been represented by a few stragglers only, and the sea dreve the durks as ay long age. Since the introduction here of the Rugitch sperroy, small litrle, such as the chiptee, thure been growing norse and more scanse, and I don't think I have been growing norse and more scanse, and I don't think I have been adven snow little than the Winter. They noted to be plentiful about the house and very sociatio, but I helicon the spurrous have different them away to the field. Codur think have does become account of the large and the sea from the same few and the compression of the large not not have all the same few and the compression of the large not not have all the same few and the considered the same and as possible, as if admined to he seem here, and have their break in their afte

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

REPARTMENT OF POULT PAIDS, NEW YORK, Mar. 21, 1855.

Addingly received at Central Park Memagons for the work smiling much with 1879. nceli 20h, 4875; -Tire Silver Phonsunbs, Ki*aplocannas nyethemerias,* presented by Mr. J.,

One Curv, Ceruss Americanus. Presented by Mos. R. Keysur - Aug puir Southern Fox Squbrels, Scherics onlyinus. Presented by Mr. Thumas C. Hall

nningets, trait One dignor, Fells onco One Tugny Monkey, Mosucus pilentus, W. A. Curkian,

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.

VITH the greatest care taken of garden sends some will fail to geraduate from various equass. Many and very slight are the sechbattal contingencies that prevent the granduation of our clorished seeds. To gand against loses trilling accidents emission to start prevent the growth and perfection of seod plants, we may cannerate a cold dry atmosphere, from much moisture, too shallow cavering of seed, or two deep covering, rain, and contlinity of cold, and we come naturally to the bact canciloring, which he, "they won't come up and we don't know the reoson why." Many gardeners who grow seeds for market crops, generally plant many more seeds than they orant for their crops provided every seed geraduated, but they do not, house this water act are. Too much water will exclude air, so you must have a bidancing power as a regulator. Some seeds we find, such as peas, will geraduate at quite above those blue of the care is wide the color bride require an almost Summer that to develope and bring them foroverd. Being cooted and well wrapped up in a temporon conting they often miss vegetating from a too isladiow, rether than not deep planting. Planted too deep not not shallow, rether than not deep planting. Planted too deep to too shallow, is equally bind to germination. You will find it an invariable rele that seeds when be meaning to sufficient edges of the planting of the point of the planting of the planting of the planting of the planting of the pla

GIANT TREES IN CALIFORNIA,

It has been supposed that the Sierra sequoias, or hig trees of Culifornia, were confined to a few small and isolated groves like those known to murists by the names of Calaverus, Todhumne, Merced, and Maripasa, scatteted at considerable intervals along the Western slope of the manutains for a distunce of sixty miles. It was known that a collection of hig trees larger than any of those in the Muripasa and Calaveras regions exists in Fresno County, where Thomas' Mill has for several years been sawing this redwood off the Sierra to supply the market of Visalia, but it was discovered last Summer that this banky of big-tree timber is not pruperly a grove, but a torest extending far not less than seventy miles in a northwest and southeastward direction, with a width in some places of ten miles, and interrupted only by the deep canons which cut across the general course of the forest, and reduce the level to an elevation below that at which the tree is found in a wild condition, although when cultivated it thrives in all our valleys.

general course of the forest, and reduce the level to an elevation below that at which the tree is found in a wild condition, although when cultivated it thrives in all our valleys.

Different persons have traced the forest from the bosin of the Tale River, in latitude 36° 20°, across those of the Kawesh and Kings to that of the San Joaquin. The elevation has not been carefully mensured, but is supposed to vary from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. At one point, and one only, this forest is accessible by a wagon mail, and that is at Thomas' Mill, forty-eight miles from Visalia. Unlike the graves further north, this forest consists mainly and in some places almost exclusively of the big trees, and there are also a multitude of small ones in all the ages of growth, some just sprouting, and others saplings only two or three feet through. The largest stunding tree us yet measured is forty feet in diameter; a charred stump—the tree itself having disappeared—measures forty-one free across. A tree twenty-four feet in diameter, four feet allowe the ground, is precisely the same thickness sixty feet higher. A fallen frank is hollow throughout its length, and the hale is large enough to drive a horse and buggy seventy-two feet in it as in a tunnel.

This forest is so extensive, the timber is so abundant and excellent in quality, and the demand for it is so great in the barre valley at the fout of the anomation, that it cannot be withheld from the axe and the saw mill. The wood is similar in general character to the Coast sequeia, or common red-wood, straight in grain, splitting freely, even enough in grain for furniture, and harsn' eriar to oak in its keeping qualities in positions exposed to alterations of maisture. The Sierra sequeia thes not thraw up sprouts from its stump as does the redwood, and can therefore be felled out more readily. It was wise in Congress to make a reservation for pleasure purposes of the Marinosa Grove, which is near Yosemile, small and conveniently accessible to tourists by the present routes of travel;

GROWING RAILWAY TIES.

Rochester, N. Y., March 8, 1875.

Rechester, N. Y., March 8, 1875.

Emiton Forest and Stueam:

As one of the purposes to which your excellent puper is devoted is the purposer to the first ender that subject that t believe is original and has not, to my knowledge, been before prantulgated. Everybody knows that railroads require interests unrount of wood animally for fuel and lies. The substitution of coal as fuel may diminst the demand in that direction, but wood uppears to be the only thing that will be used fur thes. These latter repairs to be renewed every eight or ten years, and in consequence like area of land necessary to supply the demand is so great that it has became an object of solicitude to civilized governments at over the world. As railrands are subject to law, I thinh no appellensian need be felt if the people will but multiman their rights. In this country, at least, the falliand campands have passession of from one hundred to one hundred and lifty feet in width of land along their lines. If each company would either evoluntarily, or by compalision, plant trees on this land, now barren, they could benefit themselves and the public. Certain trees set out when flist a railroad is started would be mently large enough for the when those first laid were rotten, and by continuing the system each milroad could have its own never fulling supply of firs. The great piles of old, useless the flat are now burned as a missance, or allowed to slowly decay, would make excellent manure for the growing trees, and through nature's process renew themselves forever. It tails to be jected to the proposed plan that the trees growing near the track could be liable to be blown draw and cause accidents. All danger from this source can be obtained by planting deep rooted frees and cutting off those branches ruffaing foward the track; moreover the patential danger inentimed could not be a title of what actually exists from other causes, I say nothing of the incidenal benefits that could result from a general adoption of the system, such as breaking beavy w

The Ronnel.

TRANSPORTATION OF SPORTING DOGS.

t From long experience we can concur with the remarks of our correspondent as to the haggage masters, and the treatment of dogs in the section he mentions,

Entror Forest and Stream:

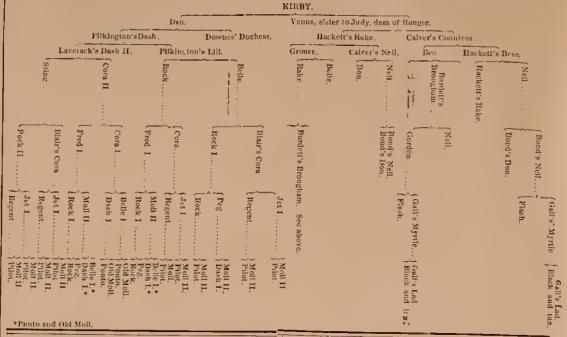
Indianapolis, Ind., March, 1873.

Entror Forest and Stream:

I have been considerably asterifished at the tone of several letters published in recent numbers of your paper upon the subject of fires charged on railroads for the transportation of building dugs, and the want of coursesy and alterition of the employers to sporting parties and their degs. The authors of the articles must have been unfortunate in the extention of their routes, or biandered upon some narvorthy and surly employee, or they certainly could have inever reacted the conclusions they express. In this section of the brond West the fairs for huming dogs are conceded by all—even the officers of railroads—to the baggage masters, and as a rule they are among the most contributes and accommodating men engaged in the railroad service. A sportisman has only to make letting with flent, and tills is not a diffiguil task. During an experience of a dozen years that has taken me area most of the railroads in bullman, and many to tiling and tillnots, on hunting exercisions, I have alteray found that my dogs were among the most officers of the Tallroads in the Indianapolism of the railroad words and lifty cents or one doffar given to the baggage master slivays accured for them a comfortable transport as far as ho went. No charge is demanded by the baggage master, but the

PEDIGREE OF KIRBY.

KtiiBV is a handsome block, white and tau blich, was heed by the Rev. J. Camming Macdona, Hilbre House, West Kirby, Cheshire, England, and was imported in April, 1874, by "Mohawk," who owns her, as also her full brother Milo. This strain of sother has a clear pedigree, extending back for more than eighly years through the Laverack blood.



compensation is teft to the sportsman, and is generally determined by the distance to be tracersed, and if there is a good warm spot in the car near the store on a cool day, or a cond place on a varied ay, "Mase" and "Ned" always get them. These attentions, so grateful to the dogs after a hard day's trant, can only be secured by personal compensation. Far one, I do not want my dogs to be put on the scheidle for which I sm to pay before entering the cars. When even this is the case, they will be carried and kicked about as so much extra baggage, and this inlight embunger the personal safety of some one, by bringing into vigonous action the flexor and extensor muscles of my arm or teg, if practiced upon my dogs. Let the matter rest just where it is, for the comfort and safety of the dogs, as these while best he secured by compensating the baggage master.

CHOOSING A DOG.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

What kind of spiter of pointer is hest sulted to my shooting? is a question well worth the consideration of every sportsman in purchasing, importing or hreeding a dog for bis own use. Many of the readers of the Forest and Stream commence and end their shooting each year on woodcock, with an occasional eneck at ruffed grouse. Others live in a prairie clickens are the main shooting. Others again take it out in quall. Each of these kinds of shooting requires a different style of dug. If not a difference in his broeding. If the owner would have him a star in his profession, and I am strongly of the ophion that, with the exception of chicken shooting, we require a fifter-pit character of work from a dog to that which is found to answer best in England to day. A crack dag on the moors of England and Scolland would be very apt to make his mark amany phanetal grouse, for the same wide range is absolutely increasely in both cases; but be certainly would not be a very satisfactory dog to shoot quall or woodcock over, mult be had had months, if not years, of work. The painter is certainly not to be found as frequently in England as of yore, improvements in agricultural mechinery by shortening the stubile having turned him out of many a field, where once he was of all importance, and the setter, on account of his rougher coat and better protected feet, is more satied to the line healther covered moors; and I would rather risk my chance of procurings pointer in the United States to-day than in England, though I have imported two. Shortd ony miscellaneous shooting he cut down to shappy quall and woodcock — which is preliv since to happen within the next tony years—I firmly believe that I would take more than ordinary quants to persecure the old fashioused Spanish pointer, or a dog with a large preponderance of Spanish blood. It is true that the cream of his phone of day, the ordinary of the extentihal is required on an English stubble, for In nine cases out of iten you can decide what periods of t

CURE FORCANKER

BERGEN POINT, Murch 13, 1875.

Limits to tell you that the prescription to cure canker, which you so kindly gave me through the columns of your valuable paper, has proved a wonderful success. It has cured my setter with only three applications. I noticed the suggestion of Harlem oil, but did not use it, as I found the twenty grains of sutphate of copper, dissolved in eight ounces of water, applied by aid of a small syringe, had the desired effect. Thanking you for your kinduess, and eith a hearty recommendation of your prescription to all sportsmen interested, believe me, sincerty jours, Sancho.

Dud Breking.-Mr. Edward Hope, of La Grange, Mo. wishers to recommend to the sporting fraternity the services of William Lawrenceson, as a capital breaker of setters, pointers, refrievers, and field spaniels—a most thorough paiustaking, and honorable man. Address William Luwrenceson, La Grange, Missouri,

THE EDMOND CASTLE KENNEL

RIVERBEAD, La Grange county, Mo., March 18, 1875.

RIVERIERA, La Grange county, Ma., March 18, 1875.

RIVERIERA D. STREAM:

In my letter which, through your kindness, appeared in Forest and Stream of the 25th of February, I expressed a strong opinion in favor of Combethind setters. In reading the history of Pride of the Border, which accompanied his portrait in your last issue, I see it olated that he strains back in the celebrated bread of setters at Edmont Castle, near Carlisle. I will now state that my favorite dog, Gronse, he father of Dush and Bang, &c., I purchased out of the Edmond Castle Kennel, where he was born, raised and broken, never leaving that estate unit I brought him to America. Yours truly,

EDWARD HOPE.

PLUCKY DOG.—A fox hunter in the Western part of Crawford county set his hounds on the trail of a fox last week, and a few days after was notified from Titusville that both dog and fox were safe in that eily, the lytter dead and the other pretty well tuckered out. They were found in a field just outside of Titusville, the fox lying dead on the snow and the dog beside it unable to walk. The owner said tho hound started on the trail on the Friday before he was found—Morday—and it was his opinion that the dog had chased the fox fully two hundred miles, until Reynard fell exhausted and his enemy lay driwn beside him. That hound is some dog, no doubt; but the fox was also a steady goer.

The Borse and Course.

FAST TIME.—The b. g. Pilot trolled a mile at the Hippodrome on Monday evening in 2 min. 35½ sec., the best time yet made here and equal to 2:20 on a mile track. Mr. Nixon's benefit on the same evening was not ovation which must have been gratifying to that gentleman in more ways

-The Spring meetings for the Eastern Trotting Circuit have been agreed upon in accordance with the following programme, which calls for \$12,000 from each association:-

POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION—May 25, 26, 27 and 28.—Entries to close May 17.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION—June 1, 2, 3 and 4.—Entries close May 17.

CONNECTICUT STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION—June 8, 9, 10 aml 11.—Entries close May 31.

NARRAGANSETT PARK ASSOCIATION—June 15, 16, 17 and 18.—Entries close May 31.

BEACON PARK—June 22, 23, 24 and 25.—Entries close June 7.

June 7.

June 7.

Mystic Park—June 20 and 30, July 1 and 2.—Entries close June 7.

No. 1.—Purse of \$1,000 for 2:15 class; \$600 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

No. 2.—Purse of \$1,500 for 2:26 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

SECOND DAY,

No. 3.—Purse of \$1,500 for 2:31 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 4. – Purse of \$2,500 for 2:22 class; \$1,500 to first, \$750 to second, \$250 to third.

THERD DAY.

No. 5.—Purse of \$1,000, for 2:40 class; \$600 to first, \$300 to second, \$100 to third.

No. 6.—Purse of \$1,500, for 2:24 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

FOURTH DAY.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 7.—Purse of \$1,500, for 2:34 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

No. 8.—Purse of \$1,500, for 2:29 class; \$900 to first, \$450 to second, \$150 to third.

All these purses are for trotting, mile heats, best three in three, in harmes, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association. Entrince ten per cent of purse. In heats, when eight or more horses start, the distance will be 150 yards. Heats in each day's races may be trotted.

—The entries for the various stakes to be run for at the first meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club number 227, bring a large excess over any previous period. The meeting commences May 17 and lasts six days.

-Fleetwood, Goshen and Paterson parks have agreed upon a series of trotting meetings, calling if the "Middle Circuit," in which the following weeks are claimed:-Fleetwood, May 18 and June 15; Paterson, May 25, and Goshen, June 8.

—The Mankalo, Minnesota, Driving Park Association bave elected the following directors for the ensuing year:—John Win, Hoerr, T. R. Coulson, R. D. Hubbard, C. A. DeGraff, Samuel Randall, E. L. Roschrook, George W. Wurner, F. T. Fuller, J. B. Hubbell, J. J. Shaubut, C. A. Stevens, Win, Rrid, H. H. Williams, J. C. Curryer, Z. Padduck, S. F. Barney, John N. Hull, Edwin Bradley, O. O. Pitcher, C. F. Warner, D. R. Brooks.

—The following table, taken from the World, gives the names of the horses entered to the leading all aged events at Jerome Lack, Long Brauch, and Sandoga:—

			rom		B	តែកាទ ព របទៅ	h.	Saratoga			
Name.	Age	Fordham Handscap.	Westcheeter Cap.	- 1 Jockey C'b Hand'p.	Monmouth Cup.	Long Branch Stake.	Jockey Club Purse.	If Mile Sweepstuke.	Saratoga Cup.	Summer Handicap.	
Padladeen		<u> </u>	-	-		1	-			-	
Prezimess. Stocku ood Spindvift	A A A B	1	Ė		1 1	i	-	-	1	-	
Spindtiff	Λ	i		- 1		1		-	-	-	
Tuamen Bos-le Lee Business Brookland	A N	Ξ.	1		-	1		-	i -	_	
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Mult. Pirecroft. Shylork Artist	5	- 1	-	- 1	-	-				ī	
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—Thormanly, another of the fashionable English sires, died recently at Newmarket. He won the Derby in 1860, netting for his owner, Mr. Merry, £80,000 in tets in addition to the stake, which that year amounted to £6,200.

-The Lincoln Handicap, which is run at the first regular meeting of the racing season in England, was decided on the 17th, being won by The Gunner, who started at the long odds of 30 to 1.

—The Grand National Steeplechase, the great event of Eugland in the jumping line, run over the four and a half mile course at Aintree, near Liverpool, was decided on the 18th inst. Again an outsider was victorious, Pathfinder, a gelding, who started at two odds of 16 to 1, turning up as winner. Jackal was the favorite at 6 to 1, and his victory would have been very pleasing to Americans, as his dam, Maggiore, was bred in this country; she being by Lecompte, out of Evergreen, by Glencoe. The Grand National was won first by Lottery in 1839; the value of the stakes this year, to winner, £1,350.

—The French papers announce the ileath, after a long and painful illness, of M. Adolphe Fould, one of the most active members of the French Jockey Clith, and one of the most generous patrins of racing on the Continent. He was the eldest son of the late M. Achille Fould, Muister of Finance under the Empire, and his large fortune enabled him to perform important services to the turf of his native country; his sound findgment gave great weight to his apinious on all questions of importance, and his knowledge of breeding was almost unrivalled. He had a large and well-appointed stud at Tarbes, in the south of France, as well as an extensive training ground about five miles from Tarbes,

Answers Co Correspondents.

Anonymous Communications not Noticed.

Cana, Saranac. Lake - Your facor of Dill March, with Dr. R's, of 20th, exclosing check at band. Have written you high.

L. H. K., Toronto, Ont.—How can hinters, ichen hist hi a furest, tell north and south by the bark nu trees? Ans. Moss gains linckest on the morth and south.

SOHOUCH, Symeuse.—Phease give me the address of some good dealer in cars and scalls in New York City? Ans. E. W. Page, No. 59 West street, or A. M. Ingersoll, No. 156 South street

L. B., Long Brauch.—Can you infurm me where I can procure a fid Igenus for trap shooting, and also how they get sums birds for the ame purpose? Ans. Address Miles Juliusan, Windour, Mercer county,

W. W. G., Chy.-I knew that Win. Greener was dead, and should have said 44th Win. Greener have a better reputation than this son? Ans. The son has succeeded to his father's reputation and done his best to boild upon 0.

H. L., Fort Randall, D. T., Will you he so good as to inform not where to buy a book on draughts, and the price? Ans. Peck & Snyder, No. 126 Nassau street, self "Deaughts and Innegnations" for 25 cents. Have sent you a copy, which pieuse accept.

Have sent you in copy, which please ancept.

T. W., New York.—Could you mame any persons near, or a short distance further out than Rockanvay, o in small accommodate no orbit a coom, so as to have some sport with the thicks and sulps the couling month? Ans. Eckert's, Sen View Hanser, Rockanvay.

S. A. D., Haverbill, Mass.—Will you infrom me of the poulities of the Mayanrd single barrel breech louding gun, parth \$48, with ribb barrel in connection, if wanted? Ans. The gun alluded to is a good ane, but the piece is \$37; with ribb barrel in connection, \$8 additional.

price is \$27; with ritle harrel in connection, \$8 miditional.

Bierna, Boston.—Where can lifed line be precented in Roston? Ans.

Inquire at bird functor's Would it be sufficiently strong to built with pigeons? Ans. You can make it so. Please give directions for its men, on ninet, and how thick it should be sprend? Ans. See Podest And Sterram, April 2th, 1874 page 135, and April 25th, page 167.

L. Baltimore.—'Powder light, shot light' is a maxim given to me years ago as the tule for charging my fourling plece. As exactly the contrary is said to be best by a friend of judic, I ask the upinhou of your readers? Ans. Both myong; and as much mouther as you can with comfact to your shoulder, and a moderately light hool of shot.

Hay, Paris, Canada,—What is the best kind of six for stocking a large

Han, Paris, Gamdu.—What is the best kind of fish for shocking a large pand of pure spring cated? Ans. Black bass or salmon trant—Funding grayling be procured, and what the price of the spann f. Ans.—Norman W. Clark, Esq., of Northville, Mich., anakes a specialty of grayling culture. Price of eggs per 1,000, \$5; of young fish, \$10.

W. M. T.—Kalamazoo, Mich.—Can you inform an where tem pro-cure a copy of Holten's Book on Rirds? Is it Illustrated, and what is the price? Ans. Address the New York Bird Stong No. 9 Inording square, Boston. The book contains munerous Rinszrations of birds and eages; price 25 cents

G. B. W., Troy.—Can you give me the mone of a good taxhinrmlel at St. Johns, Hollinx, and Denver, Col.? Do you know the morae of a person in this hardness in Texas? Aus. Address Thos. J. Eagan, 33 Upper Water, Hallinx; Chois, E. Aiken, Colorato Springs, 101; Gam. H., Ragadale, Galuescille, Cooke county, Texas; J. S. Climo, St. John,

N. B.
C. J. M., Port Richmond, L. L.—Piraae give thi best scrice mainle by the English, Irish, Scotch and American teams in the rears 1872-3-17. Ans. We presume you mean the competition for the Elcho Shilehi. This folish score at Wimbledon a as (eight men) 1,105; at Creedinoo), 031; American Team, 931 (six men). We have not the record of the English and Scotch

Teams.

If G., Hanover.—Will you please inform me whether black bass will eat their eggs and young, and what time they spown? Ans. Peobably all kinds of fish cat their own eggs, the black bass hose than most species. Black bass spain very irregularly from Spring until July, although they are regarded as Spring spawners. An instance is on record of bass having been taken in October heavy with spawn.

J. E. S., Sussex Corner, Kings county, N. B.—Where can I get a complete treather on rifle shooting, a comprehensive mark explaining all that is required concurring quantity of pounder, projectory, &c. Do you have back numbers of Forest and Susaan always an hand? Ans. Wingate's Mannal for Rifle Practice, for sale at this office; price \$1.50. Back is indeed of Forest and Stream can generally be had from as.

N. W. A. St Albans, Vi.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what

Back in inhers of Forest AND STREAM congenerally be had from us.

N. W. A., St Albaus, VI.—Will you be kind enough to tell me what sort of a limiting and fishing locally limigar, or near there, ls? Ans. There are pickerel, nereli and lake front in Pushine mind, and limit-locked salmon in Reed's pend, hoth within thereby miles of Bangor, and front in the tribinaries of the Penninson. The fishing is very good within a dozen poluts usily accessible from Bangor, and hunting also in its

scoson."

Q. C., Philadelphia.—Can you favor me with a description of the Wesson shot gan, manufactured a few years agu, and inform me where one can be obtained? 2d. Is not the pointer more gentle and less quarelsome than the setter? Ans. 1. The Wesson Arms Co. made is few very the gans, but have given up that branch of their instinues, Address B. F. Bordes, Springhold, Mass. 2. The setter is generally more gentle and affectionate than the pointer.

A. P., Buston.—I have a very handsome setter (tog that carries his tall carried up tide a Newfoundland's clearlie is rouning in the street. When I am playing with thin, or when he is at nork in the woods, it is straight enough. Can it be nicked, or have anything dame in it to keep it straight all the line? Ans., We never have tried, at seen tried, the experiment of nicking a dog's tall to straighter it, but think it could be done successfully. Thoroughlited setters rarely, if ever, have that detect

C. M. J., New Hacen. - My sun, find of spirit, particularly shouling, while to know where, in the State of Malerick

defect.

C. M. J., New Hacen, —My sun, find of spiril, jucticularly shouting, deshes to know where, in the State of Maine, he and a young friend can spend their eacaton next. Somener with a chance for aport? He shout mind its being a little rough, constituted hed and plain fare all he asks; a moderate grice desirable. Can you give him an address in write in Anna. Address Mr. Ivoy. Littlefield, Lake Hense, or A. B. Fartar, Greenville P. O., Piscataquis county. We refer to the Moosethead Lake region. Schee Lake is also a most excellent locality.

W. P. C., Binghamton.—Please give not the correct name of a small lake making its appearance in the Chenango Canal at this place every Spring, soon after the countyline of mavigation, and are highly prized by one fishermen as pickered bair; educ, bright yellow; belly and sides shalling to regreenish line on the back; he shape, resembling a minfature shad; known to fishermen here by the name of gridher shiner. In a small lake he this vicinity they have been taken the past someon memoricing eight inches he length? Are. It is haposablio in identify the ish by your description. Some of your local muturalists who are familiar with it should be able to give you its correct name. Will some of our readers answer the question?

Beanc, Rallimore.—I. Can you beform no how many Canadhan elvers are lensed for salmon fishing, and its those advertised in your paper cam prise all the rivers remaining indeased? Ans. We have a lift of 2 sedimin rivers that empty into the 10 ver and Griff St. Lawrence, he clusted the Bay Chalent. The greatest number of these may be found sequence at the fine of point and more paper are the only ones in the hams of the Canadhan Government that remain annessed. There are some private parties that sub-inase, 2. Is there good salmon fishing at Anticosti Island.

B. Harrisburg, Pa.—Will you be kind enough is inform inself the orthogy bambos, such as can be purchased at any store in the country, in the kind that is in use in making the spill bambor rosts: if mit, where can be purchased at any store in the country, in the kind that is in use in making the spill bambor rosts: if mit, where can be produced in the mit kind inself in making the articles you mention; can be bambor to any dealer to fishing unities that all retries you muching; can be bambor to any dealer to fishing unities that all retries you muching; can be bambor to many formation, a cement of red lead and thick wantle its somethace used for attacking ferrules, but a meat joint with a probase founded, the other and attacking ferrules, but a meat joint with a probase formatic for attacking ferrules, but a meat joint with a probase. They, the breuder size, is owing to the fait that the litter previous to the most never believe uses, is owing to the fait that the litter previous to the most never the may did gives been, the birds on it thin anywhere else. They, the breuder size, is owing to the fait that the litter previous to the most never the subsequent litter throw back the cross. Will such a thing happen would be as bought by a Neufronniland, and that the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a story of the major through the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a thing happen through the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a thing happen through the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a thing happen through the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a thing happen through the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a thing happen through the subsequent litter throw back the cross.

Will such a back and disputably hip from being considered by oce feeding while he can be a subsequent litter through the cross of politician settle. The climate anywhere level and through the cross hip of the major through the cross of politician set

An implicant's certificate will not be compulsory as long as you carry neither feelght not passengors for life.

11. P. C., New York — Could you make a good place where a party of three or four could comp and thirling the month of July, where there is good a collected should camp and thirling the month of July, where the good a collected should camp and thirling the month of July, where there is good a collected should be more than the could be accessed at the could be accessed at the could charge us pecularly. Is there any have signly shooting rubbits or signly defined as the heat for campling and treat plating. Woodcook, have become so scarce it is didently to make a place where they could be found that would constitute the other couplishes. Take Suratings and Aditroniback R. H., or host the Patistang. For earlying, Woodcook, have become so scarce it is didently be able to sure the story of the thirthest for early large and party, lackeding built. Charp kit should consist of blankets, bread, has, sah park, though frying pain, kettla, a good butchet, and such though the acceptance of the proceedings of the American Fish Culturist's Assachating, by San't William, by which has you may feel willing by park. No reference to call bits and supliness in New York game back.

NENO, Brooklyn—In your lessant of 11th hist, you give an extract of the proceedings of the American Fish Culturist's Assachating, by San't William, by which he states that there is an increase of at least accenty the new cent in favor of artificial propagation over the internal. The center shows very canchestaly that by the matural mathral early one of this own out of each innerted ever becomes a Hring fish, while by the artificial method be can produce two living fish, be how remainly increased the percentage one hundred, although he has may produced two percent of the whole; consequently, if he produced interly out of each one hundred, although he has made have and the percentage. What any you, and I right, an wrong? Ans. Nemo is technically rig

ARTHURS ALTRETEN THIS WIEEK. Reclamation of Marsh Lands, by Ollipoil Quill: Our Tools, by Royal, Piacathry Raudinscrinces, by Royal and Reel: Sporting Remote in Wise own, by Fred, Trouting in Moskoka, by H.Phinpania and Nurse, by Theo Oll; Hunting Cools, by M.; An English Triot Stream, by Relian; Chips from the Haffalors Workshop, by Dr. Elliot Cours, F. S. A.; A Rifle through the Dischand Camurity, by C. S. Chapman, Owedand Journey whit Live Shad, by Livingston Schue; Scortish Gaines, by J. J. Y.; Gaine Cock is, Eagle, ky Nimrod; Laws Greening Durk Shooting, by A. Hudandau, Jr., Gaine Portection in New Jorsey, by M.; Duck Shooting at Anda Creek, ky Duke; Rawing Practice at Cornull by J.; Shell Creasers, by H.

-Jennin J. Young, who has hitherta begu LITERARY —Jemmi J. Young, who has hitherth been known as a balladist, seems likely to utrain to a prominence in the world of letters at heat upual to that she has gained in musical circles. She contributes a stary of engrossing interest to the last issue of the Golden Age, and a few weeks ago appeared in the Suaday Temes with one of scarrely less receive.

STARVED DEER IN AUSTRIAN FORESTS.—Our country is not the only one suffering from the effects of an onusually inclement season. A Vienna correspondent writes: "The Winter here is hard beyond description. As English spottsman, visiting the mountain towns, saw one day fifty started deer picked up in a forest. Big stags run into the mblst of villages and are caught by hind, yet suon diguiterward from the effects of exhaustion. If a sudden than sets in the inundations will be serious indeed." Haw sets in the inundations will be serious indeed,"



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PPACTICAL NATURAL HIPTORY, FIRE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCHOLOGICAL OF MAN AND WORDER OF A REALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private latters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with cal name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Funest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that to beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always and to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be recall with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot he responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if copy remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sont in by Saturday of each week, if possible.
CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

Car Our patrons are eautioned against scuding bank notes lo ns by mail. Send only drafts, checks, or Post Office Or-

SPARE THE BIRDS.

THE fact of the threatened extinction of fur bearing seals on our Pacific coast having been brought before being on our rache coast having been brought before the notice of Congress, recalls to mind the probable exter-mination of gay plumaged birds through a similar source of demand; and while the adornment of our wives, sisters and daughters is a question which is likely to defeat the action of both legislators and philanthropists, it is sad to think of the wanton destruction which follows the inex-orable demands of fashion. In the case of the seals our sympathics are not so entirely aroused, as their skins form garments which protect the wearer from the cold; and moreover, we never see them in life, or in the character of household pets or familiar visitants, the harhingers of sunny skies, cheering with song and encouraging by indus-Who can read without almost shuddering fact that in London one house alone has received 40,000 humming birds, and that in South America, from whence the most are imported, these gems of bird life are becoming almost exterminated to gratify the caprices of feminine vauity.

Examination shows that the innoceut and joyons hum-

ming bird is by no means the only species that is jursued with like avidity for the same object. Every bird whose gift of glorious plumage makes him a mark for the adorument of a lady's hat, is eagerly sought for in the market, and the coming fashion of ornamenting dresses also, is inereasing the demand and corresponding slaughter. Such birds as the pheasant, the gorgeous mallard, and even the little blue-winged teal, all of which are much sought after, are protected by law during certain seasons, so that they may not only increase and multiply, but their flesh can be used as food, and in most of our States the smaller hirds which do not come under the lead of game, are protected in a similar manner; but in other countries, where they find the warmth lacking with us, musuch protection is

International law looking to the protection of the seals is now under consideration, and we hope soon to hear of similar action for the benefit of the birds. Naturalists

should agitate the subject, or soon their occupations in the field, at least, may be gone, and future generations may yet gaze with equal astonishment upon the skeletons of the minute humming bird and the gigantic moa. It is almost impossible to concelve of the immense number of bright plumaged birds which are destroyed each year in the Brazils alone, for their heads and feathers. The latter are made late flowers and trimmings, while the poor little heads should suggest a blood stain to every woman wearing hat or cap so ornamented.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts, celebrated alike for wealth wurm-heartedness, has addressed that depository of all British grievances, the London Times, on the subject, and through its columns appeals in those who regulate the constantly varying fashions, to encourage the delicate designs of pattern in the ribbon trade, or the beautiful art work in artificial flowers, which affords bread to so many toilers of both sexes; or any of those multiform devices in ornamentation, payment for which brings comfort to many a humble home, and to encourage which would be to seatter the means of eujoyment in directions to which it has long since

The London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have, through Lord Cuchrane, who has recently visited the South American Republics for the purpose of inaugurating a statue of hismatel, the great Admiral, sent a petition to the Empress of Brazil on behalf of her small and brilliant subjects, the birds, hereign of her to see the and brilliant subjects, the birds, hegging of her to secure for them a close senson, that they may have some time in which at least to propagate, safe from the attacks of rap acions traders. The annual income derived by that country export duties, to say nothing of the employment afforded to thousands of persons in the preparation of bird skins and the manufacture of flowers from their feathers, will, we fear, militate against any immediate action, in spite of the fact that near prospect of absence of material will bring both income and occupations to an cuil. But the women of South America are experts with the needle, and their embroidery has a world wide reputa-How much better for them to engage in the imita tion of the pretty ereatures on silk, in colors which would almost rival the life tiuts of the birds, and yet retain a beauty and brilliancy, which in their case, are quickly dulled when the spirit has left the wonderful structure given them by the Creator for a body.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO 2

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONER.

E left Cedar Keys Tuesday evening on steamer W Emilie, Captain Lefferts, and arrived at Manatce on the morning of Wednesday the 16th. This vessel makes weekly trips between Cedar Keys, Manatec, Tampa, Punta Rassa, and Key West. Tourists and sportsmen will find this steamer an excellent and comfortable sea boat, and her commander an old and experienced sailor; one who commander an old and experienced sailor; one who is ever attentive to make his passengers confortable. In referring to the able and obliging captain, we must not neglect mentioning the efficient, courteous, and gentlemanly purser. To those who wish to enjoy a balmy atmosphere, an equalde and salubrious climate, and a sea voyage over a calm occan, we would say, take an excursion ticket on the Emilie from Cedar Keys to Key West and return.

We are surprised that Mr. Clyde, owner of the Galveston line of steamships touching at Key West, and Mr. J. K. Roberts of the Southwest Florida Coast Line, do not arrange with the Penn. R. R. Company, to issue excur-sion tickets, good for the round trip. If this arrangement could be effected tourists could leave New York by steamer during the pleasant automnal weather and lay over at Key West or intermediate points before reaching the grand ob jective point of Florida—the city of Jacksonville. The return trip to the North could be made by rail, thereby avoiding the unpleasant storms that prevail on the Atlantic coast during February and March. This arrangement would enable invalids to enjoy the superior climate, and sports-men to participate in the unrivalled fishing and shooting of the Southwest coast at a reasonable outlay of time the Southwest coast at a reasonable outlay of time and money. To popularize the ronte, we are convinced that it would pay interested parties to publish, for the benefit of tourists and aportsmen, a small guide descriptive of the route, climate, best points for fishing and shooting, where to obtain guides and boats, necessaries for outfits, etc. We have long maintained that the Southwest coast needs but to have its adjuntages known to be conversited. have its advantages known to be appreciated.

We launched our future home, the Spray, at Manatee, and for the benefit of others we shall describe the boat and outfit. Possessing a limited knowledge of the coast, were convinced that a boat of an ordinary yacht model was not adapted to our wants, as she would draw too much water for the navigation of creeks, bayous and shallow rivers, and ground on the mud flats and oyster hars so extensively distributed in all the bays of the coast. A flat bottomed or bateau modeled boat was not adapted to our wants, as she would prove unsultable for outside work, and wants, as she would prove unsulfable for outside work, and would not work well to windward. Before purchasing we examined a mumber of boats in New York and Philadelphia, but failed to find what we required. Continuing our search, we visited Barhington, N. J., and found the Spray for sale, and she was jurchased. Having traversed nearly three degrees of latitude, and two and three quarters of longitude in the Spray, we are in a position to form an opinion, and would unhesitatingly advise intending tourists to secure a hoat of similar model, as we found her in every way adapted to a boat journey on the southwest const. Length of Spray 21 feet; beam 7 feet; ent rigged; centerhoard; form of bottom, midway hetween hateau and yacht; deep scag forward; decked over forward? feet; moveable cabin 6ft. 6in. This form of hull supplies room for stowage, light draught of water; rows well; is remarkably stiff;

and dry and comfortable in a sea way,
Outfil, two pairs of oars; canvas awning to stretch over Outfil, two pairs of ours; canvas awning to stretch over boom, and fasten to serew eyes in each quarter (thus protecting after part of boat), anchor and cable, palm, needles and sail twine, lantern, lampwick, lard oil, five gallon water keg, hucket, hroom, spade, ave, saw, screw driver, gimlet, hammer, oyster kulfe; compass, binocular glass, small stove, frying pan, coffee pot, tin stew pan, tin cups and plates, knives and forks, nails, screws, screw eyes, tinned 10oz, tacks, whetstone, matches in tin boxes, soap, towels, combs, hair and tooth brushes, pens, paper, ink. towels, combs, bair and tooth brushes, pens, paper, ink, postage stamps, envelopes, two feel chests, sugar in round wooden boxes with lids, pickles, cheese, pepper, salt, ten pounds best Java coffee in tin box, six cans coadensed milk, forty-eight pounds best lard in eight pound tin cans, picture for respect, best check, best larger than the company to the content of the company to the content of the content ninety-four pounds best pilot bread, fifty pounds best breakfast bacon, two lams, two boxes red berrings, old brenkfast baeon, two hams, two boxes red herrings, ohl boots, shoes, slippers, and elothes, blankets with quantum suff. of old calica and newspapers, powder, shot, wads, caps, eartridges, gun eleaning apparatus, Colton's and Drew's maps of Florida, one Winchester and Remington rifle, one breech and two muzzle loading guns, hunting knives, fishing rods and tackle; three pounds arsenie in tip hox; diarrhee mixture, lead and opinm pills for dysentery, purgative pills, and adhesive and court plaster, in tin cans tobacco, nipes, one bottle of ltrandy, and one of apple inck. tobacco, pipes, one bottle of hrandy, and one of apple juck. Verily, a long list of plunder, but everything absolutely necessary for such an expedition,

Our numerons necessaries were stowed, and we visited a neighboring saw mill to secure spring mattresses. The proprietor sawed us four boards § of an inch thick, and three pieces one inch thick and four inches wide. To arrange our sleeping appartment at night, we placed the stove in the cock pit; the 1x4 pieces athwart ship, and the boards forward and aft. At night we anchored the Spray as far as possible from land, placed the soft side of the boards uppermost; arranged our blankets; secured our awning, and sleet as only men can sleep when inhaliant to halve slept as only men can sleep, when inhaling the balmy and invigorating atmosphere of Southwest Fiorida.

Munatee is a pleusant village of several hundred inhabitants, situated on the Manutee River, eight miles from its mouth. At this place, the tourist will find two or three boarding houses, where fair accommodations can be obtained for two dollars per day, or forty dollars per mouth. This place offers to the invalid a pleusant Winter elimate, but to the sportsman few attractions. On Saturday, the 19th, we hoisted sail and bade adiew to Manatce. Leaving the mouth of the river we took a westerly course for the striped buoy in Tumpa Bay, and from buoy, a Southwest course to the tripod on Anna Maria Key, from a point near the tripod a Southeast course to Pulmasota point, the catrance to Sarasota Bay. Between these points the chaunel was filled with mullet, and hundreds of large sharks were revelling in the superabundant supply of delicious food.

Entering Sarasota Bay, we were greeted with a South-easter with some sea, but the Spray worked admirably, and proved herseif an excellent sea boat. Night approach-ing, we made a harhor under the lea of a long sand bar, and after cooking our supper we laid our weary limbs on our spring beds. At ten P. M. the wind hanled and we found our position an uncomfortable one, compelling us to lioist anchor and seek a better harbor. The night being dark, I handled the lead, and stationed Harry at the helm. With the lead we kept in the channel and made trucks for the southern end of Sarasota Bay. At 11 P. M. we sighted two passes in the distance, one of which we had reason to believe would carry us to sea, and the other into little Sara-sota Bay. We objected to a night adventure on the guif with an uncomfortable sea running, and as we had been in-formed that the entrance into Little Sarasota Bay was blocked up with dangerous coon oyster reefs, except a narrow boat channel, we deemed it best to seek an anchorage, and having found shelter from the waves under the lea of

nextensive grassy flat, we came to an anchor.

Next morning we took a survey of the surroundings, and found that we had anchored at the southern end of great Sarasota Bay. We noticed a house near the beach, made Sarasota Bay. We noticed a house near the beach, made a landing, and were gratified to find that the residents were from Brooklyn, N. Y., and named Bennett. Being unacquainted with the coast farther South, and aware of the fact that a trip of thirty-eight miles to sea was before us, we deemed it best to secure a pilot. Benuett, Jr., was acquainted with the coast, and offered to pilot us, but could not leave until Bennett Sr. returned from Manatee with their boat. The elder Bennett returned on Mondaynight, and we arranged for an early start on Tuesday morning. Sailing about three miles across the bay, we entered Sara-sota pass, a channel of about 500 feet in width leading from sota pass, a channel of about 500 feet in width leading from the bay to the gulf. Approaching the entrance we discovered two channels, one teading direct to the gulf, but bounded on each side by extensive sand bars; the other a swamp channel turning short to the South, around the North point of Casey's Key, and protected seaward by an extensive sand bar. We chose the latter, and soon found ourselves on the gulf with a fair wind.

A reference to Drew's and Colton's maps will lead the intending tourist to believe that the will find the available.

tending tourist to believe that he will find five available passes between Little Sarasota, and Little Gasparilla inlets. But these maps are unreliable as far as the South.

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west coast is concerned. If we had relied upon these maps, and attempted this portion of the coast without a pilot, we would have experienced disappointment, if not something worse. The distance between the passes referred to, is thirty-eight miles. At noon the wind died away, and we were compelled to resort to an ashen breeze. Wednesday morning at daylight, we sighted Little Gasparilla pass. At low tide the pass is about 150 feet wide, with two entrances, one leading in from the South, and the other a swash channel which lugs the North point. We other a swash channel which lugs the North point. We chose the latter, and at sunrise we anchored inside the pass discharged pilot, and enpurred a mess of sheephead for breakfast. After breakfast we got under weight for our objective point, Luke Ochecobee. Possessing no knowledge of the route to be traversed, and anticipating difficulties during the journey, we resolved upon pushing ahead, and on an return make a enreful examination of bays, rivers and keys

and keys.

From Little Gusparilla to Great Gusparilla passes, the distance is about (wound a quarter miles. To keep in the channel the island must be kept close aboard. When Great Gasparilla Pass opens, the traveler must follow the channel as though he intended proceeding to sea, and at the southern point of Little Gasparilla Key, he will sight at the solution point of Entire Gisphrina Key, he will sight a channel tending in an East-Southeast course, which must be followed to clear a long and extensive sand bar, extending from the northerly point of Great Gaspurilla Key. Rounding the point of the sand bar, a channel with six to nine feet of water will be found leading in a Northeasterly direction, which must be followed. Three miles from the direction, which must be followed. Three miles from the pass (Great Gasparilla) an island will be approached, and this must be left about 100 yards to port. From this island a coarse South by East must be steered to within 200 yards of the inner portion of northern point of Lacosta Island. Having crossed Boca Grande Entrance, and reached the reint referral to some light may's reducted by a will the point referred to, some lisherman's palmetto lints will be sighted, where fresh water can be obtained, and a safe harhor found,

harhor found.

Boen Grand Entrance is nearly a mile wide, with deep water and a rapid tidal current. If a strong southerly wind is blowing against an elb tide, a fromblesome sea will be encountered at this entrance, and the tourist must govern his movements accordingly. Along this coast the tides differ from those of our northern States. Instead of two tides in the liventy-four hours, but one flood and one ebb will be found. At this point I may remark, that the bays North of Tampa are remarkable for extensive and and grassy flats, and coon oyster bars, rendering payingtion. Rorth of Tampa are remarkable for extensive and and grassy flats, and coon oyster bars, rendering navigation difficut to the uninitated. The water in all the bays is very clear, and if too much sea is not running the tourist can pick his way through the intricate channels by observing the color of the water. A day's experience in one of these hays, with a few experiments in stepping overboard and pushing his boat off oyster bars and mud flats, will educate him sufficiently to graid the accessity of the former. ucate him sufficiently to avoid the necessity of the frequent utterance of language not adapted to easy polite.

"AL FRESCO."

CLOSE TIMES AND OPEN SEASONS.

WE print herewith our Annual Comparative Table of Close Sensons for all kinds of game and fish in each State of the Union where protective laws exist, so that the reader can determine at a glance, without the trouble of hunting through volumes of codified laws, just what particular bird, animal or fish is excepted, or prohibited from being caught or killed at any given mouth of the year. Its usefulness and labors avine character are apparent, and the usefulness and labor-saving character are apparent, and the convenience it affords to sportsmen renders it alone worth the subscription price of the paper. This table has been prepared with nunsual pains and regard for correctness; and all available anthorities within our reach have been compared together, and any discrepancies adjusted by reference to the original ensetment. Imasmuch as many legislatures are now in session with proposed amendments to the game laws pending before them, this lable may require revision when they adjourn; if so, we shall reproduce it hereafter in its corrected and complete form, so that it may adequately serve our sportsmen throughout the next Fall and Winter shooting. and Winter shooting,

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY OF REPPROCITY. - As an item of interest to those of our renders who are engaged in the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits, we would say that the Senate in ratifying this treaty, have so amended it as to strike out the word "fruit" from the list of Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty into the United States, and substituted therefor the word "bananas." Thus proteeling by existing tariffs, which remain in force, the oranges and similar fruits from southern California, Florida and Louisians. The many provision of the treats is the and Louisiana. The main provision of the treaty is that admitting Hawaiian sugar to our parts free of duty. The amount thus excluded from our revenue while of considerable importance to a toy kingdom like Hawaii, would not be sufficient to pay the lobby expenses of a first class bill. A few American planters are thereby subsidised, but their hospitality is so open-handed and their welcome to the traveler so warm hearted, that we can scarcely grudge them their increased prosperity.

The East River Medical Association have appointed Dr. William Faulds Thorn, the well known philanthropist, to prepare an essay on "Mabaria, its nature, evolution, and effects on the human system." Dr. Thorn prepared an essay on "Health in Country and Cities," which received a price of \$100 from the American Medical Association. prize of \$100 from the American Medical Association.

and Rails close time from Dec. I to Sept. I.— (feed birds and Rail All the rules for killing Birds, Fish, or Game in this State are freegular hal bill excepts the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, where compiled from the game laws of the several States, as we find them, §Relates to Dees only. "Law varies in certain counties, or phenometer to been only. "Law varies in certain counties, or phenometer to be killed between feb. 1 and Uct. 15, nor any woodcook between feb. 1 and July localities are exempt from the provisions of the law as relating to migratory figure.

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[From our own Correspondent]

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE,

I reached this place after a snow bound sujunra in the city of Grand Rapids, as it were from the Irigid mountain top to the fertile valleys of the plain. Stopping at Kulumazoo on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railrond, leading directly sunth, I found Winter strong and vigarous, even though "lingering in the lap of Spring," and not until I reached the State line dld I ferl the hopeful promise of the vertal season with its huds and blossams.

Whatever sufferings I had undergone through a long amb dreary Winter, I could furget it all in the early prespect of nce again seeing the genial rays of the sun, pouring into the busom of the earth its life-giving influence, lifting the mautle of ermine from her couch, and tabling nature arise from her slumber to meet Spring in its noming that the untions of the earth might rejoice therent.

Here the ground is thinly clud with snow and this is rap idly passing away. A few days more and the frost will come out of the ground, and the whistle of the snipe will be heard in the wind to gladden the hearts of the sports-men. The horn of the hunder is already heard to summon the clan to the field on the approach of the winged invaders from the north.

The sports of the field and stream are thuly appreciated here, and many are the numbers devoted to its unally pas-time. A goodly number of fine dogs of unquestionable strain may be seen, indicating, in no small degree, the spirit of sportmurship.

An association of gentlemen has been formed called the Kankakee Sportsmuu's Club, consisting of S. Tinn, Junies Harper, W. H. Chamberlain, J. C. Eckurt, G. Simons, D. R. McFeely, and J. P. Harper, for the purpose of extend ing these pleasures, they having purchased a happy limiting around of seventy neres westward on the Fort Wayne ing ground of seventy acres westward on the Fort nnil Chicago Railruad, some eighty miles, on the Kun-kukee River at Davis station, where they have creeted a club house with all the appurtenances thereto belonging Near by is located a Pittsburgh club house, organized for the same object, where it is to be supposed many a sore and weary soul has sought relaxation from the cares and perplexities of a busy life to bud into health and vigor in the sylvan shades of Knukukee.

In the field and shade are found wild dueles in every variely, having plenty of wild rice and celery to feed on, together with geese, brant, sand hill crane, which, by the by, is excellent enling, grouse, chicken, quail, snipe, who decok, and reed birds. Of the fish there are the bass, pihe, pickerel, jack salmon, and musealonge.

If this is not the happy lunnting grounds of Mr. Lo, it is the one he wished for, with the exception of the presence of the pale faces, the bane of his life on earth, and his curse after, if human proclivities follow in train.

The turf is by no means neglected. There are always ome moving spirits to agilute the mass. Here, as elsewhere, There are always Mr. Silas Tam has been mainly instrumental, as I was credibly informed, in fitting up a trolling park which is said to be the fuest half-mile track in this section of the country; and although in operation but one season, has paid from the earnings 79 per cent, of the costs of construction, This is doing extraordinarily well, and speaks valumes for the enterprise of its management, as well as for the good

Hark! Do I hear a whistle? Yes, but not the voice of the jacksnipe nor the luttle. The train is coming. I must hie BARKER.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 11, 1875.

ART.—We desire to call the attention of sportsmen who may visit the Acodemy of Design to a picture, by Mr. R. M. Shurtleff, entitled "The Still Hunter," A panther R. M. Shurtleff, entitled "The Still Hunter." A punther cruiched in the notch of a large maple tree is watching with cat-like eagerness the approach of a dar, who, scenting un unseen danger has hultril, and with erceled ears, seems to suiff the tainled air. Aside from the delicious freshness of the scene, the coloring of the houry old tree and the bright mys which have struggled through the glude, and light up the masses of ferns and undergrowth in which the doe is standing, the drawing of the animals is so faithful, and the form and position of the punther so well expressed, that the situation is grasped at once and one fears for the safety of the gentle doc. Another look, however, and we see that the alertness of the deer is equal to that of the fierce brute who cronches so low behind the protecting trunk. As an animal painter Mr. Shurtleff is destined to take high rank, and as his Summer lount is in the Adirondacks, the adjuncts for his pictures are found in sputs where Nature as yet unadorned by man's disfiguring hand holds to her own original loveliness

-The announcement that Col. Henry T. Chapman, a well known connoisscur of Bruoklyn, is about in dispose of his entire collection of paintings, statuury, etc., has caused a finiter of sensation amongst the devotees of art, as be is known to possess a selection surpussed in rarily and beauty by few on either side of the occau. The collection includes studies from the bunds of Curot, Rouss Vibart, Isabey, Andreas Aschenbach, Tamucois, Merle, and many others, besides gems from B. C. Kock-Kock, Schaus, A. F. Tait, etc. The sale will take phase in April at the Lenvitt Art Gallery.

-The annual reception of the Twenty-Second Regiment takes place Monday evening, April 5th. Governor Tilden and members of his stall will be present.

Che Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

"Sander's News Letters," of the 4th instant contains a repart of the minual meeting of the Irlsh Rifle Association, at which was received and adopted the report of the above mulch, the substance of which was cantained in Major Leech's spread printed in our issue of Feb. 25th. Apropos of the coming mulch, a committee consisting of the Lord Muyar, the Earl of Kingston, Maurice Brooks, Esq., M. P., Sir. Jumes Mackey, and twenty ather gentlemen, were up-pointed to make arrangements for the reception and enter-tailment of the American Ritle Term point the occasion of tainment of the American Ritle Team upon the occasion of their visit in June. Mr. Walkington of the Ulster Rifle Association, said that if the American visitors went to Belfust when they came over, they would get as worm a reception us in any part of Ireland. Major Leech hoped that their American visitors would get as cordial reception there as had been given the Irish temm and their friends in America. The Lord Mayor said that he had received the ntmost kindness and hospitality in America on the occasion of his visit there, and when the American team would be receiving invitations to North, West and South, he hoped they would allow the Lurd Maym of Dublin to show them same Imspitality.

The prespects of our riflemen are therefore of the most flattering kind as far us entertainment is concerned. It only remains for the clerk of the weather to so modify or hasten his Spring opening as 10 permit of practice at Creedmoor, Old Winter has lingered in the hip of Spring longer than

the cency and regard for the public comfort calls for,

-The Aunteur Ride Club held a meeting on Wednesday of last week as a committee of the whole on ways and means, apropos of the International Match. Subscriptions contiune to flaw in. The ilrumatic performance at the Academy of Music is expected to net anywhere from \$3,000 to to 15,000, which, with the amount now in hand, should surely suffice for all expenses connected with the trip. The larget question is to be fully discussed at the annual meeting of the club in April,

-A subsequent meeting of the joint committee of both clubs was held on Friday, when Gen. Knox was appointed in fill the vacancy caused by the continued absence of Mr. J. G. Bennett, and the draft of a circular was prepared and adapted, to be issued to the public, annuancing the entertainment on behalf of the American team, and fixing the prices of proseenium boxes on that occasion at \$100; balcony boxes, \$50; artists' boxes, \$30, \$20, and \$10; reserved sents, \$2 50, and general admission, \$1.

—The Separate Troops Cavalry Rifle Club held a meeting last Monthly night, and cheeted the fullowing officers for the cusning year:—Capt. Karl Klein, President; Major George Acry. Vine President; Churles A. Nugel, Scentary Juhu P. P. Münter, Treasner; John Peltear, Commissary; Finance Committee, First Lieut. M. Hehlt, Second Lieut. Churles P. Kopf, and Private Adam Warner.

-Mr. Conlin bas kimily shown us a very hundsome searf pin nmde of oxydised silver and cuamel by Ed. Johnson, of the Irish leam, it being a faithful representation of the Rigby builet, and presented by Mr. John Rigby to Mr. Conlin. This beantiful and appropriate little trophy is to be awarded to the gentleman doing the best average shoot ing at the tournament now pending at Mr. Conlin's gallery, and competition should be grently stimulated by the prospect of its possession.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR MARCH.

Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl

GAME IN MARKET. - The variety continues limited and prices for most descriptions are unchanged since our list report. A few English snipe have been received from the report. A few English snipe have been received from the neighborhood of Long Branch, and sell for \$5, per dozen, Retrigerated snipe \$3-75. Wild pigeons from Ohio are very plentiful at \$2@2-50 per dozen; squabs \$4-50@\$6; canvas-backs \$2@2-50; red-hends, \$1-25; mailards, \$1-25; black ducks, 50c@75; widgeon, 50@75 cents; wild geese, \$1-50 each; brant, \$1-50 per pair; wild turkey, 25 cents per pound; plover, \$4-50 per dozen; bay snipe, 75c@\$1-00; Canada hanting, \$1.; rabbits, 75 cents; hares, 75 cents.

Shire,-The first snipe shot in this vicinty this Spring were killed near Ling Branch the early part of this week

-The warm weather of last week brought some snipe to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and one gun secured three of the new comers.

-At Fuirfield and Upper Sandusky in Ohio, wild pigeous have appeared in numeric numbers and quantities are finding their way to this market.

-An association of sportsmen has been formed at damaica, Long Island, for the protection of game and enforcement of the sume.

Unfortunate Shooting Accident.-At pigenn unteh held lately on the grounds of Mr. James Bryce, at Madison, N. J., one of the contestants, Mr. Hopkins, was seriously injured and nearly lost his hand by the hursting of the left barrel of his gun, a muzzle lowler, One of the pieces struck the unfortunate gentlinen in the face, and his fingers were severely becrated, as the explosion occurred at the breech of the gun,

Long Island.—Good Ground, March 22, 1875.—Inlet remains good and the birds are getting quite plenty. A few Whiter geese have passed here; a good many geese in the bay; we expect to have good goose shooting in a few days as it is time for them from the South.

New Jensky.—Kinsey's Ashley House, Burnegat Inlet, March 18.—Joel Ridgway killed sixteen brant, nine gesse and four ducks last Friday; on Monday five gesse, two ducks; and on Tuesday eleven brant, two ducks, all from a sand hox on the bar near the Clum Island. On Wednesday Mr. Alexander Hazard, of Philadelphin, killed three geese, four ducks; seven gunners on Wall Sedge Point, names unhnown, killed fourteen geese; Joel Ridgway killed fourteen hrant.

Manyland.—Muirkirk Farance, March, 16.—The snipe are just coming, I shot one this afternoon; I saw about a dozen but they were very wihl; expect to have some good sbooting next week.

C. E. C.

-Wild pigeons are now roosting near Deer Park, Mary Jand.

land.

Wisconsin.—Montello—The severe weather and terrific snow storms in this State, combined with the trapping of lawless scalawings, have produced a scarcity in the numbers of quall and granse from which they will not soon recover. These game birds, being driven from their coverts by the deep snow and intense cold, snaght a refuge around the farm varils, and in two many instances, may will fearful staughter at the hands of the farmer. It indeed seems stronge that any man will wantouly destroy-the birds which came to tim for protection and fond in a half stauved condition, when they are worthless for food and are on the eve of the breeding season.

Pued.

Recovery Grove Park—The following gentlemen were

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—The following geullemen were elected Directors of the Blooming Grove Park Association at its annual election held March 19th, at the Club grounds in Pike county, Pennsylvania:—Edward R. Wilbur, Geo. II Glenney, Sanders D. Bruce, D. M. Smith, G. C. Scott, Dudley Field, Charles Halbeck, Josep's Dove, George S. Greene, Jr., Fayette S. Giles, and Thomas N. Rooker. Permits for trout and tass fishing, also grouse shaoting and deer hanting at the purk can be obtained by application to Sanders S. Bruce, President, 37 Park Row; John Avery, Secretary, Room 21, City Hall, N. Y.

—A sportsman's club has been organized in Piltshurgh under the title of the Eight Ward Hunting and Fishing Club. Forty members signed the roll; the following officers were elected:—Alexander McIlwain, President; John Knowland, Vice President; J. A. Renolds, Secretary; William Shore, Trensurer; Executive Committee, George W. Gilespie, Sannel Shore, Jr., William Moore, and John Knowland. This club has some very good men in it who will enforce the game and fish laws of the Stale.

SHOOTING NEAR NEWBERN, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., March, 1875.

Newbern, N. C., March, 1875.

Button Forest and Sturam:—
Newbern is easily teached from New York by rail or by water direct, or by water via Ballimore and Norfolk steamers. To gu to the lake region, lunters will take the cars at Newhern, on the Atlantic and North Caroling R. R., for Havelock Station, only sixteen inlies distant. In the vicinity of Havelock Station is a beavely wooded country, viet pine uplands, and swamps where guin, inaple, and other trees grow in danse profusion. Fire miles from the stailon is Lake Ellis, a round lake of about three miles in diameter, and mearly connected with it are four or five other sheets of water. Some of these lakes are open water, others mile grown up, like Lake Ellis, with grass, through which is punt can be easily poshed. Lake Ellis was once a deep sheet of water. Years since, its former owner thinking to make it into a rice plantation, dug a canal to drain it, six ailles long, to the head of Sloemi's Creek. I saw a large number of ducks in the grassy bottom of the lake, mostly mallards. The dry sivamp known is Long Lake, to the south and west of the above chain of ponds, is an excellent place to hain for hears, panthers and wild cals. The pine tidges in that vicinity offer excellent iterr lunning. As but fen persons about Newbern himt in these forests, there are but few guides to be had; in fact the whole country will prove a new field for Northern sportsmen, who are auxions to "rough it" ituring the Winter months, on ground nearer to the Northern Sinces than Florich. Salting down the Neuse River from Newbern, the yacutismin will pass several good shooting points, one of which—Sloemi's Creek, about eighteen miles from the city—is a resorl for various species of ducks. Back of Sloem's Creek a colored man shot thenly one iteer during September and October. In those woods colored guides can be build for 75 cents to \$1 per day, funding themselves in provisions. Black ducks and Canada geree are from the city—is a resorl for various species of ducks. Back of Sloemi's Cree

procure bouts, &c., to explore this large field, while is yet to be worked up by Northern sportsmen.

The following information I obtained at the city market: One handred species of fish are caught and brought into Newbern during the different seasons of the year. One hundred tons of fish and been sold or shipped during eight needs from the Newbern wharres, which were chught in the rivers and sounds adjacent to the city. On the Priday before New Year's day six shall, the first of the season, had been cought, and were sold in the market. How does this compare with the season further North? Oysters of the finest sorts are sold at 80 cents to \$1 per gallon, or for 40 cents to 70 cents per bashel. Venison, at relait, is offered at 10 cents per pound.

The steamer City of Dallas, Mailory & Co., of 153 Maiden Lane, New York, takes passengers out and back on an excursion ticket, with ample accommodations, meals, &c., for \$22 per bead. Uninters will avoid from ded quarters at the Newbern hotels, and will find good accommodations at very reasonable charges. The broad Nense River, the great Pamlico and Cove Sounds, afford grand cruising grounds for yachts at all seasons of the year.

B.

CONICAL BASE SHELLS AGAIN.

REDFIELD, Iowa, March 9, 1875.

REDPIELD, lowa, March 9, 1875.

Entrin Forest and Stream:

Metal shells may be easily and effectually filted with conical tases of plaster Parls, inixed with enough water to form a thick paste, or rather dough. Put sufficient of It in the shell and mould it to the proper form with a stick having a conical end. The plaster will jur loose in some of the sledls, but holds firmly in most. As to increased weight, it is a mere trifle. In using such shells I find pattern and penetration about the same, but the recoil is much lessened. Of conse a cap expeller shaped like the new base must be used.

O. H. Hampton.

RECOIL OF GUNS

NEW YORK, March 2f, 1875

NEW YORK, March 2f, 1873.

Editor Poinest and Stream:— Much be shore said and written in regard to the recoil of guns. It is very doubtful if there is a man in America who has done more shooling than myself. About the year 1825 I turned my allention to field sports, and have been hammering away with guns of different makes and sizes ever since, and I cannot remember of ever owning one which caused any meanwhence in the way of recoil when it was properly loaded and placel in proper position to shool. The trouble arises in this cases out of len, when the recoil is painful, from the gun being overhanded or improperly held. Shooters would feel no inconvenione from fils cause, even if abooting as many as one hundred shots in a day; but I never would have made in one day the same number of shots at in deal mark, even if I had been offered the best gun ever made for diding it.

I do not believe that any of those professional pigeon shooters whin shoot such heavy loads, sometimes one hundred shots per day, could continue to stand belind the gun and shoot one hulf the number of shots at a dead mark with the same amount of powder and shot. I do not prevent to say that all guns are allke in regard to recoil, as It has the first professional pigeon shooters who may prevent to say that all guns are allke in regard to recoil, as It has the first professional pigeon shooters who may prevent to say that all guns are allke in regard to recoil, as It has sugment thing the rouble about recoil in guns arises from the causes above given.

Horace Saith.

SPORTSMENS' RECIPES.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5, 1875

NEWARE, N. J., March 5, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:—

I send you a few recipes which I have gathered from different sources. I do not claim them all as original, but I ilu claim that they are all good and practicable, as I have constantly used them for the years or more. My first is a simple method of cleaning brass shells, much weeded, I should judge, from the may the subject is agitated in your columus. Rub the shells with a mixture of two parts sulphurly neld, two parts water, and one part pulverized bi-chromate potash, and then wash them in hot water. This will reader a green and corroded shell as bright as new without injuring it to the least; but this recipe is of no use to those who like a verde antique appearance inside and out of their sivils. To prevent a gun rusling in sea alt, lacquer them on the coliside with a very lith wormish of shelke and alcohol. This should he laid on quickly with a brush, and will be almost imperceptible. A dose of the same util not hurt the mountings, but will effectually prevent their rusling, even If the gun is dipped in salt water; and remember that no matter bow carefully you clean the loside of the barrels after a day's shooling on life coast, you will do well to which your gun for a day's rive and remove the rusly which is found to form, which, if neglected, will cat in mix leave an unity mark. Blue olimment is the best preventive of rusl I know of, and is cheup and castly applied by mixing it in sperm oil and passing it through the barrels a few fluies with a rag. Sperm oil 1 consider best for gun tocks, but I never put a drop on them, thunking it much better to wipe if on with a scrap of chanols. The rust which is sometimes found on the bright part of tocks is easily removed with a slip of oilstone, and the gounded oil and dirt with an oil toothbreal dipped in benzine or naptha, which evaporates and cannol furt the metal. Many are afficted with gun stocks which they consider too light in color. Let them get a few crystals of per manganate of petash, dissolve th

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 15, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

At Cameton's Park, on Saturday, March 13th, a match between Mr. Frank Burrit, of Straiford, and Lewis Abbott, of Bridgeport, to shoot 25 birds each, for \$50 a side, was decided with the following score, Long Islaud rules to govern:—

to my for birds.

J. Burrit ... 0 1 1 ii 1 0 0 1 -4 | J. Gates 0 0 1 ; 0 1 1 1-5
L. Abbott ... 0 1 0 0 1 1 ii u -4 | J. Brogden ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2
Same itme and Place; Sneepstakes, 5 blids each; \$2 to enler; Whener to
pay for birds.

H. Warner ... 0 0 0 1 1-2 | J. R. Giles ... 1 0 0 0 0-1
P. Warner ... 0 | 0 0 0 -1 | J. Bogset ... 0 1 0 0 0 0-1
Ad Gawes ... 1 0 | 1 1-4 | S. Booth ... 1 0 1 1 0-3
E. Biship ... 0 0 0 1 1-2

Judge for Abbott J. Brogden; Judge for Burrit, Lewis Smith; Ross Peck trapped for both men.

The shooting being done in a blinding snow storm it was very disagreeable for the shooters and the small number of very disagreead.

Sports there.

There is another match made between the same gentlemen; with send you notice when they shoot.

Yours respectfully,

Sport,

Sea and River Hishing. FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS. Trout (black ha-s). Drum (two species). Kinglish.

FISH IN MARKET.—The slabs in Fulton Market have Fight in Market.—The slabs in Fulton Market have been more plentifully supplied during the past week. The trout are, of course, the great attraction. Canada brook trout is selling at 30 to 50 cents per pound; Long Island, do., \$1; Massachusetts and New Hampshire cultivated trout, 75 cents. At Blackford's we saw in boxes and barrels over 3,000 pounds of wild trout, which were selling rapidly at 30 cents per pound. Those who prefer the live ones from the aquarium are accommodated at \$1 50 per pound. Prawns, as large and handsome as were ever seen pound. Prawns, as large and handsome as were ever seen pound. Prawns, as large and handsome as were ever seen in our market, have commenced to arrive from Savannah and sell at \$2 per gallon. Shad, from North Carolina, are in increased supply at 90 cents for roe, and 50 cents for male fish. Striped bass from the Hudson are worth 20 cents, and from James River 18 cents. Cailfornia salmon are cheaper, say 35 cents per pannd. Turbot 15 cents; hallbut, 15 cents; white perch, 15 cents; scollops, 50 cents per quart. No lobsters in market.

RARE Fish.—Mr. Eugene Blackford, of Fulton Market, has forwarded to Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Insti-

tute, two specimens of flounders taken on the Banks. One of these is exceedingly rare and will replace the only and dilapidated specimen in the possession of the Institute. If our fishermen and fish dealers would all take some interest in forwarding to our scientific builtes the many specimens of rare lish which must pass through their hands, they could add greatly to our store of knowledge.

- The first Nova Scotia salmon of the senson has taken at Ingram River, Halifax County, 21 miles Halifax.

— P. S. Hamilton, erstachile a Government Officer Commissioner of gold mines, we, and afterwards editor of the Académ Recorder, has been appointed inspector of Inland and River Fisheries for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Fishing Matterns for the Province if Nava Scotin.

Fishing Matterns.—The mumber of fishing arrivals for the week cuding March 18th, was thirty; twenty three from Georges, five from the Grand Banks, and Iwo from New Brinswick. Total amount of Indibut brought in, 470,000 pounds. The Georgesmen have averaged gnad faires, the total receipts of the week being about 1,100,000 pounds.

potnes.

Schooper Chester R. Lawrence, Capt. Thos. Hodgdon, which arrived from the Grand Banks on Monday, weighted off 126,566 pounds of halibut and 5.480 pounds of codfish—the largest fresh fare ever landed up to that time at this part, and stocked \$4,708.20, the fish selling for \$6 \(\) and \$3 per cwt. for white and gray. On both trips he has brought in 147,946 pounds of halibut and stocked \$6,802.-22.

Schooner Gertie E. Foster, Capt. Edward Morris, also arrived an Monday, bringing 114,000 pounds of halibut, the second largest fare, and stocked \$3,937-66. Time also sent twenty four days. 'Capt. Morris has lamled 152,000 pounds of halibut in both trips, and stacked \$7,300-84. Schooner John S. Presson, Capt. William H. Greenleaf, arrived from the Grand Banks on Wednesday, with am other large halibut fare. Her fare was sold for \$3-75 per cwl, by the trip, and she bids fair of making the largest stock of the three schooners, in two fares. All three of the allove vessels belong to Messrs. Clark & Somes, who are meeting with an unusual streak of good luck this season.

who are meeting with an unusual streak or good lack can scason.

The Western and Grand Batak fleet are filling away for their salt trips, and some lave already sailed. Some fifty vessels will engage in this branch of the fisheries this season, most of which will be underway by the middle of April. But few if any vessels will engage in the Cape North fishery this year, as it has never proved very profitable in former seasons.—Cape Ann Advertiser, March 10.

MARYLAND.—Deer Park, March 15th, 1875.—It looks very much like Spring here now; roldus, blue birds, black birds, dee., are here in large numbers. There is but little snow on the ground, as the warm weather and rain of the past few days have melted it. The streams are more swollen than I ever knew them to be, but if this kind of weather continues our trouting season will open very favarably.

Attrontany.

BLACK BASS TACKLE.

ANOTHER ROD

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
In a former communication I promised to say something about a black base rod, which has neighbed constitentate favor and some reputation among the anglers of Wiscoosia and the northwest, and known as the "Welles' Rod."

"Welles' Rod."

This rod is formed by taking from six to eight feel from the small end of a light, studght and well-syssomed cane pute, and dividing this partion into two joints, to which is added a short wooden but about there buckes in length, for attaching the rect. Reel bands and fremers are then fitted, standing guides put on, the rud treated with a coal of sheline randsh and it is complete.

Illied, slanding guides put on, the rad freated willian coal of shelher raintsh and it is complete.

It originated several years ago in this way: The question of shorter rads for thack hass alsoing was being egitated, and same of our sparts were were cutting down their bass tols. Several gentlemen, however, desiring to test a slort tol or a cheaper scale before aftering their fine rods, induced Mr. J. C. Welles, of Milmanhee, to make several tods in the above description. They were found to misurer remarkably well, and to be much superior to the larger rods in vogae.

But while they are cheap, Jight and enthempty serviciable, they have, to my mind, some very serious objections. In the first place, they are very hamply and misymanetical in fatur, the short, slinkly but importing so suddenly and alruptly to the came joint, gives the rad a very my kivard and unlinished appearance, and entirely destroys the balance of the rod. Now, "a thing of beauty is a joy foverer," and one can apprehate this quality in a alshing rod, is well as in a harse, a yacht or a gum. In the next place it is too stiff and unyleiding, except at the extreme tip: the bead not being equally distributed along the entire rod, as it should be; and this fault, from the nature of the rod, cannot well be ubbulied. This tenishly an insuperable alligerion, for it precludes that inco discrimination in feeling your lish when he is taking the balt, and that delicate manipulation of him after be is hooked. The owners of this rod, honever, are very enthislastic in its praise, and it is, at lenst, a step in the right direction for a more "perfect bass rod."

THE PRANKPORT BEEL

THE FRANKFORT REEL.

Of equal importance to the rod, in bass fishing, is the reel. The ordinary multiplying rect has here in use for so many years, and is so well known, that a description of it is unnecessary; but there is a reel manafactured at Frankfort, Ky., which is the reel par excellence for black bass fishing. It is known by the various ammes of "Frankfort," "Myck & Milam," or "Kenfucky" reel; and as this reel is not so universally known as its merits deserve, I will give a brief history of it.

Some tiventy live years sgo there besig a domand among the auniture fishermen of Kenturky and Ohlo for a better reel than was furnished by the trade, Mr. Meck, a watchmaker of Frankfort, Ky.—to whom Mr. Milam was then an apprentice—determined to produce a reel which would meet the requirements and solicitations of his sporting friends, and after considerable study and many experiments, the "Frankfort reel" was produced, as perfect than as the today. Mr. Milam was nown afterward taken into partnership by Mr. Meck, and the firm of Mrek & Milam soon became famous throughout the West for their excellent for all they could manufacture.

The demand continued to increase until they found a ready sale for all they could manufacture.

The reel is made by hand from the fluest materials, and as carefully and correctly in its fittings as the movement of a watch. The bearings and pivote are of the fluest temper, and the entire revi is as perfect in workmanship, and as fluely salusted as is possible for skill to reader it. Contrary to a current opinion, this reel is not more compiled thought and the fourthines, in this reel is not more compiled the than the ordinary notherlying red, and contains but the same number of wheels, it, in all the production of the fluest in the was superfectly and simultily that a small stroke of the flugger upon the flues that the read is not the small three with the with out a blanker handle.

They are made with on without an alarm or click, and a drag or rubby.

They are made without without an alarm or click, and a drag or rubbyr, and where one or both of these adjuncts are used, it does not at all com-

plicate the working of the reel, as they are operated by dist shifting buttons on the side of the reel, and are not in the way by the least. The reed is, in fact, so simple and perfect in its details, that it has not been improved upon since it was first invented. They not made all German silver or biass, in six sizes, No 6 being the largest—the best size for black base lishing in No. 3.

The cost of this reed is necessarily high—in comparison in the widinary creeds—from its mode of constructive and materials employed, but it will last a lifetime with ordinary care. There are reds that have been in quefur faceuty-fire years—among the first once made—which are no good as near to day. I various express up distriction far tids reed move strongly in tash that he shifting as the invention has been as great a boson to the openism on the fishing as the invention has been as great a boson to the openism of lishing as the invention has been as great a boson to be sport similar by the form there has taking it a hard braided silk life. The smaller sizes being large enough. A braided line if the would be still better if it visual he procured of assimilar size than be at present mann factured, as they are more viscely hratified than the silk lines, and von-sequently do not about as an unfartity for trust lishing, does not ansays for black base fishing, as it does not high the close and improve for silk lines with the fire running of the line in easing. The water proof silk lines with the fire running of the line in easing. The water proof silk lines with a dot all for cashing, on account of their kanking propensitive, which is an abutrable for twent lishing, does not ansays for black base fishing, as it does not high to have fishing the sild, it colds are inclined to loose in a three silmilar town of sing rather sild, it colds are inclined to loose in a three silmilar county when making a cast, instead of running off freely turn after him. Twisted these will be silly like and the light, and have shown the different wilder.

and chagain.

NARTING.

Having in a former utility described the short imas rod, and in the present communication given a brive described the short imas rod, and in the present communication given a brive description of the reel, line and hook it is now in wider to put them together and make a cast. If army the rod, reed and line is vealiness, its in a small surivel and the smalled size ringed stoker, and a Sproat head hook. Now selvet a influence for rive inches in length, hook it through the lower lipsand out at the mestall, in assume prefer, out at the sacket of the vye, reel up likeline to the sloker, leading the minion was or two feet from the tip of the rod, then group the rod lunevillately below the ved with the right hand, with the family upon the coll of the upon the reel, to control he troubling at of the line as in striped base 8-bing. Now make a succepting coast to the left or right as you desire, keeping a gentle processor upon the reel with the thanh, to prevent its orientance, and stop it such earlier the red with the thanh, but with patterns and personnent myone will some overcone all the difficulties and hereans an expect bose fisher. This coating of vourse by two here are unplieded entirely with much and, for that is the object of the light and and definite tackly. Having mapited the necessary prathebucy, the base fishing is lightest sense, whereas, before, with a lively red definite and comments of the self-lightful spead of base fishing is its highest sense, whereas, before, with a livery rod and claimsy tackle, it me, at heat, a laday of lone.

SALMON OF THE RESTIGOUCHE.

DEE SIDE, RESTIGNIEUE, Murch 18, 1825.

DEE SIDE, RESTIDUTENE, Murch 18, 1875.

Entron Funestann Stream:—

Invarid have written you long ere thus, but seeding that a correspondent to deveryon the Restignache angling scare has feal, which heling pretty over the mark, he saved me the trauble. I also save in your valuable paper notices of where asimon could be tak a with nucleit onace rid and fifty yords of lace, and the tat the rate of thirty per day. This had a tendency to wake no think Beatlgauche waven timeth. However, Mr. Stewart, of Montroal, but duly, hunted twenty one, averaging eighteen posmis, in and slay. I was surry to say I think he mard a domkle budger, and any size be had an eighteen foot Sertbuer. Mrs. Shaniford Fleming landed a twenty-six pound fish at Indian Hause Poul, a place you know well. Several farty pounders and one forty-live were killed up on the militarity one forty six and saveying farty five user takes on the Matapealla by Mr. George Stephens and party. In all, some seven innufred fish were killed by the illbown to seven and felenda. Owing he a very larger min of ten and twelve pound fish, the aveyage, so fin as I could find mit, was not equal to serially play the lift dove use a few bilg ones," as the score of a certain pasty will known for his successful papagation of the king of fish, taken at feel book, last Summer, healther. Twenty-five, twenty accent twenty inly and feet busy from the first week in Angust.

I see compliables from anglets who ga fishing late to that manth, say-

all a time when the best fishing was over, it being the first work in Angust.

I see complaints from angle is who go fishing late by that munth, sappling: "Can't get a rice; no lish; all practice out?" I have had some verperione by the practing line, and am aware three is fruit in B, but unless in small rivers where the peaks are shallow the proacher cannot take all the lish. The principal canes in my uplating is stood rate, fish will not rise. On this river after 24th Anguel I is only by chance you can value a fish. If you do get one is will be lately from sait water, and the late was fish. If you do get one is will be lately from sait water, and the late was fish on to no up far values a freshol is by the stream. This silmies to enhance as for trout, they will the all any time, the ravenous raceals. By the by, who infarmed you that Nouvelle front would average five payment? I don't say that such trout way not be evanged, but believe me, they are the exception, not the rule, and any person coming here with such expectations will depart a "wiser man." In support of my theory I may mention a cheamstance which occurred not long ago: In the iniddle of Angust, 1872, Mr. George Stephen, the late Mr. Sheddow, and an English friend tried the Matapedia from the forks downward a distance of thirty-arx indice, for salmon, pulselpaily for sake of the filterd who wever find taken one, without even a rise. Of course their reason was, not a fish by the river. Meeting Mr. Stephen, I thin him is enough ejecul another day, I would take this to a pool in Popingulich River, where I would guarantee salmon. On our way up we vaught some griles, gut to the pool begind time, tried it for an hour not a rise. After suppor Mr. Stephen lithted, quite dileately, of rouse —that I had made quite a substake, and that the river was no better than its own. Drelving some of the near to provide a lithe, they hark, I made a first.

the friend, at second cast, hooked and killed a ten pound fish, the only one we got. I will now go a little forther and use (provided the water is low) to show on the mult. Hestigonthe solution that can be counted by the bondred, leaping continuity, after the 22th of August, and out tous will take the most leaping or plainest hy fit your hook. I have undoubt your McImbell correspondent threw over many a good fish that had escaped the powher, from this cause, as the says he commenced the 31st of August. I find uonly more blind lish in our river than ason. Of course the horeased mather now in the clear gloves a little chance to observe them. It is coused by being for a fine in the giff net, the twins hurting the crye, particularly a large fish, of course the fish afterwards escaping. Note asal here are all giff inter, seven line or order. No doubt the fish that escape are injured, still they generally recover. It is the only proper method for enhance still thoughout all point small 24 inch nets should be adopted in all solution these the whole from one half pound up. Much as the giff met has been adopted its proper singly.

I much to say my fish therefore it get to proper singly.

I much to say my fish therefore is successful this season. I hald down over 80000 eggs, and will lefug out over ninety per cent. Considering this is only my second trial, to be a fair percentage. These Seth Green can be be only my second trial, to be a fair percentage. The season for which placehellarists will be familially, particularly in a dry season. I had down for which placehellarists will be fair percentage. The Seth Green can be be only my second trial, to be a fair percentage. These Seth Green can be be only my second with the familial, particularly in a dry season. I had show for which placehellarists will be familially particularly in a dry season. I had should like but in visit Dre Sildy some July. I mu, ele, your obedient servant,

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries und friends should be mailed no later than Mondoy in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

	Roston.	New York.	Charleston.
lar, 25 far, 26 fur, 27 lar, 28 for, 20 far, 30	11. M. 1 88 2 110 3 0 8 48 4 13 5 47 6 51	0. M. 10 22 11 t 11 t eve. 31 1 50 2 33	8 38 10 10 11 0 11 48 e-r, 43 1 47

— At the annual meeting of the Mutual Boat Club Association the tallowing adhers were duly elected:—President, Charles H. Thomas; Vice-President, Eugene P. Gross, Captain, E. Stanlay Foster; Recording Secretary, E. Miggail; Corresponding Secretary, George P. Whitney; Treasurer, F. H. Weed; Board of Trasters, Col. R. S. Olinn, James A. Shatluck, jr., Robt. K. Olinn, James R. Mills, George D. Weitlman.

George D. Weldman.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATRUR OAUSMEN.—The Executive Committee of this Association have issued a cir, enhar athlressed to anunteur clubs throughout the country-calling their altentian to the desirability of their joining the organization. Any regularly organized Rowing Club may become a member by subspling the Constitution, and remitting the annual fee of \$5 to the treasurer. The Association has an invitation to hald the Regath of 1876, in Centennial Philadelphia, where our American crews are promised a trial of skill with their Trans-Atlantic cousins.

The Massachusents Rowing Association have voted to

— The Massachusetts Rowing Association have voted to hold two regaltas in each year, suitable prizes to be offered, to be open only to members who have been connected with the clubs at least three months prior to the contests. The Executive Committee was authorized to define the term "amateur" and "professional," and appointed a committee of five to arrange a programme for the first regalts.

-The Malta club are preparing for the season by the reliase of a new double scull.

—Gov. Hartrauft and Mayor Stokley have signified their willingness to Commodore Ferguson to serve the Honorary Committee of the International Regatta in 1876.

—Mr. George B. Maule, of Easton, Monmouth county, N. J., wishes to place himself with some of our crack crews for the coming scasou. Mr. Maule was formerly stroke our in the Winehester four, of Cambridge college, England.

- The Chester Boat Club (formerly the Friendship) of Boston, Mass., will put the following four on the water next season: James Peabody (bow), C. F. Doherty, Jas. Doherty, E. F. Kelley (stroke.)

Dolerty, E. F. Kelley (stroke.)

— The officers chosen by the Analostan Boat Club of Washington, D. C., are as follows: President, W. O. Averyy Vice-President, L. S. Sievens; Corrosponding Secretary, E. S. Maunder; Recording Secretary, E. N. Callan; Captain, J. L. Robertson; First Lautemant, John R. White; Second Lieutenant, Theodore Mosber, jr.

— The N. Y. Heralt of Saturday suggests a "graduate prize" for the Centennial Regatta—a race for the graduate of all colleges.

SCHUYLKILL NOTES.

PRILIADELPHIA, March 22d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STHEAM:—
On Thesday last there seemed to be a certainty of the immediate opening of the boating season; the ice was broked up, and going away rapidly. There is a lively rivalry among the different cluts as to who shall get the first row of the season, and this time, as for several years past, the honor fell to the Undine—At three o'cluck their double scall gig Fawn was started from their slip. At the 'connecting ridhead laridge' the douting cakes had jammed, necessfutting a carry of about one hundred yards. From lare to the head of Peters' Island the river was clear, and the crew search the first three toiles. Later several singles of the same clab, a double of the College, and a pair of the Vespers god as far as Girard avenue. Now the river is again closed, but a few warm days will permanently open the sazoon.

the Vespers gad as far as Girard avenue. Now the river is again closed, but a few warm days will permanently open the season.

It will saon be time for the crews for the June regalta to begin to get to work, and as the Crescent-Undine eight cared race is fixed for the shird or fourth Saturday in April they will be among the first to go into regular practice.

We are story to hear that the Crescents are going to sell their "eight;" but it is a good boat, with a good record, and some one will get a bargain. Their house is erowded now, and they part with her for the sake of room,

Another of the Pennsylvania's crew of last year—Henderson, No. 3—has left that club and joined the Quaker Cities, who will certainly present a strong team—McBeath, Henderson, Adams, and West. They have no lack of substitutes, there being four men lesides, any one of whom will do to go in in rase of a treak down in the regular crew. We notice the curpenters already at work getting ready for the extension to their house, which will be necessary to accommodate the two fours, a gig, and a shell, which Feuron has nearly ready for shipment.

Pleasonton, no hing daunted by his failure, is going in again, and has engaged Frank Killsby to coach him at sentls. Stick in it, "Flip."

There is a grawing probability that the Vespers will take their did place in the Navy sametime this Spring, and if they do no doubt the Bachelors will fadlow. This is much to be desired, as the Philadelphia clubs would then present a solid front.

The committee having charge of the open regatta—June 16th and 17tk—hehl a meeting to taky, and elected John

The committee having charge of the open regatta—June a solid from.

The committee having charge of the open regatta—June 16th and 17th—held a meeting to day, and elected John Heckley, Jr., permanent chairman. They appointed subcommittees on prizes, tug and stake boats, and reception, with Mr. Krumthaw obsirman of the latter. Their circulars are promised by April 1st. The Buchelors are having a new loar oured gig built by Byrou, and the Philadelphias a double scull by Meleaffe.

Our Park commissioners are after an appropriation of a round million, which they are likely to get. Then the nusightly piles of dirt between the boat houses will give place to grass and flowers, and the entrance to the park be no longer an eyesure to visitors, perhaps.

There are some rumors of a bridge at Edgeley; but we hope that is only rumor, for a bridge there would spoil the course for a time at least. Truly yours.

BOATING IN LOUISIANA.

New ORLEANS, March 10, 1815.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :--EDITOR FOREST AND STILLAM:—

Now that we are feeling the graile influence of Spring, visits to the bool house are becoming frequent, and the discussion of each applicant's fitness for the representative crows is the theme of interest. If I understand the hoys, there is to be an inaugurat race in May, to open the season with, lessides, the ich ampliouship race is September.

The State Rowing Association is to be re-organized on a more liberal basis, so that our neighbors on the Guif or Atlantic may be represented at our regular.

The Otenna Rowing Club elected offerers for the considerable of the contraction of the

al our regulta.

The Orbans Rowing Club vected officers for the ensuing year last Tuesday with the following result:—

Summel Royd, President; B. D. Wood, Vice-President; R. H. Browne, 2d Vice-President; Jances McKeon, Captain; Theo. J. Wells, Secretary; J. B. McConnell, Treasurer.

The President unit Vice-President do not "ply the sprace" themselves, but are great favorites with the boys, nevertheless; and the boys know why.

The Captain, also, Is a selection which pleases all; he has stroked the crew in some good races and may yet show the colors of his club on front.

front.

The Howard Club will send a boat load of good-locking fellows to represent them, and the crew that leads them in a race must have muscly and lates in good order.

Councily, of the Pelicans, noised quite a bryeze in his club some Sandays ago by healing the champion crew of his nwn club in a race down the Bayon St. John to the lake; he will organize a good crew for May and Soutember.

the bayon St. John Club are keeping quiel; Thefr best crew has been much and September.

The St. John Club are keeping quiel; Thefr best crew has been much weakened by the toss of Dixon, tkird stroko; perhaps they intend glying the boys a surprise.

The Riverside has the same crew that won the pynnant at Carrollton on the yyeutful 14th of September, with thy exception of Geason; they are at work every opportunity they have to row. Diamond says he will make it warm for any crew that leads him in September.

The Loudslanes are so badly stituted that I never have an opportunity of seeing thym or learning of their atovements.

Not singued, of Pitesburg, is building two pair cared hoats for the Circians, which is the only item in the way of new boats that I know of When I see them shall let you know how they build in Pitesburg: 11th then

Bational Pastimes.

The Professional Association book, with the revised code of playing rules governing that class, will be in print on the 25th inst. Besides the professional records, the work will contain all the games played in Eagland, and a sketch of all the players who took part in the tour. The took of averages will also be issued at the same time, and by the first week in April the Constitution and By-laws, with the Secretaries report of the Amateur Convention proceedings, will appear in print for the first time. These rules govern every club curulled on the books of the Amateur Association, about sixty odd. The professional code governs only the thirteen professional clubs in their Association. There is now but one playing code, the Amateurs leaving endorsed the professional rules with one exception out that is in the case of balls striking the balsman's person. The professional code makes all such limbs dead, as do the Amateur rules in one section, but in another part of their rules they make them called balls. This admits of a double ruling by Umpires.

Fast Walking.—On Saturday evening a walking match between Wilson Reid and Daniel O'Leary was decided at the Hippodrome. Reid, who is a cartman of this city, tess appeared but once before, beating Davis. a letter-carrier, ten niles at the Rink. O'Leary came from Chicago nn-known aml unheralded, and has not only made a record as a first-class pedestrian, but gained a host of friends by this unassuming demeanor. Reid, although possessing good style, was entirely onlywalked, withdrawing at the end of the fifteenth mile. The walking was in every respect first rate, both men making the second mile in 8 min. 6 sec. O Leary walked the twenty miles out, completing the distance in 3 hours, 11 min, and 15 sec. A match is now on the tudis between the winner and Mullen, one of Weston's optiondam antagonists.

—The Brooklyn Chess club held their annual meeting an

The Brooklyn Chess club held their annual meeting on March 17th, when they elected officers and closed up their tournament. The officers elected were:—President, Mr. Turner; Vice President, Mr. Davis; Secretary, Mr. Munoz; Treasurer, Mr. Noyes. Directors—Messrs. Perrin, Horner and DeGraat. The prizes awarded in the tourney placed Mr. Perrin as the first, Mr. Horner second, Dr. Barnett third and Mr. Spence fourth. Next on the list were Messrs. Rebinson, Phillip, Thayer and Elwelt.
—The following is the score of the games played at the Cafe International up to Saturday:—

Finst Class.—McKenzie won 3, lost 0; Delmar won 1, lost 1; Barnett won 1, lost 0; Alberoni won 3, lost 3; Masson won 1, lost 1.

Second Class.—Limbeck won 5, lost 1; Wiesner won 2.

SECOND CLASS.—Limbeck won 5, lost 1; Wiesner won 2, lost 1; Goldmarck won 2, lost 1.

The Colleges.

—Harvard graduated its first class in 1637; William and Mary in 1692; Yale in 1702; Princeton in 1748; University of Pennsylvania in 1753; Columbia in 1754; Brown University in 1764; Dartmouth in 1769; Rutgers in 1770. Harvard has a living graduate of the last century in the person of Horace Binney, the Nestor of the Philadelphia bar, who recently celebrated his 95th birthday. The oldest living graduate of Yale is Rev. Thomas Williams, of Providence, who is 96 years old and a member of the class of 1800.—
Independent.

—The Yale Chess Club has been for some time engaged in match game with Cornell University. Ou the twenty-fourth move a dispatch was sent to Cornell announcing a check mate, whereat the Yule chess players are greatly elated.

check mate, whereat the Yale chess players are greatly clated.

The English University Race.—This, the first, as well as the most important event of the boating senson, was decided on Saturday last, on the usual Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake, resulting in a victory for the Oxford crew. As indicated by the betting, this result was somewhat foreshadowed, the Oxonians having recovered some of the old form which for the past five years land descried them. The particulars of the race as received by telegraph are somewhat confusing and contradictory. Cambridge is said to have taken the lead on the start, pulling a quicker stroke than the Oxford, but the advantage was only held as far as the crab tree, a distance of a mile and a balf. Here the Oxford stroke quickened the time, and at Hammerswith Bridge, two miles from the start, the boats were even. At Corney Beach, Oxford was ahead, and at Brame's Bridge, three and a half miles, the dark blue had increased the lead to six lengths. The steering in the Cambridge boat was very bad, and when the jindges' stand was passed amidst the most vociferous cheering, Oxford had widened the gap to ten lengths. This race, which was originally rowed in 1829, has now been pulled thirty-two times. Had Cambridge won, the number of wins would have tied, as each university would have had sixteen to her credit. Oxford is now two wins to the good. The usual scenes incident to the contest were fully represented. The struggling erowds of under graduates shouring themselves hoarse; the crowds lining the tow-path and hoth river banks, crowding on barges and boats of every description; the fleet of pulling steamers behind the boats, and the presence of royally in the persons of the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family, all combined to make a scene only equalled by a similar one on the 'Darby' day. The time made is reported at 22 minutes 2 seconds, which is 32 seconds faster than last year, and 27 seconds slower than the year previous. In our issue of last week we gave

the names of the crews and their weights.

The College Regatta.—Capt. I. E. Euslis, Chairman of the Regulta Committee, former stroke of the Wesleyau crew, and now of the Atalanta Boat Club, has been engaged during the Winter in anchoring buoys through holes in the ice, for the use of the coming contestants in this race. Over 300 have been planted in this manner, each of which is to be ornamented with flags, the design being to form so many lanes for the 13 boats expected to start. Hard work has been the order of the day among the college men all Winter. Amherst, Brown, Cornell, Columbia, Dartmoulli, Harvard, Hamilton, Princeton, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale, are the contending colleges. Of these Amherst, Brown, Hamilton and Union, did not send crews to Saratoga last year. The prizes will be a silver eng given by the citizens of Saratoga to each member of the winning crew, in addition to the customary colors. It is too early as yet for proguostications, even as regards the formation of the crews.

— The Harvard University Boat Club has decided to

ation of the crews.

— The Harvard University Boat Club has decided to have their club races on Saturday, May 29, in the following order: single sculls, double sculls, four oared, and six oared; the six oared race to be followed by a race between the University and Freshman crews, the University to be hundicapped. It was also voted that programmes of the races be printed, giving the order and names of the crews, for distribution on the day of the race.

—The Jasper club of Maubattan College, have elected Mr. M. J. Cousiding President, and O. A. Hopkins as Secretary, whose address is Manhattan College, N. Y. The new nine of the Washington club, Mr. Childs says, will be as follows:—Blackburn, C.; Stearns, P.; A. Aliison, 1st b.; Terry, 2d b.; Ressler—not Kessler—3d b.; Fay, s. s.; Parks, I. I.; Holby, c. f.; Mincher, r. f. This is a good leam.

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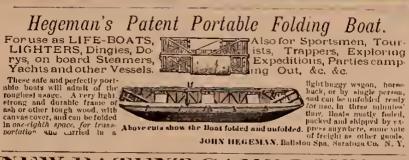
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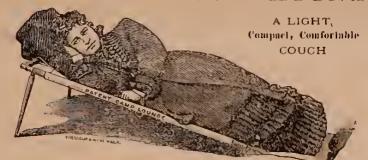
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Oct 8



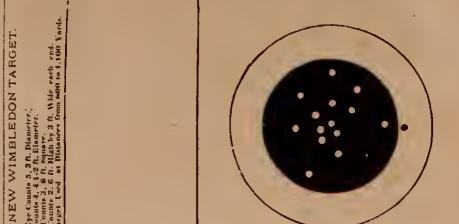
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Ten Cemis a Copy,

YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875. NEW

f Volume 4, Number 8, } 17 Chathan 81, (Chyllall bar.)

"SAM."

For Forest and

"SAM."

WELL, now, I'll tell ye, str:
D'ye see
Tital lug rock, cluss by lite old dead tree?
Me aud my brotter Jim came down that day,
The cows was astray,
And we sot on the rock to rest a spell,
Listenui for old brindle's bell.
The sun was jest gittin' a lectle low,
It was coolish-like, an' we started to go;
Jim he chucked a cml 'et terbacker
Inter the water,
And by-gum, mister!
You jest ofter
Seen the splush.
An alt fired big trout made a dush,
Grabbed that cleaw, an' then put
Quicker'u lighterin' under the old root.
Jim, he streaked it leme for a pole,
And I watched the bole.
You'd better believe he come on the jump,
An' throw'd in by the stunp,
I kinder kept back, ready to toller,
Then I heard Jim holler,
Hurruh Sami I've got blim; he's a whale!
An' then we had it, head au' taft,
With lust front,
Till we was inckered out.
Ile welghed risin' three pound,
An' dad showed him round.
That's his pichare ye see drawed
On the wall
On the wall
Of the Invern hall;
Me' I was ten last Fall.

To

The

end the doctor inserts in his mouth and draws. Should blood not flow sufficient to satisfy the patient, it can easily be farmished by the doctor's pricking his teeth.

It is a common practice to bleed themselves in the arm They understand bandaging above the point of opening the vein, and cut with a flint when a lancet cannot be procured. When I first came here they wanted me to bleed them. This I refused to do, and tried to convince them that it was not good for them. Then they would want to borrow a lancet. I did lead mine to au Indian but the largest restriction in the convence of the convince of the convence of the convenc but the lancet never came back, so now I have a good excuse for neither bleeding or lending lancets.

The promise I made of giving an account of the graduating of the Indian M. D.'s I will not be able to fulfill this time, in the absence of facts which I have not yet been attle to obtain from my interperter, owing to his not having suffi-cient knowledge of the English language to convey intelligently his meaning, so will defer this part until I can understand more of their native tongue to explain more

The Indians will not manufacture enriosities for sale until they suffer from hunger. Then they will work to satisfy their appetites. Among the animals are deer to abundance, and occasionally a moose. Ofter mink, musk-rat, bear, black and cinnamon; foxes of all kinds, wolverines, weasels and wild cats, are the principal furthearing animals, of which the muskrat is the most common. Thousands of dollars worth of their skins are brought in by the Indians every year and sold to the traders on the reservation. Bears are quite plenty, and at some seasons do much damage to the settlers on the frontier by stealing pigs, calves, &c. In the Summer of 1865 bear were so plentiful on the Upper Mississippi country that every barn In the Summer of 1865 bear were so door was ornamented with sufficient skins to cover them, They are sometimes of enormous size and will fight savagely when wounded or cornered. The swamp wolf and the prairie wolf are also very numerous. A few years ago a bounty was offered for their sealps, which thinned them out

But a few years ago buffulo ranged in large gangs a short distance from us, but settlements and railrowls have driven them West. Of the feathered tribe we have the wild duck of every kind in abundance; also geese, swam, pelican, partridge and prairie chickens, in large quantities. It is not uncommon to shoot from fifty to one bundred in a few

The fish are very similar to the fresh water fish of New York, only are taken in much larger quantities. I dare not—(in order to preserve my reputation for trathfulness)—attempt to tell you the number of fish I caught with a hook and line in a single day, as you would certaluly call it a fish story. One species we have in Leech Lake worthy of mention is the Lake Superior white fish, which is the finest lish I ever ate. They are only caught late in the Fall with nets, and in the Winter are speared through openings in the ice; they weigh about four pounds each. We also have the muskallouge weighing as high as thirty pounds, which are caught with a book; they are very they are very ht. They regamey and make exciting work when caught. T semble very much the common pike except in size.

The squaws catch large quantities of white tish as the cold weather commences; they string them on sticks by running them through the tail, ten on a stick; they are then hung on a scaffold near the wigwam until about the holidays. When they are frozen hard, they are taken down and stored nway. Then they have all the fish they want during the Winter, and some Indians have nothing else to cat except some corn or wild rice which they may have stored. Should a thaw occur while they are hanging, the air is scentcd for a long dis-tance with their putrid bodies, but the Indians like them

The Indians nearly all left here about the 1st of December on their Winter hunt. They are now returning and are very numerous. They lie around and gamble and smoke until the 15th of March, when the squaws start for the sngar camp, and the Indians then start on their Spring band, which will keep them away until the last of May, when they return and do undring during the Sammer. The squaws plant and tend the corn and potators.

About the mildh of September they commence to gather rice, which grows in the shallow parts of the lakes. We often see ten or fifteen neres of it in a hody. When growing it looks somewhat like onts, but the stalks are ten or twelve feet long, according to the depth of the water. About the lirst of June, in passing their plantations, the rice is not visible, but about two weeks later. it looks like a field of grain, and is of a dark green color, and so thick that the water cannot be seen. As soon as the rice commences to ripen then comes the struggle lectween the ducks, geese and Indians, to see who shall have

The Indians enter the rice delds in their cances, pushes the cause through the ries while two others take handfuls, head it over the sides of the cause, and with the other hand they beat out the gralu into the boat, which is then dried, put luto copper kettles and purched, then stored into burrels or toxes and beaten with a stick intil the lasks come of. When winnawed it is ready for cook-

I have just returned from an Indian dance, and will give a description of it. I have often wished I could have my friends with no to witness and enjoy the sport. The weather being quite wild, word was sent tround that There would be a dance at the trading post, and that two dogs would be killed and served as a feast. They had a barn to draw together about 150 spectators. They had a barn cleared out and a stove put in it. In the centre sation the ground eight men around a drum, which resembled a tamborine, and was two feet in diameter; this was held tamborine, and was two feet in diameter; this was held just off the ground by springs on each side. Each man has a stick alcont sixteen inches long, with a rag tied around one end of it. Outside of this ring sat a ring of squaws, and around the walls of the building sat the dancers and spectators. All sat on the floor. In one part of the room, in pans and juils, were the bolled dogs enturp in jacces, a large pain of bread, pails of bolled rice and soup. About one-full of the Indians were smoking and the other half were tilling their pipes.

Occusions of this kind call for all of their adornments, which are julied on without regard to location or appropriateness. Furs, feathers, hells, beadwork, paint and ribbons of all hurs are brought into service. It will be imhons of all hims are breaght into service. It will be impossible to describe the costumes without taking each separate one, as they differ so much. Some wore common separate one, as they future so minch. Some work common felt buts, some a few bunds tied around the load, and ocarly all had their leads adorned with engle feathers with their faces pointed in every concelvable manner and color. I might us well say that I am only speaking of the men. The women take no part in these dances except to sing. Some wore finance couts, and most of them were called shirts, with all the bendwork that they possessed being around their necks or festened around their walsts, with a breach clout of heavy black clath, and a strip of hear skin over this. Their leggins and moccosins besides, and some earried swords or war clude, or tomalanwks, &c.

The musicians in the centre connecuce to sing unil heat on the dram, while the squaws join with the tenor. It is a monotonous chant but so peculiar that a white man cau-not sing it. After a few moneats up jumped an Indias, who doffed his blanket and connected to dance; then another and another, until twenty-five were dancing at once. In the dance the feet are scarcely raised from the florr, the knees are bent and their boiles sway to and fro, keeping time with the music. Sometimes they go half way across the room in a kind of half marching and half dancing gait, which is kept up about live minutes, when the music stops and all squat down in their places, guther their blankets around them, fill their pipes and smoke. After a few minutes the musle begins again, when the same set, or others who feel inclined to dance, rise and go through the same performance. During the full in the

r Forest and Stream. Indians of Leech Lake.

T W. A.

YOU will doubtless ask, "Where is Leech Lake?" If you will take a good-sized map of the United States I will lead you thither. First find the Mississippi River. Now trace it up, up, farther yet, to within one day's journey of its headwaters, viz. Lake Itasea, and then you will find me in the centre of the Chippewa Indian Country. Here I am comfortably located as U. S. Physician to the Leech Lake millogers and Lake Wungebegoehleh hand of Leech Lake pillagers and Lake Winnebegoshish band of the Chippewa Indians. The nearest white settlement is at on the Northern Pacific Railroad, seventy-five miles south of here.

would naturally be supposed that up here in this northern climate we are freezing to death, but this is not so. The Winters are long but not severe. Snow seldom so. The Winters are long but not severe. Snow seldow falls to a greater depth than from eight to twelve inches, but remains all Winter, never thawing; the sun shines out very bright nearly every day. Once this Winter the thermometer touched 38° below zero, but it usually stands 10° above. When the sun shines out so brightly a stranger would think that it would melt all of the snow away before night, but such a thing as an icicle is not seen here during the Winter in all this cold. Men go about their business as in warm climes, but, perhaps, with a little more energy.

The Indians are particularly exempt from disease, and although I have the eare of about 1,700, yet a case of severe sickness I rurely see; and in the few that are siek the vis medicatric naturn is quite prominently observed. They have their own doctors, or medicine men, as they are called, and a regular college in which they graduate, some account of which I may give, you in another letter. some account of which I may give you in another letter. It is amusing to listen to their theory of disease, and they think that if the facts do not correspond with their theory, so much the worse for the facts. The Indians have the utmost confidence in the medicine men, and will often give everything they possess to them to be cured, and the doctors make it a rule to get their pay in advance, a plan that their more enlightened brethren in the profession might adopt with a profit of an increased bank account. The Indians are great hands for taking physic, salts, castoroil, pitls, &e.; have a pretty good idea of counter irritation and cupping; this last they use for headache. They searify with a piece of fint. For the cup they have a plece of cow's horn about four inches long. The small dance a chief usually gets up and makes a speech, in which he recounts their exploits on the war path against the Sionx or Dacotas, and how many scalps they took. After tide an Indian jumped up with a pad of dog meat and distributed it around. He stood in the centre of the room looking around to see who desired some, when he took a piece in his hadd and tossed it to them. The individual would catch it with the skill of a base bull player. The sonp and rice was passed in large pans, which was drank out of the pans or caren with the kand, with the linger crooked in a peculiar manner to serve as a spoon; then the pan was pussed to the next until all were served. It is needless to say I did not take any.

A couple of large pipes, with stems about four feet long, and decorated with ribtons and tassels, were filled with tobacco, lighted and then passed to everyone in the room, who took a few whiffs.

This is the peace pipe, and the smoking of it indicates good fellowship.

February 27th, 1875.

For Forest and Stream

"NUMBER FOUR" AND ITS SURROUND-

"NUMBER FOUR" AND ITS SURROUND-INGS.

A MORE appropriate name for this locality would be "Fenton's," or "No. One." It has been No. Four long enough, and all the time improving. This number means notting in particular, as we never heard of No. Three or No. Six, but No. One means something, and I think this delightful resort for the health or pleasure seeker is entitled to the distinction. My flest acquaintance with it extends as far back as 1853. There are doubthes those who visited it earlier, but I have never found or met them, nor can I now name one, unless it be the kind friend who introduces me to the favored spot. I have visited it seven times (on three occasions a month at a time) during five proprietorships. First, in the little red house which still holds its own, and more, I found the senior Mr. Fenton, a most geniul man, the worthy father of the worthy son. We were his only gnests. The next time the geounds had passed into the hands of Mr. J. B. Lewis, who now kreps a hotel enroute at Bench's Bridge. Then Alexander Peircey was the occupant; Fenton and Green followed; and now Fenton & Himman are the proprietors. The house stands alone in fisulory; just as no acqler's home, neverthing to my beau ideal onght to stand, though one or two dwellings for guides have lately been udded. Hammond says in recommending a visit to the Chazy, "Intry not a moment at Saratoga; there are people there. Stop not at Whitehall, pleasant though it be, there are people there too." I have never yet visited the Chazy, but have passed by Saratoga and Whitehall aften enough on my way to the lakes to make up for it. Fenton's large and commodious house commands from its rear porch and empola a fine view of Beaver Luke, a vust amphitheate of hills and montain ranges. On the well is inscribed or printed "The best water in the world." No doubt of it, for this best water is found all through the region; but I miss elsowhere the inscription, "The most salubrious air in all creation."

Suppose we take an excursion. All ready? A pleasant

sinscribed or printed "The best water in the world." No doubt of it, for this best water is found all through the region; but I miss elsowhere the inscription, "The most salubrious air in all creation."

Suppose we take an excursion. All ready? A pleasant descending walk of half a mile, partly among wild trees, brings us to the lake and wharf, where boats are ready and waiting. Don't jump in, but he cureful. With or without guides, as you please, (they are not required here,) let us row up to the lish hole, as it is called, the hage bosin of waters formed by the rushing Beaver River where it descends mightly" in Spring time down among the rocks. The noise is like rolling thunder. I have heard the roar and seen the foun at the remote end of the lake. For the particular manner of its descent I may refer you respectfully to Southey's description of the way the waters full at Lodore. He is very Init, graphie, and explicit. From the bay, out into the lake, all along the near shores to the right, onward and upward. "There are no fish in this lake," but I lish for them nevertheless, and catch them all the more. I remember when with Mr. Lewis, heavy rains had swedlen the bake not river very high, and I was waitfor the water to subside, he asked me one moruing if I felt like "taking a turu". I told him I did, and also that I would take my line along. "That, he said, would be entirely uscless. I took it, however, thinking it wand be entirely uscless. I took it, however, thinking it wand be entirely uscless to fish without it, and two half pound speckled and one laker was the reanit. Afterwards under the Peireey administratiou I had faith to try it alone. The day was favorable, and hope was inspired. So attaching a fresh minnow to my hooks, I struck out und let down for a dranght. I had not fished hen minutes in deep water before a five pounder was on my line, which in about twenty minutes was on tho saure. As a paperached the handing, I I found a party there who were about starning on a cruise. They surrounded my with th

brought up at Montreal. It was a gala-day there. The eity was filled with music and triumphal arches to welcome home a regiment from the Gromea. Sunday was St. Peter's day, and I heard then and there, in French and English, in Roman, and in Protestant that "Thou art Peter, and on this rock will I build my chare'," and all because the pesky flies in this rotunda wouldn't let me fish among item in peace. I have eaught many an elegant trout here since among the rocks, and the flies have learned for the most part to let me alone. I was boasting here once with a feiend, when Chanucey Smith and another with his boat put in appearance. We hailed them with the shibboolcut what luck? which the old triapper behi up on enormous fox fresh from the trap that morving. It is said he is still in possession of a rife, with which alone, he claims to have shoet 1,200 deer, at latest accounts. This is the man who fleures so extensively in the Perry Smith and Wallace book, page 155. Whoever refers to it will find a specimen of his writing, lds signature and his advice. The document appears to be signed by A Little Whiskey, but it is not. This is only part if his advice. The last time I met him he seemed very happy, going home with a single trout, whilch he had caught "for the old woman." There comes in Sunday Creek, so called, it may be, because there is good fishing in it on Sunday's, or because that is the favorite day for visiting it. Who kunwas I counce fished it on a week day, and caught about 150 with flies, two or three at a time, with the design of pickling them, which I also did. N. B.—Trout well spiced and pickled are very good for the table.

Descending the river from the lake we pass a large islan I on the right, and soon after a spot on the left where I have been a bridge there formerly, and the beam-ends of the Tile water-logged timber is very annoying to august the warman and the point where Allier Creek comes in is called "The Bridge." No bridge is there, or sign of any unless it be a submerged beam, which saggests

shell, stern foremost and nobody in it, tossed on the raging waters among the rocks, making it safe descent to the river below.

"All aboard for second falls," and soon we were gliding pleasantly along, and continued so to do, till we came to abrupt twists and turns, where the river was condensed in its channel, when friend and myself tock lite shore, and steadfastly pursued our way through the adjoining woods, till after a while turning a point, we were surprised to his cover Mr. Fenton in the boat hovering on the verge of a heavy fall, preparing this time to go over it. He used his oars as a hawk would his wings when about to make a swoop. Steadily, steadily, till his position was just as he desired, when instantly he enreed his forward way, and at the foot of the falls commenced a series of nolens rolens circumgyrations which were not in his programme. Involuntarily he described circles one after another very amusing to behold, and constituting again a "royal sight to see." Below this point the river soon becomes impassable for boats, being coudensed into a narrow channel of solid stone, and rushing with mad impetuosity to leap a precipice. So securing our boat, we all proceeded afool over a stone povement, and among branches of wild trees to the High Fulls. The prospect there is very circumseribed. In no direction except vertically, can the eye see far; but I cannot give the dimensions of the depth and height. Mr. Fenton extended himself back upward on a rocky shelf just large enough to hold him, which overhung the chasm, and addressed a line to the inhabitants below, if any were there; but there was no response. No progeny bewailed the loss of their progenitors, nor anxious mother knew that her juvenile was out.

But I wish while returning to tell you sonething about

but there was no response. No progeny bewailed the loss of their progenitors, nor anxious mother knew that her juvenile was ont.

But I wish while returning to tell you something about Crooked Lake, the trail of which commences at First Falls. We read in "Bahes in the Woods," page 263 that "this lake is straight as an arrow; hence its very appropriate name." I am surprised at this statement. The lake is straight as an arrow as first seen from the landing, and as the shauk of a hook is straight. But would you call the beud of a hook straight? The lake is thus shaped, very much like a hook, long, straight and crook-ed, i.e. like a crook—and "hence its appropriate name." O, I have had choice sport in this lit le lake, so competely seefuded and isolated from the world. I was first piloted to it by the senior Mr. Penton; but this visit being late in June served chiefly as an introduction. It was not late for good fishing. But I have since visited it often, and never without reward. One morning with Mr. Agan, Mr. Lewis, and others, in May '66 I visited it. The boats then were dugouts, and the party filled the two which the lake contained. I recollect several incidents connected with that excursion, Mr. Lewis with his men had taken a very different direction from Danfred, (the guide) with his. As be approached as afterwards, he called out reproachfully to Danfred for taking us to that part of the lake, asking what he meant. A large trout immediately pulled in was his only reply. Mr. Lewis paddled firster towards us, and It was lu that part of the lake that we all had best luck. At time of lunch we drew up to the island. Mr. Lewis' boat first arrived, and his men called to us to know how many. We answered "ten." Promply they responded "eleven," But we were not In yet, and they were. Another moment and we too had eleven, and so were even, though the largest

were with us. We returned home that day with sixty weighing forty pounds, thus averaging two thirds of a pound cach. This was great success for that lake, and to the best of my knowledge and helief has never been surpassed—since at least, though I know not what may have happened long kefore. 'The next day some returned and caught thirty-five. Unless re-stocked, it is not likely that the lake will ever do as well again, as the fishing there has greatly degenerated in latter years.

After this I revisited the lake with Mr. Lewis, when It was Iwo late to fish, but we had meunorable sport with a deer. Mem. No gim. We espied him in broad day at a distance of a quacter of a mile. Immediately I laid down my rod, took position, and lecame a statue. No sound was to be heard, or motion observed as we made for him. When the deer raised his bead Mr. Lewis did not even paddle; when the head was down, that was all be did. In this way we gained steadily on him till I could have reacked him with my rod, for he was not a rod away, We gazed at him, and he at us, for several minutes. He even approached us. A klackbird in the bushes disturbed him more than we; till at lenght when we were satisfied, ke upiniled and skedaddled. In '70 with Mr. Fenton I visited the lake with gim, and we returned loaded down with ninety pounds of venison, having shot at night a nottle back. Last Spring it was my good fortune to take from this lake the largest trout on record ever caught from it, weighting two and three eights of a pound. I have caught far larger ooes aften elsewhere. The next fish caught there may weigh more. Still I do not object as an augler to hold so innocent a belt, or sprig of lainer, till some brother of the angle takes it fairly away. My daughter being with me this time, at Namber Four, a lady bidding her gaod night hopen she would rest well, and in the morning "catch one bigger than your father." So I rejoice with trembling.

Ween Forest and Stream. trembling.
Utica, February 1875.

For Forest and Stream.

DEER HUNTING ON GRASSY POND

I VENTURE to send you a few incidents connected with a trip through Northern New York during the Summer of 1873.

VENTURE to send you a few incidents connected with a trip through Northern New York during the Summer of 1873.

Joe, George, Lyme, my brother Hack and myself, were in camp in the 2d of August, about six miles merth of the junction of the Cedar and North rivers, on the shore of the third and the largest of a chain of heuntiful lakes, seven in 1 multer (Chain Lakes.) Our guide Harvey was a jewel, a thorough woodsman, and no matter how much we required of him, his face always wore the same genial smile. We hall had glorious luck fishing in all the ponds and streams in the vicinity, and had killed numberless partridges, but had failed, as yet, to get a deer, though we had hunted every night for a werk. But one night as Grorge and I came in from a fishing excursion, Harvey saill it on me, "Hack and I are going to try Grassy Pond to night; I saw to-day that lots of the 'critters' had been in there. Don't you want to go along;"

Tired as I was, I threw down my hasket of fish and began to prepare to accompany them. Just at dusk we got into our cance, and paddled down through third and second hakes; then skondering our guns we struck into the deasest, darkest forest you can imagine. After a tramp of whoth two miles, through what seemed a succession of wind-fulls, we suddenly came to a beautiful little sheet of water as smooth as glass. Creeping carefully down to the shore, we stepped into the cance and pushed noiselessly out. Hack was to leave the first half of the night and I the second; so paddling aeross to an ole camping ground, I stepped out, and after starting a little smudge, I lit my pipe and sat down to await events.

The night was bright enough so that I could discern quite plainly the whole surface of the little lake. I could see the dark object, which I knew to be the cance, gidding slowly along. I lay there watching and listening for nearly and sat down to await events.

The night was bright though have to conclousness by a slight noise on a point which jutted out about sixty rods from me, and in a few mome

Well ! I've gol two; now you go and try your lick," said

"Well! I've goltwo; now you go and try your luck," said Hack.

So picking up my gun, I was soon in the canoe, closely scanning the shores and listening for the slightest sound. We had proceeded in this way a short distance when "crackle," "crackle"—"crash!" wrnt something, and turning quickly, a sight met my eyes that, I think, I never shall forget. Hack was evidently embravoring to get warm, as he had a fire shirted that threatened soon to assume forminable proportions, and he, himself, was just coming into sight staggering under nearly a whole tree-top. By this time the fire had Idazed up so that the whole pond was as light as day. I felt the canoe begin to tremble, and glanching around, I saw Harvey nearly convulsed with laughter.

"There he comes with another snag—ha! ha! ha! We might as well give up hunting now—he! he! but we'll pay him off."

So paddling directly to shore, where they had killed their last deer, he stepped out and dragged the carcass into the canoe and pushed off.

"Now light up, and when I paddle you up to shore, fire your gun into the bushes."

I tild as requested; bluzed away into the bushes, and as soon as the canoe touched store, leaped out with the jack; Harvey followed, and after busying ourselves on shore for a while, paddled tack to the fire.

"Did you get him?" said Hack.
"Come and see," was the reply.

"By George!" said Hack, "he's bigger than either of mine, 'sint he?"

It being still nearly three hours before light, we "turned in." I was awakened just at light by Harvey, wha said "we must go and get the other dear and get rendy to start for camp." So after getting the one that was in the canoe down to the end of the pond nearest the lakes, we started for the others, which they had hung up the night betore. As the canoe struck shore, Hack leaped out in a moment, "Where's my deer?"

"By George! I guess the bears or wolves have got him," Harvey managed to say, and then we could control ourselves no louger, and the mountains echaed again with our peals of laughter, in which, as soon as he lound that his lacer was safe, Hack joined.

Ilalf an hour after llack was plodding along some distance behind the rest, with a saddle of venison on his shoulders, which, to make more secure, he had tied on. Our trail ran along in one place, just at the foot of a high ledge of rocks, at one end of which was a large hornet's uest. To avoid this Hack struck up onto the hill, intending to go around it, but, after some hard walking, he found himself on the edge of this ledge, with the trail thirty feet below him. So sitting astride of a fallen tree, he attempted to climb and slide down. When ahout half of the descent was made, his pantahoons caught on a knot, and being of stout miverial, suspended him in mid-air, with the venison hunging from his shoulders. In this position he hung for soon moments, when the eloth happily giving way, he reached

For Forest and Stream, FISHING—THE "COMING ROD," AND SOMETHING MORE.

I WAS much interested, as doubtless were many others, in pernsing the article in your recent issue on the "Coming Bass Rod."

It must be confessed that the pleasure of the sportsman consists not more in the quantity of game killed, whether of "Fur, Fur or Feather," than in the skill and nicety with which the thing is done. The instruments with which a man wurks, must be taken into the account; since, for the time being, they become a purt of the man himself. We know that long compuniouship with an old ride, an old rod, horse or dog, hegels an attuchment not easily studered. Natty Bumpo with his Long Tom, is not a solitury exception in history or in fact. To reason here, "is treason against nature," Your correspondent has a pet roil—his ecompunion for more than twenty years in Summer tramps down mountain gorges, along mendow streams, and on rivet hanks. It never betrayed a trust. In form, action, reaction and endurance, it is unrivalled. It was manufactured by MoBride, the most expert rodsmaal ever knew. His humble cottage was on the banks of the far fumed Caledonian Springs.

It was here I first learned to east the line—slow process—often discouraged—practical teachers. They will ever have

tion and endurance, it is unrivalled. It was minutaethed by MoBride, the most expert rodsman I ever knew. His humble cottage was on the bauks of the far-fumed Caletonian Springs.

It was here I first learned to cast the line—slow process—often discouraged—practical teachers. They will ever have a warm place in my heart's memory. Now this rod must he our Summer compution till the joitrney ends. Having hegun with it, we must cud with it. Still, we would advise those in the initialory stages of the act to heed the suggestions of the inventor of the proposed "bass rod." "Words fitly spoken"—yes, there is a "litness" in the time, no less than in the thing. There is more than a molety of geunine satisfaction arising from the proprietorship of a well finished gun or rod. It has much to do with a man's spirits, elevating or depressing, whether he finds an opportunity to use then or not. It lightens the jaurney—quickens the vision—assists the hearing and gives intrepidity to the man. If I may be allowed the expression, it socializes itself with yourself. It keeps whispering how we could do it, and how we will, if the opportunity offers. You don't say anything to your real living comraile about these silent correspondences, for lear he may think there is a speck of vanity under the belt; but you do respond, unwittingly it may be, with an oft-repeated grip of genuous pride.

Niew, whether a hass-rod can be made in general conformity to that "typical" or model "rod," remains to be seen. We hape it is so; and, for other reasons than those suggested by the idealizer of the fortheoming rod. Trout are diminishing—bass are multiplying—they are found in almost every latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocenu. They are a beautiful fish—fond of their untive clement, and, will struggle to retain a foothold or firm hold within the limits of their liquid realm as persistently as their more princely relatives.

Right here the question comes up whether the deeply scated prejudice on the part of grace and heauty to his "potent

We remarked that the pre-heralding of the "coming rod" was timely. Since 1850 progress in the construction of guns, and the art of gunnery, has more than kept pace with implements of art in agriculture and commerce. This is owing in part, no doubt, to the fact that these are our defences lu case of need, and, when all other methods of arbitrament have failed—an Important part of the muni-

tions of war. We may also add, that the opening up, by milway extensions, of vast regions of territory unknown to our fathers, abunding in large gnme, has helped to call out and practicalize the inventive genlus of thousands in this direction.

this direction.

During this same time but little has been said and less done to equip the angler for his sport—sport, which to him has all the fuscination and challeges the numost skill of the chase. If then, there is a demand in this line of pleasure, honor to him who shall do anything to meet the exigencies of the case. Now is that time to agltate the subject. True, the rivers amb buys are now locked fast in fet ters of ice; but if it is true that "the thing that heth been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done; and that there is no new thing under the sun," then may we expect that some anseen power will nahar the icy doors and the waters will flow again as freely and as invitingly as in days of yore. Get ready your model rods.

Ye would not have the general reader, or gentle reader, take for granted that rod, red and line, will of themselves

take for granted that rod, reel and time, will of themselves insure auccess.

"Pray," asked a novlee in the act of painting," Mr. Opic, with what do you mix your colors?" "with brain, sir," was the tart reply—full of meaning—contains volumes of detail. In point is the old story of Sir Joshua Reynolds when solicited by one of the fraternity to look at one of his pletures. After looking it all over with the mind of a finished artist, said he, "capital composition—currect drawing—the color, toue, chiaroscuro excellent; but—luit—it wants—hang it, it wants—but l'mapping his fingers; woulding in "that," it was maning in the way thing which unkes the cond of a pleture, if if has any. The thing wanted in both case with the two answers. The thing wanted in both case with the two answers. The thing wanted in the beautiful of the way the wanted of rules in better, if for the time the mind is untrummeled of rules in better, if for the time the mind is untrummeled of rules in better, if for the time the mind is untrummeled of rules in better, if for the time the mind is untrummeled of rules and the lamb frolies, and the eagle mounts towards that and the lamb frolies, and the eagle mounts towards that and the lamb frolies, and the eagle mounts towards that an end is a proper to the said of his sporting propensities," "bitering a way time, auding in, and electing propensities," "bitering a way time, auding in, and electing propensities," "bitering a way time, auding in, and electing propensities," "bitering a way time, auding in, and electing fish. We are almost certain he was not. Of all pursuits, that of the sporting has not influenced in falled, and an labora apiness for idicenses and sleeping, but no one records that he was apt at catching fish. We are almost certain he was not. Of all pursuits, that of the sporting his continuous and promption of the family manifest of human affalrs, two qualities are resential to greatness," proper and promption of the family manifest of the propension of the family manifest of the prop

RATS.—To banish rats plant asphotel near the harn or stable where they are, or put some lu their holes. Rats have such an aversion for this plant that they will quit the premises where it is. If they are in drains or in cellars, scatter sulplinate of iron (copperas) into their runs. The copperas should not be dissolved; it is our hest and cheapest disinfectant. The sulphuric acid burns their feet, and they leave in a short time without dying. This will be appreciated by every housekeeper that has had to endure the stench of a dead rat.

AMONG THE SEA ISLANDS OF GEORGIA

BROUGHTON BELLSON

THE history of Broughton Island begins with its conveyance to Lord John Howe by King George of England. The Island was settled and a portion of It planted with indigo about the year 1731. During 1736 It was sold by the sware for fifteen thousand pounds sterling. Its present owner, Capt. R. F. Akin, purchased Braughton with its dive ar six thousand acres some three years shree, and bus thoroughly repaired the Bood-gates, embaukments, and bus thoroughly repaired the Bood-gates, embaukments, and bus thoroughly repaired the Bood-gates, embaukments, and busidings, purtlag the rice planutation of 497 nervs of drained and dyked lunis Into first-class condition, so that with a sufficient supply of labor an average crop uf nearly 25,000 lunihels of rice cas be raised. These large impravements, together with the erection of a steam rice-thrashing and cleaning utill, umple enclosates for stock, &c., &c., have cost the present awner some seventy dive thousand dollars during the past three years.

Broughton Island might well be enfled a principality. It is us large as a small German duchy, and the lumiting, shooting and fishing grounds in its lumiedlate velating afford the greatest variety of sport to the hospitable owner and his guests. He is a buchelor and owner of several properties. Many a Northern man, befare and since the late unhappy war, bus partaken of his hospitality. The south branch of the Allamaha River forms the boundary of ane side of the Island. It is a wide, strang river, which allows atcomers drawing ten teet of water to approach the putantation landing. During the Winter season of the treshets, the rich seddment from the upper country heling held in suspension by the river maters is allowed to depastited like the fee erop and the winters from the river enter through the onlinakments and flood the land. The food-gates are opened and the winters from the river enter through the contraction of the land. The food-gates are opened and the winters from the river enter the work the river of the plantality of the

ditteen days, a sweating process, then hardens and becomes flisty.

The Broughton Island plantation possesses a fine new steam-thrushing and cleaning mill, through which the rice pusses before it is it for market.

The wages of theld hands are \$20 per month with rations. House ruom is furnished to his hands by the planter with out charge. The average crop of rice is forty bushels to the acre. A good crop will amount tellity, and even to sixty hushels per acre. On a well improved plantation the cost of cultivating and making a crop of the ts whout \$36 per acre.

cost of cultivating and making a crop of free a moor per acre.

Having examined the books of the Broughton Island phantation I find that the profits on the craps taked are about one hundred per cent on the capital invested in unking the crap. Most planters pay for the money they borrow twenty per cent per anatum, and unless excellent managers, that it impossible to make the business yield anything more than a living. Where a planter is not compelled to harrow at higher rates than seven per cent, it has an enterprising man and possesses a flist class plantating in goal order, even with the demoralized later of the Southern States, he finds rice planting still a very profitable business.

in good order, even with the demonance man of the Southern States, he finds rice planting still a very profitable husiness.

Near Broughtou, Altamaha Sound, and the rivers and creeks which empty into it, turnish most excellent fishing grounds throughout the year. You can take you choice in the matter of salt or tresh water sport. In the Samud are immense numbers of sen bass, spotted hass, dram, sheepshead, "young dram," whiting, cronker, weak fish, yellow tails, besides oysters, clams, crabs, shrimp, prawn, terraplu, &c., &c.

On the wide rivers which form the houndary line of Broughton, you will find terrapid, soft shelled turtles, bream, trout, rock fish, perch, (three or four speckes,) and many other kinds in their sensor. The updands in the vicinity of the Island offer excellent sport to the way of deer, coon and fax hunting. Ducks and other wild towl frequent the sounds and rivers. Will turkeys, pattridges, English supe, wondeach, turtle daves, with hares in ahundanee, must not he forgotten in minking up a list of the shooting resources of this part of the deorgia coust. The time is not distant when Northern men passessed of capital will no longer ensist the occur anumally to compet a severe Nurthern Winter, but will purchase a Winter house in their own country among these lovely sea Islands where land is cheap, and a good hylog can be obtained at a very reasonable cost. An estate like Broughton Island, with all its improvements, can be purchased at one third of its real value before the war, while abandoned estates are considered worth but very little money.

N. If. Bushop.

—The national debt of France in \$1,500,000,000; of Great Britain, \$3,900,000,000; United States, \$3,200,000,000; Indy, \$1,050,000,000; Spain, \$1,875,000,000; Anstria, \$1,750,000,000; Russia, \$1,700,000,060; German Empire, \$1,000,000,000; Turkey, \$675,000,000; India, \$650,000,000. Great Britain, Russia and the German Empire have decreased their debt within the last two years. The nett increase of the debts of the above powers within the same period amounts to \$1,735,000,000.

—On the 15th March the ice all went out of the Schuyl-kill River, and on the day following Mr. Gillingtom, the Secretary of the Schulkill Navy, enjoyed the first row of the season,

Mish Qulture.

OVERLAND WITH LIVE SHAD,

BY LIVINGSTON STONE,

OVERLAND WITH LIVE SHAD,

BY LIVINGSTON STONE,

ARLY the next morning after the accident to the first California aq-arium ear in 1873, I received a telegram from Hon. Spencer F. Buird, the head of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisherles, to eome East with my men, and without telay to take out a lot of live shad to California under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission. At six o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesshay, June 26th, I left the New York State shad hatching camp at Casifeton, on the Hudson, with 40,000 young shad, packed in circht ten galbon cans. They had been just taken from the shad hatching loxes in the the river by Mr. Monroe Green, and appeared very lealthy and lively, but they looked so full and edicate that it seemed almost a hopeless 1-sk to undertake to carry them alive 3,000 miles and deposit them in a river at the other extremity of the continent. There were four of us in all at the statt—Mr. H. W. Welsher, Mr. W. T. Perrin, Mr. Myron Green, and myself. Mr. Welsher accumpanied us as far as Omaha, and the success of the expedition is largely owing to his skill and experience. The remaining three went through to California with the shad. Beside the eight cans containing the fish, our outfit consisted of one similar can filled with water for a reserve, two or three pails and dippers, a thermometer, and the apparatus for changing the water. This mpparatus and its use demands a few words of explanation. The requirements demanded for keeping young shad alive in transit are radically different from those involved in carrying any other fish, but they always scatter indiscriminately through all portions of the water containing them instead of drapping to the hotton of their can and remaining quietly there, as is the cassom with my young trout and salmon. In consequence of this, the water cannot be dipped out and throwing and throwing away the fish with it. It becomes uccessary therefore to reparate the fish from the water before renewing it. To accomplish this the apparatus i

To make constant changes of water.
 To keep the temperature of the water within specified timits.
 Po avoid sudden changes of temperature in the cans commining the

To svoid any agisation of the water in the cans. To furnish constant supplies of water containing minute nata

6 To goard vigilantly against the use of water in the least degree un-

4. To avoid any agitation of the water in the cans.

6. To furnish constant supplies of water in the least degree any abolescents.

Any tailure to fulfill the above conditions will be immediately followed by fatal results. In our case, the water was changed every two hours night and day for the first half of the trip, and almost every hour for the last balf. As we bind eight cans of fish, and were seven days and nights on the way, we made almost a thousand changes of water. The labor, of convae, was almost incessint. It was like walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours.

It has been ascretained that a lower degree of temperature than 62° Faluenticit, or a higher degree than 75° F. is unfavorable to young shad. It becomes necessary therefore to keep the water in the cans between these two points, viz: 62° F. ami 75° F. Most trips with shad are made in woon weather, and in a warm climite, and the inmin difficulty is to get the water coil collinate in crossing the high ridges of the continent. Indeed, at one point on the Rocky Mooutains it sawed in the day time, although almost the last of July, and at these high altitudes the nights were always very cold. To keep the temperature of the water any no a sute point under these circumstances, in a cold car with no fire in it, and with reserves of water which themsetives were cold, was no easy matter. Sudden changes of temp rature are very injurious, and sometimes fatal. It we could have simply put a piece of ice in the caus, or have parted in some warm water when it became necessary to depress or raise the temperature, the work of keeping it right would have been comparatively simple; but to be ourged to granie it as we did, by a slow process of preparting the water with those irons. (c) To warm the reserve water used for a change by placing a vessel of it in the water heated by the irons. (d) To make the change with the prepared reserve. (e) To continue altering the temperature of the water alting taster than you can possibly raise it, two de getes at a time, by

paratively slander cens, instead of in broad and shallow, vessels, as with troat and salmon. These can specific the relative to a marker before a control prevented from galaxing the water. In supplying the fresh reserve, care is taken to place the water and the state of the control with water. By these presentions, the motion of the train again is almost entirely prevented from galaxing the water. In supplying the fresh reserve, care is taken to place the water and the control of Prof. Baird, Mr. James M. Milner, we had not trouble from the unction of the train against the water. To furnish the fish with constant supplies of water containing minute natural food is obviously necessary after dependent of the state of the stat

cans at 66°.

We arrived at Evanstown, Utah, about 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, and took on a reserve of river water. It was clear and comparatively good, with a temperature of 57°. as we descended Weber canon, towards Great Salt Lake, the weather grew warmer, and we descended to Ogden

without mishap, reaching this point at half past five Monday afternoon, with the fish all in first rate order. Here f left five thousand (5,000) of the shad, as fresh and as lively as when they left the Ilndson, in the care of Mr. Rockwood, of Salt Lake City, who deposited them in the Jordan river, a few miles above its outlet into Great Salt Lake. We also took on here 50 gallons of water, from the Weber river, and started westward again on the Central Paeific Railroad. We had now only 460 miles to run to the beginning of good water at Humboldt, and only 314 miles more from there to Saeramento. We thought we had reason to feel encouraged, and our spirits rose accordingly. The terrible strain of the past five days of anxiety began to slacken; but the next night was the most abrining and critical of the whole journey. The temperature of the cans was standing at 65°, or within three degrees of the limit of danger, our reserves of water stood at 60°, or two degrees telow the limit. The night came on extremely cold, there was no stove or place for a fire in the car, and the lemperature of the caus was falling every moment. In the day time hot water could have been obtained by telegraphing ahead, but at night this was quile impracticable. The situation was exceedingly alarming. Through Mr. Perrin's foresight, however, at Ogden, we made a favorable beginning of the night. While I was busy arranging for the transfer of the shad for Sult Luke, and attending to indispensable matters which absorbed all my attention at the Ogden depot, Mr. Perrin an discavering that there was uo stove in the Central Pacific Express car, with ailmirable foresight, went into the kitchen of the depot restaurant, and got permission to heat some water on the stove, by which we obtained eight gallous of hot water and got a good start.

I also took the first opportunity to go forward into the postal car, and obtain permission to heat water on the mail

there was no stove in the Central Pacific Express car, with admirable foresight, went into the kitchen of the depot restaurunt, and got permission to heat some water on the stove, by which we obtained eight gallous of hot water and got a good start.

I also took the first opportunity to go forward into the postal car, and obtain permission to heat water on the mail car stove during the night. The danger was now apparantly averted, and It being my night for sleep, I having been up the greater part of the night previous, retired, leaving Mr. Green to remain on duty ill midnight, and Mr. Perrin from midnight till daylight, when I was to go on.

Mr. Perrin and Mr. Green deserve the entire credit of taking the shad through the critical night that followed.

On Monday, at daylight, I joined the car again, and it made my blood run cold to hear of the dangers that had passed the night before. The water in the cans now stood at 63°. We were on a descending grade, the sun was quite warm, and by ten o'clock, at Curlin, Nevada, we had the water up to 66°. The sun and nir grew warm, and by noon the temperature in the cars rose to 70°. We had now descended 1,000 feet, and it was so warm that we hegan to neight gallous of hot water and turity gallous of cold water. The water, which was from a spring, was very good indeed, and had a temperature of 65°. In three hours more, to our great consolation, we began climbing the Sierra Nevada, with all the bai water left behind us, and were only fourteen hours from Sacramento City. The rest of the journey was comparatively free from anxiety or danger, or any marked eveuts. Ahout surrise on the morning of Wednesslay, July 2d, our hist day, we crossed the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and began descending the Pacific slope into California, the water in the cans now stuming at 65° to 66°. At nine o'clock we took on twenty gallons of water, with a temperature of 60°, at Aita, California, and 55° to 66°. At nine o'clock we took on twenty gallons of water, with a temperature of 60°. It seemed

Bildorn River water, Nebraska, Saturday, Jame 28th.—Soft, but rolly, in one shad in a tumbler containing three tablesponnsful at four P. M. te appeared to like it. Was a live and doing well of midnight. Showed gits of distress towards morning. At sourise was just alive; at seveu w. M. on Sunday was dead.

Big Spring water, Nebraska.—Clear, but a little hard. Put one shad in tumbler cannalating three tablespoonsful of water at eight o'clock Sunay morning. Showed signs of distress at moon; was alive at two P. M.; ted soon after.

a tombler cannatable three tablespoonsful of water at eight o'clock Saudomborn, morning. Showed signs of distress at hoon; was alive at two P. M.; died soon after.

Laramic River water, Wyoming Territory.—Not quite clear. Put several shad in a tumbier full of water at seven P.M. on Samiay. Appeared to like it at first, but afterwards to suffer some. At midnight were in considerable oistress. At one A.M. Monday isorning they began to die; at four A. M. nearly all dead; at situate all thead.

River water, Evansonen, Utah Territory.—Somewhat rolly. Put two shad in a rumbler full of water at three P. M. Monday, June 30th. Did well in it.

Humbodd Spring water, Humbotdt, Nevada.—Put several shad in tumbler at five P.M. on Thesday, July 1st. Seemed to like h. Appeared well most of the night. in a great deal of distress at daylight; dead to the forenoon.

West of Humboldt all the water is good, and it is not excessary to test it. We took on water cast of Omaha at

West of Humboldt all the water is good, and it is not necessary to test it. We took on water east of Omniha at Albany.
Udcs.
Syracuse
Rochester.
Buffalo.
Bu

"I do not consider rolly water at all objectionable, but the reverse. I think it much better to take on large reserves at a few places than small reserves at many places, because every change of water involves a rick,

Big Springs, ten callons, 58° F.; clear Larimin River, 50 gallons, 62° F.; clear Evanstown (spring water), ten callons 57°; clear, Ogden (Weber River), fifty callons, 60° F.; rully, Humboldt Stallon (spring water), fifty gallons, 65° F; clear, Alia, twenty callons, 60° F.; clear, Sachamento, twenty gallons, warm; maddy.

The temperature of the water ru the cans was as fol-

The temperature of the water in the cans was as follows:—

Hudeon River water—70° P.

Albany to Chigago—70°, 74°.
Chicago to Dunaba—72°, 68°, 73°.
Chicago to Dunaba—72°, 68°, 73°.
Chicago to Dunaba—72°, 68°, 68°.
Corlen in flundfoldt—66°, 65°, 66°.
Corlen in flundfoldt—66°, 65°, 66°.
Socramento to Tebamu—67°, 70°.
Socramento to Tebamu—67°, 70°.
Socramento to Tebamu—67°, 70°.
Socramento River water at Telamin—74°.
I will close this account of the overland journey with the slind, by saying that considering all the liabilities to accident and deby which are inchlent to railway travel, especially encumbered, as we were, with a dozen cans and pails weighing in the aggregate half a ton, I think we were surprisingly fortanate in getting along as well as we did. We made onnerous changes of cars and transfers of our freight, from one train to another, often in the greatest confusion and herry, with trunks flying about our heads and feet, and milrond employees pushing and thrusting us and intreams out of their way. We were often ordered array by buggage masters and express agents, though we could not with safety leave our charge for a mouch, and at times, especially at the junctions of the great lines of railways, where we were hardly left a place to stand, and where, at the same lime in all the confusion and crowding, we felt obliged to take on water, and even to change the water in the rans, it seemed as if some disaster must certainly come; either that the fish would be injured, or that lice cans would be upset or left behind, or that some af us would be left, or enter the wrong train, or something of the sort happen.

Yet, though it seems almost incredible, not an accident or delay, or drawback of any kind happened. We did not have a fish from any contingencies of any sort, nor meet with a moment's delay, but entered Sacramento City with all our fish alive, just on the moment that we were due to reach it by the 11:30 P. M. train we took from Albany on Wednesday the week before.

Livingston Stone.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY.

ROCHESTER, March 21, 1875.

ROCHESTER, March 2, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

We have distributed about four bundred thousand salmon front per week for the last three weeks, and shall probably close up next week. We have in New York State 47 inland lakes; 200 are suitable for salmon tront. Last Sammer I heard of many heing caught, and next Summer you will hear of a great many heing caught in lakes that we put them to three and four years ago. I consider it a perfect success. We hear a good report from a great many lakes and rivers that we have stocked with bass. There are a few inlatakes made in putting fish in waters not suitable for them. But there is no need of it, if the partles will read our circular carefully. It gives a description of the different kinds of waters adapted to different kinds of fish, and one of the circulars is sent to every applicant for fish. It is impossible for natio know every water in the Sinte, and if paties will read the circular carefully there is no need of any mistakes. We have distributed a great many bass of all klods fiths Wilnter. Our report will be out next week for 1875, and any partles wishing will be sent one by addressing the understgned at Rochester.

Yours,

The circular referred lo was printed in Forest and STREAM a few weeks since. - ED.

TROUT BREEDING.

OARLAND, N. J., March, 1875.

TROUT BREEDING.

OARLAND, N. J., March, 1875.

Eniton Ponest and Stream:—

I do not expect to present anything new to practical fish culturists, but will give my experience and belief in the theory of Improving the breed of our brook trout, or, as Livingston Stone says, our "doincestcated trout," the true Salmo fontinalis. I believe it possible that we can enlarge the size, lighten or durken the color, and perhaps improve the flavor of cultivated troat. It is well known that in brooks that empty into the same river and run parallel through the same geological formation, stud where they produce the same food, the same kind of water plants, and have about the same tall—in fact as near allike as possible, yet you find the trout in them different in size, color and shape. No species of lish vary so much, that I am aware of, as the Salmo fontiarits, bence no species of fish are so susceptible of improvement. Two years ago this Spring, while in the State of Maine, I had shown to me a few thousand small fry from the celebrated Rangeley Lake trout, which, according to their age, were minch larger than I had seen at any other fish culturist's establishment in six or seven different States. The Rangeley Lake trout are no doubt the largest in size of any lound cast of the Mississippt River, and prominenced by the late Prof. Agassiz as the true Salmo fontianals. A little more than a year ago I ordered several thousand spawn if the Rangeley Lake trout, which were placed in my hatching house at the Crystal Spring Fish Farm, Oakland, Bergen county, N. J., and butent dout in water at 52°. When first hatched they were the same size as my Jersey trout, but hefore the sac was fully absorbed they were nearly one-third longer, and continued to outgrow them, although treated and fed in the same manner. Up to the present they have continued to take the lead, and are the targest trout of their age that I ever saw. One year from the time they were batched many measured soven and a half inches in length. This Winter I obtained more of t

—A correspondent writes:—

The Mohawk Anglers' Association, at Luttle Falts, N. Y., of which Hon. Wm. J. Skinner is President, and Watts T. Loomis Secretary, was formed for the purpose of protecting, multiplying and introducing fish into the Mohawk and its fributaries. This club has commenced several sults for penalties, but have been anable to enforce but one. Witnesses became suddenly forgetful and could not remember on the stand what they early did before. We have introduced into the Mohawk the California siduon two seasons; titls past Winter 50,000; last year 20,000, I believe, and a fen safanon troat, but fear we shall not receive much benefit from the salmon as they cannot pass Cohoes Fulls on their return from the sea. We design, however, to continue until we tearn of a surety that it is a failure. We are endeavoring this Winter to pass a law probabiliting neitling in the canals, a point heretofore uniouched by any law, as our Justices of the Peace interpret it,

Respectfully. W. T. S.

Matural History.

THE AMERICAN WOODCOCK.

BY RECAPPER.

W HAT sportsman of much experience does not know of this tine game bird? Does not the very name of the hird call to mind recollections of glorious moments when first we heard the welcome warning, "mark cock;" and do we not remember how quickly we turned from the scottered covey in youder woodside, that we were just nonscattered covey in youder woodside, that we were just proposing to follow up, to hag the rure and much more highly prized bird? What to us was the squeak of the suipe or the boom of the ruffed grouse, then? The time has been, alus, that is no more, when in almost every state of the Umon'woodcock were to be found in abundance; but now, more time for a fact that is no more in the found in abundance; but now, except in a few very isolated localities, anything like a large bag of these glorious game birds is not often to be made. Some of the reasons of this change for the worse are in a measure unavoidable, and of these the clearing up of our wide woodlands and deep bogs is the principal; there are yet, and will be for years to come, large tracts of forest and swamp not available for agricultural purposes, where the woodcock, if properly protected during the breeding season, would multiply to an extent snarce ever

As is well known, this bird winters in the Southern States, passing to the Middle and Eastern States to breed, then Northward to month, returning in Antumn over the same route, and stopping according to the state of the ground and the milduess of the weather for a longer or shorter puriod.

Those who are in favor of shooting this hird while with us in the Summer, argue "that if we do not shoot them then, the chances are largely against our shooting them at all." That this is a graud mistake is to me very plain, for I have shot the woodcock in Antumn in sections of the

country where they were never disturbed during the Summer, and have found the birds quite plenty.

The woodcock is not by any means so slupid a bird as swisslam by experience, and also, I believe, to transmit that wirdow to bis future generations.

The woodcock is not by any means so slupid a bird as some would have us believe. He is very ready to hearn wisthom by experience, and also, I believe, to transmit that wisdom to his future generations.

Within three miles of the room in which I am now writing, there is an extent of what was formerly one of the best pieces of woodcock of the State, but it is so no longer, though the character of the ground is in nowise changed. Every Spring the woodcock come there to breed, though not in such numbers as in former years; but they seem to have learned that it is no longer safe to tarry there after the young are able to make any extended dights, and the consequence is that instead of staying there, as formerly, till moulting time comes runnd, they puss on at once to the Northward. A few birds are of course to be formed on that ground through July, but I believe them to be only the later broods.

Two years since, in the mouth of June, and about the middle of the month, myself mula friend, while on a visit of inspection to those grounds, started in one meadow alone over thirty cock in about me hour's walking. On the 5th of July following we went to that same ground and found only three cock, yet the ground was as good, the feed, to all appearance, as pleaty as it had been two weeks previously, and no one find been there to ponch upon the birds. So notorious is the fact of this early departure of the birds, that very few—even of the market shooters—think it worth their while to look for woodcock there after the middle of June. Before that time they are still, in favorable seasons, killed in respectable numbers by these fellows.

It may be asked if we have no game laws in New Jersey? Certainly we have, and there is now a new law, nowatting the action of our legislature, which, if passed, will make it an offense to kill woodcock except between the 1st of couch and the 1st of Junuary, and the fine to be \$50 for each and every offense. Now this is just as it should be, and I have no doubt the law will pass, and there the

an occasional high couraged bird will stop there till Coristmas.

Just what has taken place in the above loculity has taken place in many similar ones throughout the country, and there is now acither Sunnace or Antumo cock shooting there, while in more seeladed and favored localities cock still abound in Antuma. By all means, then, let us put a stop to the killing of this bird in Sammer, for unless this is those, and that, too, right specifity, there will be others who will complain as boully as myself.

Nineteen out of twenty sportsmen shoot woodcock over setters and pointers, and although (with dogs that are under perfect command) they show great sport, I cannot think them fully calculated for this work, and I am glad to see that the sporting papers are now speaking favorably of the spaniel not only for cock shooting, but for covert work. Although I have never shot over one of these dogs, I believe, from what I have heard, that they will become very popular here.

Woodcock, though a covert loving bird, do not, even in Autumn, always stay there; and although for the most part

feeding in moist grounds, they are at times found quite far from any water. In Monmouth county. New Jersey, I have found them in Autumn on the very tops of the highest hills in heavy timber, and, where there was no moder-brush, feeding upon the harvay of luseries accreted in the rotten stumps of fallen trees. On examination, the toles made by their hills in the crumbding word routh be ploinly seen, though of cause in the saftest places only. Whether this is merely a local bable or not 1 am not prepared to say. I have also killed woodcock in open bog mentows in Annuan, though most writers tell us that they invert go there at that season of the year.

Although this bird is, to general, very well alide to direct his course through the thickest of corn safely. I have sometimes seen thru, when suddenly flushed, the foul of the corn, and in one or two instances get completely laugled and come to the ground, and once I know a woodcock to kill itself by flying against the house in which I then lived. Strangely enough, this happened at night, when these birds are supposed to see best, and when most of their traveling is done.

Strangely enough, this hupaseural at hight, when these litris are supposed to see best, and when most of their traveling is done.

Taken altogether, the woodbook is a very recentric bird, and I lithik it is this very crevatricity that makes them so unch admired as an object of pursuit by the sportsum. That they have been plenty in times past are all know, and that they would be plenty in times past are all know, and that they would be, is equally certain. How best to attain to that most desirable end is now the problem for sportsmen to solve. I whit for obler and where ones to speak.

There are many theories as to what becomes of this bird at moulting there, and each of these has its advocates. I am inclined to thatk, with Herbert, that an the breaking up of the floods in August each bird intukes himself to the hills and mountains, and scertfing binself in some so-cluded thicket not too far from some spring or mountain runnel, there awalts the coming of his now plumage.

I have occasionally shot this bird in Now dersey lare in August, when well in the moult, and in such times have found them paide as often on open larg membors as in the cover. It would almost seem that this bird can tell when the trigger is about to be drawn on thin. Often have I soon them flashed within a fow yards of the gun, when he there is about to be drawn on thus. Often have I soon them flashed within a fow yards of the gun, when he then they would, just at the refrider mement of drawing the trigger, give a sudden twist up or down, and if the shot was a close one, excapt thereby. As the sportsman rannot, of course, foreser this occurrance, he is very likely to unies his bird. I know not if it be funcy on my port, but it always seemed to me that at such times the rack skines of through the alr with a peculiarly exulting look in that round black eye of his, and with a junctiness of manner that seems to say to the discomfited shooter, "wiperl yanr eye that line, old mun."

Certainly, cock shooting is flow eport where the birds abound, and a

POMPANO AND NURSE.

IN FOREST AND STREAM for Jaduary 28th Mr. S. C. Clarke remarks of pompano (Botheologiaus pampanus) und the cavalli, or crevalle (General defensor), that [his own words] "the two species much resourble each other, and are even confounded. Even so mearnten writer as Hulbro as does so. When, however, [we] tend of pumpanus being taken with the look in great mumbers, and of their jumping into houls, and their occurrence as far north as Hodnes' Hole, I think the cavall is indicated."

Inasmuch as the Ishermen of the North, who had taken pompanos, did not know what they were, and the hieutification was made by naturalists of the fish commission, and as this determination had been published by them, and several accounts have been based on that determination, it was presumed by myself, as well as several others, that Mr. Clarke repudiated these hierithrations, and thus reflected upon our ability to determine the Ishus, although he mentioned no names. In this helief, I wrote my lefter published in your paper of February 11th.

As Mr. Clarke tenies having telected upon us, and appears to have been unaware of our determination, I will at once confess that, under such circumstances, there may have been unaware of our determination, I will at once confess that, under such circumstances, there may have been unaversory accribity in my criticisms, and I offer an apology therefor. Mr. Clarke, however, does not correctly represent the state of the question, and I will therefore give in parallel columns the definitions of Hobbrook, who, be it remarked, even uses the same names that Mr. Clarke himself does, and I therefore an unable to indets and link be could have made the miss statements he definite may perpendent the base of the state of the pusting, and I will therefore give in parallel columns the definitions of Hobbrook, who, be it remarked, even uses the same names that Mr. Clarke himself does, and I therefore an unable to indict.—

Butterbeauts pompania—Holbrook, p. 85, n. 2, p. 1.

nitel:—
Butterbenus pompanus—Holbronk, | Coraux defensur—Hulbreck, p. 85, p. 81, pl. 11, fig. 2.
Cavalli, or Crevalte—Vulgo.

Cavalli, or Crevalie Vulgo.

Rody elevated compressed;

neither carlus our crest at the tall;

he dursal and anni fins, with three or their auterine rays prolunged, and finns dursal fins prolunged, and finns dursal fins prolunged, and finns dursal fins, prolunged, and finns dursal fins) preceded by free spinses;

leranchial rays seven

Neither numarilisty, intermaxillary,
patatine, nor numerine treff; placrypgeal bures lurge and non-six and
political trays seven

The upper low learned with a sepatatine, nor numerine teeft; placrypgeal bures lurge and non-six and
political trays seven

The upper low learned with a sefour now of durine, early the toeth;
the lower leaven as in, le row

after the mitter of the uniterior

Mr. Clarke explains:—'I built been litering stories all

Mr. Clarke explains:—"I had been hearing stories all along the Florida coast, from Jacksonville to the Indian River, alont pompanos being taken in great numbers with fly and spoon, of their jumping into boats like flying fish, and of their helug taken as far morth as Holmes! Hole; and being assured by resident thehermen that the poppinio partformed no such antics, I came to doubt all these states."

Did Mr. Clarke's informant call the flsh "pompinio" or "crevalie?" On this hinges the point of los story. But it must still be remembered that with the confusion of usings might have been transferred the confusion of habits attributed.

As to the community being found in Florida, that is out of the question. Mr. Clarke rays—"Now the negative testimony of even a professor can hardly avail against the possi-

tive testimony of a dozen witnesses, who have seen the species here, myself among the number." True! But where is Mr. Clarke's "positive testimony?" I have no doubt but what Mr. Clarke might find even a dozen dozen dozen witnesses in Florida to the occurrence of a fish which they call "nurse;" but I do most emph dically deny that the fish they call so is a somniosus. The so-called "nurse" of the West Indies (and presumably of the Florida coast) has nothing to do with the genus somniosus, and is, in fact, more different from the nurse of the northern seas than is a torse from a thinoceros. The nurse of the West Indies is a species of the genus ginglymostoma.

This is simply number example of the confusion which popular names may lead one into. Mr. Clarke, hearing a fish called "nurse" in Florida, and finding such a name connected with the scientific appellation (somniosus) of a fish in the north, at once jumps to the conclusion that they are the same species! The two belong not only to different species, but to different genera, and even widely sepurated families.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

LOWER BRULE AGENCY DARGTA, February 28, 1878.

Entron Forest and Stream:

Derota, February 28, 1878.

Entron Forest and Stream:

In the question of sup-inded animation of fish by freezing, pot forth by Mr. Fred Mather, of Boston, the following is offered as additional evidence of the fact: Lale in the Fall of 1870, when ground was broken for the new ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., it was found necessary to drain a pond (artificial) in which some superior specimens of Salmo fontinalls were sent by the superintendent of the canal. Two of these, each neighbour for the pounds, fell into the hands of the Commanding Officer of the Sanit, who placed them temperarily in a barriel of water in his yard. The following night the weather changed and a long period of errors cold followed, during which the water in the harrel froze solid, and remained so till the following Spring. When it thewed the fish were taken out alive, and apparently none the worse for this severe hibernation.

Win. E. Doudigert, U. S. A.

The Kennel.

BLACK TONGUES IN DOOS -A well known owner of fine dogs having mentioned the fact that several black spots are visible on his dog's tongue, reminds us that the common breed of Chinese dog which is found throughout the Empire has this peculiarity. Not that we would insimate that the dog in question has the slightest taint of celestial blood, but as an interesting fact in canine-ology and one which is of much value to the Antipodean sportsman. So marked is this characteristic that when fine dogs imported at great cost from England, through carclessness or other causes have come in contact with the native species, their progray bear the unmistakable signs of the mesalliance to the fifth and sixth generation, even after re-crossing has removed every other indication of tainted blood. In addition to the annoyance caused by this intermingling of species, which, with heedless servants, it is sometimes almost impossible to prevent, the importer of fine clogs has much more to contiud with. The climate itself is very fatal and two scasons is about all the work which can be expected from the best bred dogs

The Blenheim Spaniel.—Head round, but rather prominent skull; ears pendulous, well coated; eyes large and bold; a deep stop; lower jaw projecting or undershot; snort black nose; neck fine; shoulder thiek, and chest the same, very full of coat, which is in general termed the mane, but we cannot subscribe to a mane being earried on the chest, but prefer to term it a fulness of bosom coat; short legs, well feathered; hind quarters and buck level, showing no weakness at the loins, and being well feathered on all under parts; tail well llagged, not carried above the level of the buck. The marking is a great point in this breed. There should be a while strenk down the forehead, and in centre of this strenk the rich spot about the size of a shilling of a golden hue. Side of jaws freekled, and muzzle body-color, more white thau yellow golden, not too heavily marked anywhere.

POINTS IN JUNGING.

A VICTIM OF THE MEASIES.—The measles are visiting the Uptim, Mass, families now, and the latest victim is a pet dog in the family of George Walker. Major was a valuable Newfoundlander, who regularly "took" the disease from the children, having a cough and every symptom that attends this sickness in the lumma family. They doctored him, and he got along nicely for a few days, but he preversely ran out in the snow, which apparently gave him a chill, the measles struck in, and death closed the scene.—Times.

-"Dog Whlp's" Imported field trial setter dog Lucetta, will be put to public stud. His owner deems it necessary to make this statement in anwer to many letters of enquiry for his services.

L. II. S.

The Rod and Gnn Club of Springfied, Mass., have voted to hold a bench show of dogs the last week in April. We shall publish the premium list as soon as received.

NAMES CLAIMED.

EDITOR FUREST AND STREAM:- WEST TROY, N. Y., March 29, 1875. Epiron Firest and Stream:

I would like through your columns to claim the name of "Gipsey Quoou" for my orange and white setter bitch, out of Brosna, imported in whelp to Ranger, by Mohank, whelped Sept. 14th, 1874. Also the name of "Mac" for my white and black dog mhelp, out of "Mohawk's" Kirby by Mr. Raymond's Pride of the Border, whelped Oct. 1st, 1874. I would like the opinion of some breeders as to the mating of these two, should I succeed in raising them. We have for Brosna pine Irish; for Ranger, Laverack, Gordon and Irish; for Kirby, one-half Laverack, enequateer Gordon, and one quarter Irish; and for Fride of the Border, pure Laverack. It is my opinion the different theod would be so distributed as to produce the best result. Enough Irish to make them ton h, and chough Laverack to tone flown the Irish and make them ton h, and chough Laverack to tone flown the Irish and make them to h, and chough Laverack to tone flown the Irish and make them tas beadstrong. They are beautiful whelps, of great range, good nose, and will point stanned, are very tractable, and splandil retrievers.

Yours truly,

1 B. Fireins

	s). The property of U. W.	Belle 2d Cora_Blair's (olk and white) Moll 2d. Dash 1st. Dash 1st. Belle 1st. Dash 1st. Dash 1st. Belle 1st. Dash 1st. Das
	Dan (See Dus's pedigree)	ellin's colabrated blue bettlen getter FRI NCE. Win ner of the follow-fing pizes, the only times he has been exhibited; ist in the Open Class and cun for the best English setter of Birming ham. 1871—184. (Crystal Palace 72.) ellin's Moll 2d (or & wh.) Moll 2d (or & wh.) Moll 2d (or & wh.) Dash 1st. Peg (ilem and white) Rock 1st. Rock 1st. (lem & wh.) Rock. (alem and white) Moll 2d. Roll 3d. Rock 1st. Ponto. Rock. (alem and white) Dash 1st.
P. E. ::	dout of the same litter us. I	Champinn and extra cnp for best English suiter, in all classes, Birm lineham, 1872. Champion, Crystal Paince, 1873. Champion, Birm lineham, 1873. Ovn brother to Mr. Llewellin's gett trail urinners Countess, Nellie, and dately Mr. Champion and extra Champion for the counter of the counter o
REE OF "DIMPLE.	Dimple by Prime (see pudgree) out of Dora, a bitch out of the same litter as ${ m DIMPLE}$.	Gartb's) Daisy
PEDIGREE	black and white ticked. aguet 1874,	Mr. P. Ltavellin's celebrated black, white and tan set-with that All-aged Day Stakes; 1st with his brother. Dick in the braces, and champton cup, beating all other remares of first prizes in 1871 and previous promise of first prizes in 1871 and previous promises at the National Field Trial attention of Local, all other remares of first prizes in 1871 and previous promises at the National Field Trial attention of Local, all other remarks at the National Field Trial attention of Local, where the National Field Trial attention of Local, National Field Trial attention of Local, National Field Trial attention of Local, National Company of Local, National Compa
	DIMPLE, whelped 1873, color i Knox, Pittsburgh, Pa. Imported A	Trials, 1874, and 181. Rev. an

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

THE FIRST GERMS OF SPRING

THE FIRST GERMS OF SPRING

PLANT life and animal life are stirring in the forest, are seen in the wayside woodlands. How sweet the first putting off of Winter, the first germs of Spring time. How quietly and glowingly the first harbinger of Spring, the little muse ear of sweet memory, puts forth its short covyms. How pearly white are its shining leaves. Here beneath the shelter of these old rocks, how lovingly the trailing arbutus erceps; here are some of its sweet blossoms actually peeping up from under that patch of snow. The hereiolore frozen rivulets are beginning to trickle in golden drops, and the sweet flag, the adder's tongue, and the violets are awakening to the first genial warmth of this coul mouth. What a contrast in appearance the whole woodland seene presents! The snowy mantle of old Winter has been gently removed, and the huge trunks of fallen trees, which a few short weeks since were covered with snow, now reveal themselves covered with the grey moss, the green moss, the changing lichens, and the numerous orchids and parasitic plants of the forest. These are the first barbingers of Spring—the early promises of a Spring time near at hand. Last, but not least, are the little ferns, with their delicately peneilled leaves spread out upon the old rustic logs. Look how very lovely is that tuft of the Canis minor, or little dog fern. With pleasure I transfer it, together with two native orchids, to my basket for future use and closer examination. These harbingers of Spring remind us of the month and its duties. Here a little rabbit gaily trips neross our pathway. How fearless he seems. He quaintly turns his head from side to side, lakes a hop or two, creets his long ears with a final bound, and is soou lost in the dense underbrush of the forest. Here is a fine specimen of our New England hare. He is in a great hurry, it seems. He quickly passes the line of our vision, perhaps going to attend a convention of the fur bearing animals. Here is a nice large grey squirrel, and he is at a great hurry, it seem

insect, which he swallows quickly, and so repeats until his appetite is satiated. Hark! you hear at a distance the whirr of the ruffed grouse, or the serenm of the jay. Other game you meet in the more deuse wooillands, for those I have described are only the occasional tenants of a country woods, such as are often seen on a fine morning in the early days of April. They are the first reminders of a busy seasou, which will soon in all its glowing, flowering beauty burst upon us. They are the monitors of the coming months, when the violet, the pansy, and others of the flowery tribe take up their carly march in a succession of the months. They are the germs of the coming Spring time, the floral attendants of the rich cereal, the golden corn, all of which, in their times and seasons, with their peculiarities of culture and value, will be set before you.

OLLIPOD QTILL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C., of Arlington, Mass.—The peculiar features of the flow of the grape vine say, or pressure of sap, as it is called—are the luteness of its flow in the season; it seems to be governed by up rule, and moves independently of the weather, its greatest flow being from June to July. I have found even in November thinming of grape vines quite a flow of sap, in some cases, so much so as to eause drippings. It's flow depends much upon the warmth of the san. I have examined several grape vines in very exposed situations this week, and I find them thus far, notwithstanding the extreme cold of this Winter, doing well and alive, and will, doubtless, live; so you need fear no greater percentage of loss than you have had with your vines in years past.

Makta Balle, Newton, Mass.—The action of eamphor on plant life is as a stimulant. The reason your plants died was from the fact that you gave too large a quantity of eamphor and not sufficient water. It has been proved by numerous experiments that this drug has a direct effect on plants when it is judiciously used, enusing the flowers of various plants to revive and continue in bloom for several days when they had been almost given over. An experiment made by myself gave me full confidence in the efficacy of eamphor, as applied to bouquets of flowers to prolong life. I cut tulips, gladiolus, and three kinds of iris, and placed a like number of each in eamphor water and pure spring water. Those in camphor water lived and were in hrillant flower four days after the others had died.

James, Portland, Maine.—The book you wish to obtain is not an agricultural wark, but a work upon ornamentation, being a series of plates published in 1714-15 ninher Louis XIV. You will find ninch information upon this subject in Appleton's Journal.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

bring 50 cents

Figure 18 Mainer,—The pleasant Spring weather of the past few days has been the means of producing a decided improvement in the fish market, resulting in largely increased supply and corresponding falling off in prices. Especially is this the case with coil and haddock, large quantities now being caught along the Rhode Island, Long Island and New Jersey cansls, and salling this week for 7 cents per pound. Halibat is worth 16 cents; striped bass from Potomac River, 20 cents. A few Drlaware shad arrived on Tuesday morning and were sold at 75 cents each; Chesapeake shad are selling at 60 cents, while very fine large Norfolk fish can be had for 50 cents. Shrimps are worth 50 cents per quart; prawns same price. Smells tapering off in supply, bring 20 cents per pound. Large quantities of Canada brook trout are selling for 30 cents per pound, while the cultivated from sell for 75 cents to \$1 25 per pound, according to the breakty from which they FISH IN MARKET.-The pleasant Spring weather of the \$1 25 per pound, according to the lucality from which they come; live trout \$1 59 per pound, in limited demand. A few green turtle are in market and sell for 20 cents per pound. California salmou arrive twice a week and sell at 40 cents per pound for the whole fish, while choice cuts

-The shad fishermen planted their first poles on Thesilay morning just above Robin's Reef Lighthouse.

-Sportsmen visiting Nova Scotia this season will find excellent tackle in Halifux, at the repulable houses of J. S. Egan, 23 Upper Water street and John H. Symonds, Granville street. Flies adapted to the waters of the Iowa Provinces can be best selected there.

NEW York—Adirondacks, March 25th.—Adirondack weather unfavorable yet, snow in the woods three feet deep; ice in the lakes very thick. The probabilities are that the Spring fishing will be late, unless we have a decided thaw—a continued one—which awing in the fickleness of the weather in this latitude is very uncertain.

-Mr. P. H. M. Van Yyck, of New Hamburg, writes March 21st:

March 21st:—

"I think that my frind Peter Levy and myself are the first parties that ever took shad with a tly in the Iludson. Yesterday a fisherman in hoisting a pike net caught a couple of smelt, a thing never heard of at this point before. A great many striped bass weighing from eight to twenty-four pounds have also been emight through the ice during the Winter, (with ice nets). This I think is caused by the water becoming so extremely salt by the protracted alrouth the past Winter that the salt water fish run up further than usual."

i usual."
-We have heard much of the charms of sporting in Texas, and have no doubt that they are enjoyable to a degree. There is a certain spice of variety in the experience that gives a zest quite unknown to many who live else-

gree. There is a certain spice of variety in the experience that gives a zest quite unknown to many who live elsewhere. For example, our frequent correspondent who writes from Gainesville, a gentleman wholly reliable in his statements, recounts the following incident which will verify the "charms" aforesaid. He says:—

"I will relate what happened to a citizen of this county some years ago while fishing in eastern Texas. He was accompanied by another gentleman, but they had separated and were fishing out of sight of each other. He had his rifle with him, and as the sith had got on him and the mosquitoes had became troublesome, he concluded to move, and in doing so came across the track of a panther that had just crossed this creek. Dropping his rod and bringing his gun to a poise, he followed the track down the creek loward his friend, who was sitting out over the creek on a log. Imagine his feelings when he came near enough to see the man quitely fishing and the punther standing on a leaning tree directly over his head, with his eyes fixed upon his victim and his tail twisting. Mr. Editor, would you not have taken the buck fever? I think I would. But not so with our hero. Almost instantly the rifle covered the paather's heart, and he dropped in the creek almost on the fisherman's head, and frightened him so budly that he fell off the log into the creek. 'What a fall was there my brethering!'

Startling as this incident is, we can almost match it by an adventure of our own on the Roquette River, Adirocalacks, in the Summer of 1872, we think. We were en routs to Long Lake, and had just passed the Cold River, where the lunge willness stretch out over the water, Uncle Steve Turner at the oars, and we in the stern sheets, facing up Turner at the oars, and we in the stern sheets, facing up stream. Scauning the vista ahead, as is natural, we saw what seeteed to be an immense outgrowth or protuberance upon one of the projecting limbs that stretched out over the river some eight feet above the surface, and about two rods in advance of us. When Uncle Steve's attention was called to it, he had no sooner turned, than a huge punther gathered itself up, and wheeling about, jumped full diffeen feet over the ablers that fringed the hank and vanished anto the woods. Had the creature not been opportunely discovered, he would have dropped into the boat.

—The value of the Canadian fisheries for 1874 is set

discovered, he would have dropped into the boat.

—The value of the Canadian fisheries for 1874 is set down at \$20,000,000. This is exclusive of the scul hunt or whale fisheries. It is also exclusive of the United States and French catch. It simply represents the value of the fish caught in Canadian waters by Canadian fishermen, and embraces returns from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quelbec, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the Magdalen Islands. The French catch on the shores of Newfoundland is supposed to average \$1,000,000 per annum. The United States catch in Canadian waters is estimated at \$10,000,000 per annum. The number of persons engaged in the Canadian fisheries it set down at 250,000.

BASS FISHING IN FLORIDA.

EDITON FOREST AND STREAR:—

I know you strive to render your paper bold instructive and interesting to your many renders. I know also that nothing is more interesting to sport many renders. I know also that nothing is more interesting to sport many renders. I know also that nothing is more interesting to sportsmen than to learn where good sport may be had. Hence I cheerfully contribute at this opportune season the following data, shouling dists, where bly bass have been caught by me, and secondly, riby, I am sure they can be caught again.

First—Every steambast capitain who goes up the St. John's River, Fia., will be able in point out where old Fort Butler was situated, some afficent utilice above take George, and out the south side of the river. About five milles above this ajou, and on the south slde of the river, another small river will be found emptyling into it, between marked emburkments, having a wild or ange grove on the our side and on the other small trees and bushess. This river was called the thirth We kiwa when I fished in it; its mouth is quite open and prominent, and I think about teight roils across; its waters are clear and coo, and pass out into the St. John's over a smooth and shelly bottom. Its depth lessone ten fret or more, and its western bank good for camping and lamiting heavy their with pole and line. Plaid directly across it mooth, and if you hit the proper time, I will warrant you fish that will make your aims ache to limide.

Second—Why I am sure they can be easieth now: The reader will at

elght reas across; in water are clear and con, ann pass out into a such obne sower ten fred or more, and its a victor bank good for camping and landing feavy lish with pole and line. Pish it directly across its month, and if you litt the proper true, I will be dead to the clear the proper true, I will unrarent you do that will make your aims ache to landle.

Second from my description of place that here at the month of the direct river, mess be a magnificular place for the big base of the great St. John's source from my description of place that here at the month of the direct river, mess be a magnificular place for the big base of the great St. John's source from my description of place that here at the month of the direct river, mess be a magnificular place for the big base of the great St. John's source from hundred intest in length, in place mills broad, deep, adounting he small dot, high pals, Sc., is congregate annually for spawning and other perposes. But the proof of good deshing lies not in appearances always, to these are often very deceptive, as the fisherman well knows. No-better proof lies in the actual trials unde here by my-self and on other—Private Dougslers, of K Coupany, Second E. S. Dargoons. He was the "Peter" of his company, and deded for over alxy men; and when I think of these times and recell the faces, at this company, and deded for over alxy men; and when I think of these times and recell the faces, at almost makes my owner and the second better faces and the little price, so as to reveal the second behind the cartains. I will any, that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will any, that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will any, that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will any, that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will any that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will any that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will any that it is suffered to the second behind the cartains, I will a

Figure Matteus.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week eming March 25th, was fourteen, seven from Georges, three from the Grand Banks and four from New Brunswick. The Georgesmen are bringing in lighter fares on second trips, averaging about 35,000, an aggregate of 250,000 for the week. Indibut have also arrived less freely, the receipts amounting to 260,000. The New Brunswick vessels have come home this week without fares, no herring having been taken there the past mouth. The scarcity at this time will make it bad for the Western Bank fleet now fitting away on their sull trips, who were depending on these arrivals for a supply of bait.

The fishing season has openial quite disastrously, sixty-five lives and six vessels having becaulost in its prosecution up to this time—quite an increase over the losses of last year for the same period, when there were eighteen lives and four vessels lost, two in the Newformilland and two in the Grand Bank tishery, the crews of three of the vessels being saved. Increase of loss of life, up to this time, torty-seven. Of the vessels lost this season three were employed in the Grand Bank and three in the Georges fishery.—Cape Ann Advertiser, March, 26th.

Ausweis Co Correspondents.

Anonymous Communications not Anticed.

If It, it., Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Where can I get a good double gua, (ride and shor combined); Ans. One for sale at this office; puce §91. If E. B.—Has the fre left the Great South flay, and le the duck abouting good chough at Oyster flay to make it worth my nihite to go flown there to spend two or three days? How to Amhyville for ducks? Ans, the reports of the last mo weeks indicate good shooting. See Gan column.

Down. Philaitriphia.—Where can I procure a pair of shore for wailing then front faming? I hear there is a pair; in New York who makes a hore with toles and hole pairs in the soles, expecially for that purpose? Ans. Messrs, Porguson & Sievens, No. 87 Nassan street, will make the

boat you nait

G. K. P., Wellsville, N. Y.—What is the price of fishing stockings, also the prire of the Hegenom folding boat? Ans. Coursy, Rice et & Malleson, No. 65 Fulion street, hato the new English fishing stocking, the test made, at \$8 per pair. Hegenom's house two can supply at \$75 to \$17. Have see Price list by mal.

T. E. C., New York.—Will you kindly inform me how to use a retriever, whether they are good for field shooting, as well as dock. I have two beautiful, large, trids retriever, about three mouthout this country are well broken, and are flur dogs. And We have not exhow retrievers to be used for any purpose except that of rottleving ducks and other game.

J. A. H., Pittsburgh,—Our sport-mens' club, have brought suit against secretal game dealers for having brook form in their possession during the close season. They c'alm the trout were cought in Canada. Usa you send us formediately the recent dealston of the course telating to cases of this nature? Ans. The information you desire has brousent

oy neith.

R. V. Janesellle, Wis.—Can you ubuid a Raymund Largeack little puper the litter mentioned in Fourar and Stream of March 18th, and for what piece? We want some "thine blood" on here and must loved Aus. Of the late litter of pupe from Mr. Raymond's Largeack little Fatry, thore were six dogs and one litted. The larget will be kept for stock purposes.

R. S. R., Philadelphia —Please inform me where I can find good trout fishing within three or tour hours' week of Philadelphia, say for short type of a cample of days? Will the Now Jetsey game laws interfere with my fishing in that State? Aus. I In the richard with the belaware Wilter Gap you will find good lintels and front fishing. 2. Not at the proper season of the year.

J. C. T., (tableton, Pa.—Phase Inform me whether I can nurchage a

proper season of the year.

J. C. T., Hazderon, Pa.—Phase inform me whether I can purchase a pair of juripoles leather simothing hoods, or cooling's ackle smooting hoods in New York: Ann. Coulding's hoods are not suffit in this rity, nor can perpole heather boots be limited this side the Atlantic. In fact this material is used mostly for laying. Why not try alligator aking. Som other measures in this cultum.

P., Baltimore—thaving for some months had my limitude and water dogs much translated with red mange, I should be glad to have some auta and effectual remedy for it? Ans. Take foldies of moreany tririchin, I on, but; in its and robe easy little into the note of the hair every day. In case this remety should full, give your dags ten drops of Fowlor's solution of arasale in their food hight and numrilog.

W. C. S., Now York.—!. Can you inform use of the best manner to clean bases shells, and don't you think that if they were nickel platen they would keep clean langer and be less liable to corroder 2. What do you conder the less provder for showing in the Maynard rife, 30 Inch barrel, 4 calling. Figures powder I Ams. No last beste Forger AND STURAM, March 25th, page 107—2. Hazani's No. 4.

C. A. R., Boston. — What different hinds of shooting is found at Moose-head Lake during July, August and September? Can you tell mounty better place nour that region? Ans. No shooting, except, parlings, so occasional wondcock, infure Sept. 5d., that raffort groups. Then is no better place in that vicinity. When is the best heads shooting within thirty rules of Hoston? Ans. Try Columbet, Nepoussit, Acustinet, or Marshpee, and the rightly of Cape Ann.

Ducken, Balthore — Would not the preparation recommended to "Legoe, Bultimore," for your bone of the 25th had, to render a lent waterproof answer the same purpose for a shouting suft, either of conducty prof waden gends; or is there mything professible? In using the preparation reterred to, line long is the clott to remain in the solution? Ans. It would; but the Purchasia Ploth and Paper Campany have an Invention which is prefetable. Address them at No. 35 Day street, this city.

city.

F. D., New York.—If I buy a mazzle loading gun does the dealer tell me the proper charge for it: If reat, how am. I to know? Was not had season generally a land season for game? Which be the best a single barrel breech loader, or a double harral mazzle loader? Ans. Any dealer or skillful sparieman, can give you discritions how to load a gam. From information we are receiving from different sections of the country we are led to believe that the game has unit hear much injured by the past Whiter. A single laural breech loader.

information we are receiving from different sections of the country we are led to believe that the game has not been much injured by the past Winter. A single harmi breech loader.

Four Scott, Kansas.—What is the size of the dog Pride of the florther, large, and him, or small, delyin, &r.? What is the distance from their large, and him, or small, delyin, &r.? What is the distance from their long to robe to robe of place or future on head? Was not the tail and feather combet and expressly for his picture? Ans. Prity-eight pounds; height, 24 luches; around chest, \$7 luches; length, asso to point of skull, \$9 luches; next, \$7 luches; distance to tail, \$1 luches; not to end of hone, 13 luches, over all, 51 luches. Probably, the dag is regularly washed and condent, wenther permitting.

W. B. If, indiamapolls, full—I have a functo Septeb safter with a split nose. I think sho is pure bloom. She is biniched black and white, is quite young, and has never been trained. Do not know anything about her pedigree. I would like to know if these dogs are good for anything, and how much she wouth he wouth, and how much quipe would be worth shed from the same kind of dog. I would like to sell her? Ans. We have great doubts nour your bitch height a Seciety setter, and tolick neither the blich, or pupe from her, would be sulcafts.

Brancher, St. Louis, Mo.—Plense gibe heat method of reducing charge—hold pawder and tail—for II all, 77 grains powder, Remington (flo, and too smaller weights of rarb, one to be round ball, and one midway hetween that and the 100 grain hall? Ans.—It will be necessary in hore a mould mode for the gurpees, he order to produce lighten bullet with same diameter. Use mouallic case with wals, as suggested in your latter. Are alligator skine. You will find the leader what will same diameter. Use mouallic case with wals, as suggested in your latter. Are alligator skine. You will find the leader who have the control of control flows, by the cost of merit, and if you know of any work that surpasses it in merit, an

beliefe.

J. T. N., Baltimore.—Would you kindly inform an old reader what he a good target for a No. 8 breech loading gun, at forty yourse using No. 2 that—say Leroy? I press on the targets to be therety inches aquate. Would a target twelve thrane separate be large enough to form a notificial ophicon apon the snooting qualities of a gun? Ans. Causal tell with a knowing of your gun is alogic or done to barred, should the weight and the quantity of short you shoot. To test the shooting of a gun I is decided, y best to have a larget thirty inches in diameter.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INDUCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A BEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED RY

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1875.

To Correspondents,

All romminications whatever, whether relating to liminess or literary prespondence, must be addressed to The Poller and Stream Pub-menno Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with eal name, as a guaranty of good fulth. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

and our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and secare the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will punder to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them ampopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business natice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us to lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible. CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

Our patrons are cautioned against sending bank notes to us by mail. Send only drafts, cheeks, or Post Office Or-

THE BORING OF SHOT GUNS

WE had purposed continuing the reports of English of gans bored on the new, or American principle, by which Messrs. Scott, Greener, Dougall, and other makers claim to have achieved such wonderful results in the way of pattern and penetration. The approaching "trial," however, instituted by the London Field, is calcu lated to be so thoroughly exhaustive that we prefer to wait for its completion before going further into the merits of the subject. The conditions of the "trial" are too voluminous for us to reproduce in full; briefly, they are as fol. lows:-Each maker can enter three guns; an adjustable rest is to be used. Guns of from eight to twenty guage will be allowed, the latter size to be allowed a latitude of one eighth ounce shot. In the second round No. 5 shot will be Every gun to be fired into a pit five substituted for No. 6. times from each barrel before trial, and no wiping out to be permitted until after the contest. The further conditions regarding powder, shot, wads, and pads are not materially different from those in force at previous trials. The Field gives cops of the value of 40 gainess and £10 respectively, besides bearing all the expenses of the trial.

The result of this competition, for which the preparations

are so elaborate, should be conclusive, as far as the work of the competing makers is concerned, but the question of the desirability of the method of horing, by which this close shooting is to be obtained, is by no means determined. Of all the voluminous correspondence published on the subject, the letter of "Enquirer," in the Field of February 27th, written from St. Louis, is the most to the point, and while predicting that the American system will come into general use in England, he claims that it will be at the expense of efficiency in the gun. If we are rightly formed, Mr. Greener, senior, many years since a lopted this system of "choke boring" in order to produce close puttern, but after a time discovered that it was at the expe of the gun made, for it stands to reason that the gradual narrowing of the bore of the gun towards the muzzle, by which concentration of the charge of shot is procured, also produces greater friction and consequent wear and tear. Indeed, it is not improbable that with our American made

guns, which shoot so admirably at first, the subsequent rattle and shaking to pieces is produced by this very cause. The Roper four shooter has an attachment which screws on the mazzle of the gun, to produce this effect; an exterior concentrator, which, however, is adapted only to single burrels. 'The letter from our correspondent, "Royal," however, is adapted only to sinwhich we publish elsewhere, gives a further trial on our side of the water, and we shall look with interest for the results of the grand Field trial.

The withdrawal of Messrs, W. and C. Scott & Sons from this trial will deprive it of much of its interest, but their reasons for so doing, as related to us by Mr. W. M. Scott, their representative now in this country, are so well founded that, while regretting the absence of guns of their neknowledged make, we cannot but approve of their deel-sion. The intricacies of the gun trade are so different in England from anything which exists in this country, as to require some explanation in order to be understood. The Messrs. W. and C. Scott & Sons are not dealers, in the common acceptation of the word, but manufacturers on a large scale, who furnish many of the retail dealers with gans, the latter using their own names and stamps. Therefore, would be not unlikely that in a trial of this nature their acknowledged guns would come into competition with others of their own make, but which purported to emanate from other dealers. The embarrassment of the situation is obvious, and the Messrs. Scott have done wisely in with-The embarrassment of the situation drawing. On this side of the water, however, this cause does not exist, and we look forward to seeing them again at the head of the list in our next home trial.

ICE PHENOMENA OF NEWFOUNDLAND

S HOULD any one wish to study the striking phenomena of ice-fields and icebergs, let him go to Newfoundland, and during the first four months of the year he will flud around its coasts ample materials for such studies. During those months the great Arctic current—"a river in the ocean"-which sets out of Davis Straits, is laden with icebergs and ice-floes, of which Baffin's Bay is the factory. Even so early as January these ice-masses begin to show themselves off the consts of Newfoundland; but February and March are the favorite months for the transport of the east ice crop from the place of its growth to the bosom of the Gulf Stream. A river of ice, from one to two or three hundred miles in breadth, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles in length, then flows slowly and majestically past the shores of Newfoundland. The iey stream is not continuous, varying considerably at different times, according to the season, and the manufacturing and exporting energy of the ice works. Neither does this frozen river follow the same track invariably, as the direction of the prevailing winds determines whether it shall press closely on the shores, choking up bays and harbors, and, at times, establishing an ice blockade, or be broken up and driven off many miles out of sight of land. A few hours of easterly wind deflect the great ice current and drive it in on the shore; while before a westerly wind it speedily vanishes, and the greeu waves are dancing where, a few hours before, the ice-fields were spread, grim and ghastly. Still the ice-laden stream stendily pursues its way, bearing on its bosom thousands on thousands of icebergs, and transporting ice-fields hundreds of thousands of miles in extent. Here sails the towering neeberg, its white pinnaeles glittering in the sunbeams, or reflecting tremulously by night, the stars from its gleaming snow-white peaks. There, when the winds are hushed, the ice-field spreads its ridges and furrows, wrapping old ocean in a huge winding sheet, and gliding along in silence deep as death. But when the storm rises, and rends the glittering sheets, by ocean's swell, into floes and piles them up in hummocks, dashing them against and over each other, then the llunders awake. Theu begins, for the poor mariner, lbe reign of lerror. With a mighty swing, an icefloe a million tons in weight is hurled against a huge iceberg which is like an Alp afloat, Its summit being 250 feet above the waves and its base 1,800 feet below the surface. The blow makes the ice mountain shiver but cannot overturn it, and the floc is rent and turn, with a noise like thunder, into a thousand fragments which are piled ou one another, or strewn over the ocean, far and wide. Or, perhaps, two enormous fields of ice, under the influence of opposite rotatory motions, rush together in a death grapple. The struggle is frightful, but it is only for a moment. The weaker yields, and with a noise londer than llunder, is crushed boneath the waves, while fragments of the weightier giant are piled to the height of thirty or forty feet on the back of his conquered foe, as though to bury him deep in the fathomless sea. In these collisions, ice wenty or thirty fect in thickness is rent in enormous fissures and heaten into fragments. The ocean is covered with rolling masses, hard as floating rocks of granite, as this tournament of the ice-giants proceeds. the unhappy vessel that is caught in this drifting "pack!" Perliaps the night comes down dark and stormy, while the choking, blinding suow-drift is hurled on the wings of a fleree nor'easter, and the spray beats perpetually on the deek, freezing as it falls. No situation more trying to human courage and endurance can be imagined. The straining and groaning of the sbip's timbers, while the huge blocks of ice strike her, as if hurled from a catapult, mak ing the masts quiver at each blow-the uproar all around. as the blows of the ice-giants resound-the rush and roar of the snow storm overhead; these make up a scene enough to appall the stoulest heart. It is amid dangers

such as these that the seal hunters of Newfoundland pursue their perilous calling, and undismayed by all the terrors of the scene, they boldly steer their vessels into the hideous tumult in pursuit of their prey:-

"Men must work and women unist weep, Though the harhor bar be mounting!"

The vast numbers in which icebergs are borne past the shores of Newfoundland are almost incredible. On a clear day, from the summit of a hill overlooking St. John's, one hundred icehergs, great and small, can sometimes be It is impossible to imagine a more strikingly beautiful object than one of those stately wanderers of the deep, huge and solitary, proudly and defiantly sailing on-wards, regardless alike of wind and tide, borne irresistibly nlong by the deep-sea current. The waves that dash in foam against its sides shake not the strength of its crystal walls, nor tarnish the sheen of its emerald eaves. Sleet and snow, storm and tempest are its congenial elements, leefloes come in its way, and are shivered to atoms; storms rage but it heeds them not. Proudly it llings back the billows from its projecting erags and primacles, which gleam like cliffs of chalk or white marble. We fancy that nothing could avail to destroy such a giant mass, and that it may sail on for ever. But all the while the rays of the sun are playing on its surface and silently penetrating its substance; and the warm breath of Spring is loosening its joints and relaxing its strength. Streams begin to pour down its great sides. Huge crags drop down with sullen plunge into the ocean. Large pieces become detached and float away in independent existence. Presently it becomes top-heavy, loses its equilibrium and turns on its sides or reels completely over with a (hundering crash, making the sea boil into foun, and eausing a swell that is perceptible for miles. Woe to the luckless vessel or boat that may be in too close proximity when this ocenrs. At times the berg cannot recover its equilibrium, and continues rolling and tumbling like a lunge porpoise, dropping fragment after fragment, in its uncouth gambols, till the whole mass falls asunder like a wreek. These rolling icebergs, which are peculiarly dangerous, are ealled "growlers" by the seal hunters. Or the berg may right itself by complete inversion, and sail onward, reduced in dimensions, and enveloped in mist, until it reaches the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, where it is finally dissolved. Seldom are any ice-Stream, where it is finally dissolved. bergs ever met with farther South than 40 of North Even when the Summer warmth is but slight, it is surprising how rapidly the smaller bergs which get aground dissolve under the influence of the sun's rays. As the Summer advances they become very brittle; and then a slight degree of violence is enough to rupture them. sometimes happens that during a storm the seamen try to moor their ship for safety under the side of an iceberg. In planting an ice-anchor in its surface, when in the brittle stage, even the blow of an axe will sometimes rend the lugo mass asunder, and the fragments falling on the vessel will crush her like a nutshell, and send the ill fated mariners to a watery grave. It is a perilous matter to make friends of such treacherons voyagers. The safest plan is to keep a respectful distance from the monsters. Many a gallant ship has met her doom by striking on an iceberg during the darkness of night, or when enveloped in thick fog.

The utmost vigilance is required in invigating the ice-laden seas around Newfoundland. The submerged part of an iceberg has often sharp angular points projecting, on which should a vessel strike a fatal wound may be inflicted It sometimes luppens, too, that a fragment of ice, 200 feet in leugth, has an iceberg resting on each extremity, and keeping it sunk at a certain depth below the water; ships may then sail between the hergs and over the snnken fragment, but it is a perilons undertaking. Should one of the bergs shift its position, and set free the sunken floe, it will rise to the surface and hurl the ship into the air with a tremendous force, leaving her a shattered wreek Should a vessel be eaught between two bergs, or between a floe and a berg in motion, she could no more resist the pressure than a wine glass could withstand the effect of a

ball discharged from an Armstrong gun.

The majority of the bergs coasting along Newfoundland are of no great size, but occasionally some are seen of vast dimensions. Captains of vessels have more than once ported meeting with bergs half a mile in length. T might seem an exaggeration; but one was seen by Ross, in Baffin's Bay, two miles and a half long, and fifty feet high; nine times as much of the berg being under the water as above the surface. The weight of this berg was estimated at 1,292,397,673 lons. The visible portion of an iceberg is only about one-ninth part of the real bulk of the whole mass; so that if one be seen one hundred feet high, its lowest peak must he 800 feet below the waves. But bergs are frequently seen 200 and even 300 feet above the sea; and these, if their sub-marine portions sank to the maximum depth, must have reached the enormous total height of 2,700 feet; that is rather higher than the Cheviot The bergs aro of all shapes as well as all sizes, sometimes rising into pointed spires, sometimes taking the form of a conical hill, sometimes having domes and pin-The most general form, however, is with one high perpendicular side, the opposite side very low, and the in-termediate surface forming a gradual slope. When of this form the higher end is generally to windward. Some have been seen containing prodigious caveras, and some with hollows, having vast accumulations of snow. Their appearance is that of chalk cliffs, with a glittering surface and emerald green features. Pools of azure-blue water lie on their surface frequently, or fall from them in cascades,

From these reservoirs vessels often obtain supplies of water peculiarly sweet and agreeable.
The incheres which coast alo

he inchergs which coast along the shores of Newfoundland have a course of not less than 2,000 miles from the place of their birth to that of their dissolution. entirely of laud formation, and consist of partially dissolved snow frozen. The large glaciers along the coasts of Greenland, which project their masses into the Bords, are the parents of the icebergs. From the seaward face of the glacier, as it is pushed farther and farther into deep water by the pressure behind, masses are detached by fracture which float off as bergs. They often bear, embedded in their substance, also headlers and great fracmants of cooks. which float off as bergs. They often bear, embedded in their substance, elay boulders and great fragments of rock torn from the sides of the Greenland hills, and drop these as they melt at the bottom of the sea, or on the sub-marine Newfoundland, thus belping to build new isles and continents.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO. 3.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONEIL.

I N my last communication I referred to a spade as a portion of our outfit, and mentioned the fact that a supply of fresh water could be obtained at the fish runche on the northern end of Lacosta Island. To the lourist, a supply of fresh water is indispensable, and if his hoat is small the quantity carried must be limited, and how to obtained a supply is an important matter. Nearly all the islands and keys are supplied with fresh water, and the tourist will be in-formed that this indispensable fluid "can be obtained almost anywhere on the islands or keys by digging a hole near the beach." Water of fair quality can be obtained on most of the islands and keys if the proper site is selected for the well. In digging for water, the experienced invari-hly select a locality where there are no mangrove bushes, for wherever this growth is found, water will be impreg-nuted with sult. On the bay side of most of the islands and main land a low growing bush or tree will be found with circular shaped leaves four inches wide, and the searcher for fresh water should prospect near this growth, as fresh water will generally be found near the surface. We dug a well on the northern end of Little Casparilla, forty feet from the beach, and curbed it with an empty barrel we picked up on the beach. From half flood until half ebb the water was very salt, but at low tide we found it pulatulde. After finishing our well, we explored the is land, and found about its centre a lagoon several hundred

yurds in length, containing excellent water.

From the fish ranche on the custern end of Lacosta Island, we started across southeast by south three miles, and found ourselves abreast of the northern end of Useppa lsland. At 6 P. M. we landed on the eastern side of the island at the foot of a large shell mound. To the south of the large mound we found two wells of excellent water, and on the north side some very large figs with a full supply of superior limes. Searching farther we discovered a luxuribunana paleh, but the fruit was not ripe. This island is over one mile in length and one third of a mile in width at the widest point. In the centre of the island, will be found several large shell mounds, the largest about sixty The southern extremity of the island is covered with live onk and mangrove trees. From the mounds to the northern end the island is clothed with a luxuriant From the mounds to growth of live oak and palms, and is the highest land to be found on any of the coast islands south of Cedar Keys. In front of the mounds deep water will be found within a few yards of the shore. This island had been the home of a couple for several years, but as the female part of the population deemed it proper to clope with a fisherman, the masculine portion became guilty of arson and retired from the beautiful island of Useppa, leaving behind him some bricks, charcoal, and the remains of a cooking stove.

This island is distant two miles from the Gulf, from which it is separated and protected by Lacosta Islami; dis-tance to the main land, fifteen miles. Owing lo its climatic tance to the main land, fifteen miles. Owing lotts climatic advantages, elevation of the land, and protected situation, it is the most eligible site for a Sanitarium in the South. Frost is unknown, and before the chilly northwest wind can reach the island, it becomes temperate by crossing the warm waters of the harbor for a distance of twenty miles. In this section the much le by decaded, postherence and the In this section the much to be dreaded northeasters of the coust, do not bring rain, and have none of that searching chilly nature that characterizes them on the Atlantic side. Useppa is truly the winter bome for the invalid suffering from pulmonary disease—excelling in climatic advantages Bermuda, Nice or Madeira. We predict that the day is not far distant when a large holel will grace the shell mound on this island, and invalids in hundreds will inhale a life restoring atmosphere unequalled by that of any part of the world. The Winter season in this section is remarkable for the small amount of rain and the equable temperature. At Punta Rassa twenty miles north of Useppa, at a much less favored portion, the highest range of the thermometer for the years of '72, '73, and '74, was 95, and the lowest 40. The observers stationed at the Punta Rassa favored me with the range of the thermometer for the year 1874, and I shall merely give the highest and lowest ranges for the

various months: -			
Highest.		Highest.	Lowest
January79	42 July	91	70
February84	50 August	91	70
	55 September		67
March	55 October		64
April			50
Миу 90	59 November .		39

We spent several weeks at Charlotte Harbor and the Caloosahatchie River, and did not see a drop of rain during

that period, and found the climate invigorating and delightful. This section of the State is not affected by those sudden transitions of lemperature which are so mapleasant farther north, or on the Atlantic coast. For sportsman Useppa offers many attractions, as the neighboring syster reefs and low islands are frequented by count less numbers of suipe; the adjoining islands are well stock ed with their, and the waters of the lang teem with fish of a superior quality. On our return we called at this island to secure a supply of water. I engaged in capturing a mess of fish, and in a short time with fiddlers for buil, landed the following: cavalli, sheephead, red and black grouper, porgy, sea hass, angel fish, and cutfish.

Soon after our arrival at Useppa, a fishing schooner named the "Breaker," enne to an anchor, and we hourded her, as we fancied we might patch up some information. The Captain was named William Smart, and resided at Key West. He had been navigating the Southwest coast for twenty-seven years, and appeared thoroughly posted with regard to every island, key, channel, pass, bay, creek, river and shoal on the coast. During the survey of Charbotle llurbor he had been engaged in the capacity of pilot, and thuring the last limina war he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department. He informed me that he awned a fast sailing sloop of five tons measurement, in every way adapted to the anvigation of the Southwest coast. He stated that he would fit her up, so as to comfortably accour modate a party of six sportsmen; supply stove and conking utensels, and two Mystic built skiffs. He and his son (an intelligent youth of sixteen,) would sail the craft, conk and render themselves generally useful. For all this ill-ant and services, the Captain would charge four dollars per day One great recommendation in any estimation, is the fact that Captain Smart is a tectotaller. A party of four or six could charter this craft, take steamer at New York, and on arrival at Key West take possession. The tourist could visit the keys, islands, buys, capes, rivers, creeks, lurthors, pusses and main land—in fact all the more important lunting and fishing points between Key West and Cedar Keyswhen the party could take the ears for home. Having had a limited experience of climate and hunting and fishing on the Southwest coast, I wish to continue it, and would only be too happy to join from three to five congenial spirits in the Fall of 1875 to charter the sloop referred to, and do up in a thorough manner sections that I have merely prospected, and others that I have not visited.

Leaving the fishing ranche on the north end of Lacosta Ishuid, and steering a course northeast by east, eight miles, a deep bay without islands, sboals, or mud banks will open up. From this point a course north by west, twelve miles, will reveal the broml entrance to Peas Creek, which stream emi be ascended for eighty miles. Reliable parties who have visited and who reside upon this stream, have assured me that its banks present a fine field for deer and turkey bunting. Crossing the head of the bay, six miles in a west-erly direction from Peas Creek, the Myokku River will From statements received I have reason to believe that the Myokka is the home of the alligator, the place where the big fellows live, exist, and have their The limited time at our disposal would not admit being. The limited time at our disposal would not nample of our visiting these attractive streams, but we hope at ome future time to examine them and perforate a few of those gigantic santians.

Leaving Useppa a course soutbeast by cast must be steered until the southwest portion of Pine Island is aheam and distant one mile, then east by north until Punta Rassa bears north by east three quarters of a mile. From this point a northerly course will bring the dock at the tele-Leaving Useppa four miles astern we sighted a small "coon oyster" island. It presented a singular appearance, and an examination with a glass revealed the et that it was literally covered with snipe. Four shots furnished us with more than enough for an extensive snipe stew, and an examination of them revealed the fact that we had bagged six distinct species. The tide was low and the island was surrounded by an extensive mud flat mixed with broken shells. The shallow water was literally alive with sheepheed, weakfish, redfish, pompano, cavalli, grouper, &c. In the deeper water there roamed dozens of voracious sharks, who in pursuit of their prey would venture into the challow mater. into the shallow water until a portion of their bodies was exposed. Frank amused himself for over an hour in the water and mud hunting sharks with a shot gun. They appeared to be unacquainted with man, and exhibited no fear. They were so intent upon securing a meal that they could be approached within a few feet. Desirous of reaching our goal we reluctantly left this piscatorial paradise, and made sail for Punta Rassa, where we arrived on the even-ing of the 24th of December and telegraphed to loved ones Compliments of the season. All well. Depart for in-or to-morrow." AL FRESCO. terior to morrow."

THE NEW SURVEY .- We are indebted to Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler of the engineer corps U.S. A. for a copy of his report upon the Geographical and Geological explorations and surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, together with the accompanying maps. As the explorations of Lieut. Wheeler embraced the country traversed by the wonderful cañon of the Colorada, as well as other regions heretofore almost "terras incognitas," the additions to our knowledge of the conditions and resources of our country are almost incalculable. In fact the labors of this gallant officer have brought him prominently before the general public for several years past, and a common subject of remark is, "why is he still Lieutenant."

THE CONNECTICUT STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CONNECTICUT STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND RAME.—At the named marting all the Hartford Game Club, held on the 25d off, in the representatives present formed themselves into an Association with the above tide. A constitution and bye laws, founded mainly on those of the Chin Sinte Society, were adopted, and the following gentlement cliented as offlicers.—Hou, F. W. Russell, of Hartford, President, Johnson T. Platt, of New Haven, and A. C. Holdes, of Brulgeptott, Vice-Presidents; J. S. Parsons, of Hartford, Treasurer. The following delegates were aumounted to the mational confedility; i.e. with all Hullson, of Hurthon, Treasurer. The following delegates were appointed to the mational convention to be bell at Cheveland, Phio, in June — H. T. Boughton, Waterlury; W. F. Parker, West Member; A. C. Nohle, Bridgeport; Henry B. Harrison, New Haven; F. W. Russell, Hartford, The President, Hon. F. W. Russell, announced the following committees, the Rules and Resolutions of the following committees. and Regulations and Game Laws—Hon, 41 C. Redinson, Hartford; John W. Wehster, Waterbury; A. C. Hobbs, Bridgeport, On Fish Culture—Rev. E. L. Wells, South part; Han, Heury B. Harrison, New Haven; R. O. Cheney, part; than, Henry B. Harrison, New Haven; R. O. Chenry, Smith Mainchister. Some thing was spent in the albenission of unitiers of laterest to the association, 8 aring sulpeshooting, woodenck hunting, snaring game, and the protection of fish. The farmers of the State were invited by vote, to assist the association in securing its objects by consenting with their special contents. operation with them.

How to PREVENT CARELESS HANDLING OF FIREMUMS. The Ohio Legisluture has passed a sensible law to the effect that any person who intentionally, without malice, shall point or aim any flueura at any person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanur, and upon remyletion pay a fine if not more than five, or less than tifty dollars; and any person who shall discharge, without injury to any other person, any fireurin while so utund, shall be liable to a line of our hundred dollars, or imprisonment for three mouths, in both; and any person so injuring or unduring unnther person, without malice, shall be then they dullurs and imprisoned for two years. We have long advocated the passage of an act of this description and trust that the Legislaturs of other States will follow the example of their brethern of Ohio. The careless hundling of theorems is the Legislaturs of inter states will follow the example of their brieflern of Ohio. The circless hundling of theorems is the fruifful cause of needlent, and the most severe publish-ment should follow its practice. The obt excuse, "I thought it was unlanded," comes too late to save the victim, and the only remedy for the cyll is in let it carry soheavy a penulty as to check it entirely.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Ordway, President of the Massachusells Anglers' Associathur, is impraving from

LIST OF ACTS

RELATING TO VISH AND BAHE, NOW PENDING REPORT THE ASSESSED

from the pursuage of this act.
Forthitding the calculus of fish from Chambanque Lake between the lat of December and 20th of May
Prohibiting all dating in Cayaga cannuty, except with bank and line
Prohibiting fishing in Dak Orderal Prok, in the countless of Genero-

Prohibiting fishing in this Orchard Prock, in the countless of Trenescound Orleans, save with bank and line.

Amending Chapter 731 of the Laws of 1871, by prevent shooting wild gerre, brant, or duck from any boat or vessel, recept upon the waters of Chartampa Lake.

Amending the above Chapter, and probabiliting the shooting of any goose, with thick, or brant between the 15th of May and Lie 15 October. Also making the close time for quall from January 1st to October to Also making the close time for quall from January 1st to October to 1st to October 20th

Prohibiting all bridge, save with backword live to the

Also unking the close time for rolled unit planufer groups read annumy 1st to October 20th

Probability all desiring, save with book and line, in Henraye, Senson, or Canamingum Lakes, or in their lutels or outlets, or in any rivers, lakes or streams whally or partly in the countless of Schayler, Steahen, Senson, Uthemang, Yntes, Tompkins, or Outarin

Probliditing the catching of data, save with book and time, in Findlay's and Chantampure Lake.

Probliditing dishing within eighly rods of any dishuay established by the Schayler.

Protecting fish la Genesee filter, Alleghany county, battreen May 1st,

Protecting non in General received, Augmany of the Great South Sa, and March 1st, 1878.

Prohibiting the use of pound near in the waters of the Great South syster Buy or Long tetand, under pountry of \$5.

Protecting shall in the Hudson River between the 18th of June and the of March.

Prohibiting the enterling of their to Summer Hill Lake, Cayaga

Producting shalling the Hubban River between the 15th of June and 15th of March.

Producting the entening of Bah in Summer Hill Lake, Caying county, for two years, and entiscipitently between January 1st and May 1st for ten years.

Including St. Lawrence county in the liew reliting to iteer.

Permitting the carelings of fish in Ontologia and Ouelda Lakes by net and seline from September 1st to Junuary 1st.

Producting the use of fykisher ast nets, or nots of any kind, in the north and county points of Little Sandy Preck, Hawego county, for a period of five years.

Producting the taking of fish by any bosons from Hoffman point, in the town of Clavernck, Polombia county, for two years.

Altering the law of 1871 as regards thesein Lake, by making the close time as regards selices and nets, from July 1st to September 30th, instead of March 1st to August 31st.

All the above Acts have been read twice, reported favorably upon by the Committee on Internal Affairs, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The game laws of Malue have been so amended as to publish the kill-ing of moose before October 1st. The law of 1871 regarding dish has been so amended as not to apply to the St. Crobe River.

NOTES FROM FLORIDA.

ST AUGUSTINE, Pla., March 26, 1815

ST AUGUSTINE, Pla., March 26, 1815

HI remember correctly, I promised to send a few particulars of the grand yacht race held here recently, but failing to do so, principally for the want of time. I noticed, however, that the Fourer and Singar contained a very good account of the day's aport. The yacht clubs here had numerous races, but the season is about over now. Travelers sie beginning to go northward, and in a few weeks things in Florida with be quief. As a matter of information, would say that the R. E. Lee Hase

Ball Clob, of Jacksonville, held their first meeting of the season at Jacksonville on the 12th first, and W. H. Lucas was re-elected president, Peter Jones, vice president, George McConnibe, Ireasurer, and B. L. Knight, secretary. Last season this clib and the Garden City Base Ball Club of Tallahassee, Fla., played for the championship of the State, and when the season closed they stood one game each, so that the third game will be played this season. Bath are excellent clubs, and practicing hard for the coming contest, which will undambtedly take place at Jackson-ville. The talk about building a mammoth hotel here this Summer is ceasing. No prospect for a new hotel as yet. The travel this season to imprecedented—an immense lucrease. The weather is charming; thermometer has reached a point as high as 87 degrees reveral times this Spring. All the vegetation is garbed in green, except the range leave, which are show white with those fragram blossoms. By all imparances the orange crop will be large this counting Fall, also peaches, figs, and grapes. Yours respectfully.

(Cl. 22:41.)

The Rifle.

-The Joint Committee of the N. R. A. and A. R. C. met on Friday last. The Chairman read letters from Major Leech, the Chairman of the Irish Rifle Council, saying that the "All Ireland Challenge Cup," subject to competition among the counties of Ireland, would be open to a selected four from the American team, the entrance fee being £5 per squad and £1 per man. There was also an assurance of a hearty Irish welcome in store for the American visitors. Colonel Gildersleeve moved the appointment of special committee of three to supervise the contest for places on the team. It was finally agreed to add two members to the sub-committee so as to permit a division of the labors, and General Shaler and Captain Casey, of the Seventh, were made the additional members. The Com-Seventh, were made the additional members. The Committee having charge of the Academy benefit reported that Othello had been selected as the play for the evening. Roxes have been sold to the amount of \$1,500. On the adjournment of the Joint Committee a meeting of the Ex-ecutive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held to ecutive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held to consider the Canadian challenge. A letter was read from Captain J. J. Mason, President of the Ontario Any Rifle Association, withdrawing his challenge of Fehruary the American team, and repeating it to the riflemen of the United States, through the Ameteur Rille Club. On motion of Captain Fulton it was resolved that this last challenge be not considered in its present form. It was said that if the Ontario Club will challenge the Amateur Club a mateu can be brought about, or if the riflemen of the whole Dominion of Canada will challenge the riflemen of the United States the Amateur Club of New York will be happy to accept it on their behalf.

-The National Rifle Association held another meeting on Saturday evening, at which it was suggested that members of the N. G., should appear in uniform at the Acadenry benefit

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, to arrange the time for the four competitions for places on the team to take part in the International match, have deeided upon the 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th of next month.

THE ONTARIO CHALLENGE.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 22, 1875.

Col. Geo. W. Wingate, President Amateur Rifle Club, New York, on behalf of the Riflemen of the U.S. A.

Dear Sir:—I fully understaind the difficulty in the way of a match between our Association and the team that is to be selected to represent the United States of America in the fortheoming coutest with the marksmen of Ireland, and which, I confess, would partike rather of a personal than a national character.

We have been and are still anxious to meet our consins across the border in a representative match, and having withdrawn my letter of Feb. 1st, 1875, addressed to you as Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club of New York, and the National Rifle Association, I now address you as President of the Amateur Rifle Club, on behalf of the riflemen of your country, generally, proposing a match under the conditions hereinafter set forth, which conditions are, of course, subject to such alterations as may be hereinafter mutually agreed upon. While, admitting that the Amateur Rifle Club ranks amongst its members many of the most prominent riflemen of the United States, still a match between it and an association such as our own, could not be called a representative match in the proper sense of the term. Our practice rarely commences before the list of May, and this year it will in all probability be still later; it would therefore be impossible for us to fix a date for a match each rape; before the 27th ult., namely the 15th of May. The conditions I propose are as follows:—

Competitors, eight on each side; targets, scoring, &c., as at Wimbledon, either in 1873 or 1875, as may be agreed upon; ritles, any not exceeding 10 lbs. weight, but without lelescope or magnifying sights; minimum pull of trigger three pounds; ranges, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each range: position, any, not involving artificial rest; place, Creedmoor; time, between 15th of June and 15th of October, 1875. Further details could be arranged hereafter.

Yours, very truly,

President

To the above letter Col. Wingate has replied to the effect that while the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club have exerted themselves conjointly in procuring from among the ritlemen of the country at large, a team to represent the United States in the International match, the challenge of the Ontario Club must be responded to by the Aniateur Rifle Club, and the match made with that or a similar organization, as neither he or the club feel authorized to accept it on behalf of the ritlemen of the United States.

-The De Peyster badge which was first shot for at the meeting of the American Rifle Association on February 22, is now completed and will shortly be on exhibition probably at the manufacturers, Messrs. Tiffany & Co's.

—The 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th days of April have been fixed upon as the dates of the four competitive matches for places on the American international team. All native-born riflemen of the United States are invited to compete at Crecilmoor on those dates.

The New Manual.—Riflemen will be pleased to learn that a new edition of Col. Wingate's useful little book is about being issued which will contain everything new pertaining to rifles and rille shooting, as well as all the Creed-

-Major Cotton, of the Kingston School of Gunnery, is be second in command of the Dominion Wimbledon team this year.

—Toronto riflemen object to the Ontario Rifle Associa-tion matches being held in the last week in June, as several of the crack shots will then be on their way to Wimbledon.

Of the wonderful effects produced by the modern rifle In the hands of men skilled in their use, we meet with ex-In the hands of men skilled in their use, we meet with examples nearly every day. Sir Samuel Baker and his little band of "forty thieves," made their perflous journeys in the heart of Africa, surrounded by myriads of savages, all by the aid of the "Sniders," with which they were armed. Now from South America we hear of like results in the Argentine Republic during the recent revolution which devastated that fair land. From the Buenos Ayres Weekly Shindard we take the following description of one of the engagements:-

Sandurd we take the following description of one of the engagements:—

The enemy fired as they came on, but our men waited till they were within the 200 yards post, and poured in such a steady fire of Reaningtons that the enemy staggered and wheeled about. Colonel Arias was so certain of his rifles that he ordered his tnea not to fire on retreating batallions. When the enemy's infantry left off charging, the cavalry of Muchado came to the fight and dismounted within 500 yards, then drove away their horses, drew swords and rashed forward with great intrepidity to storm Arias's line. But when they got to the 300-yard post it was a ne plus ultra for them. The Remingtons caused such havoc that they turned and fied.

After the battle General Mitre wrote to Arias—"I leave you half a dozen wounded. Do me the favor to pick them up, as protected by the law of nations."

Times have changed wanderfully in the last dozen years, and the power of the National Government has been increased a hundred fold, thanks to the successive improvements introduced by Gen. Mitre himself, when President of the Republic, and multiplied under the recent administration of Dr. Sarmiento. Railways, telegraphs, and Remington rifles have promptly put down a revolution which ten years ago would have probably succeeded. The movement has been interly stamped out in seventy days, although headed by the general of most prestige in these countries, supported by a great portion of the army and navy, and counting on the sympathy of some of the ricbest Argentine families in Buenos Ayres. Ten years ago the revolution ary army would have carried all before them, and the Government would be beginning to collect means of defence on the 70th day from the outbreak.

Without at all detracting from the sleepless activity of Col. Alsina, the valorous conduct of Col. Arias, the discipline of the troops, and skillfulness of the campaign on the part of the Government, it is unquestionable that the speedy wind up of the rebels is due chiefly to railways, telegraphs a

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR APRIL.

Sutpe, Ducks and Wild Fowt.

Huder the head of "Game, and Even in Season" me can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that vere use to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those eather sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating gaus we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legistation is founded, and our renders would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for condant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MARKET.-No new feature is presented this week, the supply being confined to the few descriptions yet in season. English suipe are being received from the W and to some extent from New Jersey, the vicinity of Camand to some extent from New Jersey, the vicinity of Cam-den being the principal point of shipment. They sell at \$5 per dozen; refrigerated suipe \$3 50a\$3 75. A few hrant are coming in from Long Island, as well as ducks and geese. Brant are worth \$1 50a\$1 75 per pair; geese \$1 50 each. Wild pigeons continue very plentiful at \$2a\$2 50 per dozen; squabs, \$6 per dozen; canvas backs \$2a\$2 50; redheads, \$1 25; mallards, \$1 25; black ducks and wid-geon, 50a75 cents; wild tarkey 25 cents per paged. genu, 50a75 cents; wild turkey 25 cents per pound; plover \$4 50 per dozen; bay snipe 75c.a\$1. per dozen; antelope from Omaha 25 cents per pound.

from Omaha 25 cents per pound.

Long Island, Good Ground, March 23d, 1875.—The hall was opened for the Spring shooting by Mr. R. B. Smith, of Smithlown, L. I., on Monday 22d ult., killing with his own gun and doing all the shooting himself, fifty-six whistlers and broadbills. Mr. Hurlbert, his associate from New York on same day, killed twenty-four. Theice being still on the buy they had their blind rigged upon the ice and made of ice at the edge of quite a large sheet of water. A few days more and the ice will be goue and then all hands will have a chance for some geese and ducks, and gentlemen wishing some good sport will find the Bay River House a good place to stop, and all necessaries for shooting at land.

N. V. B. S.

NEW JERSEY, Newark, Murch 25th, 1875.—Mr. Ed. Van Pelt killed five geese and seven black ducks on Friday 19th on Newark Bay, and on the 16th instant Mr. Wessler shot three Scolopax Wilsonii in East Newark. I have heard of a

great many "English" being seen on that day only; none since.

HARRY C. McD.

MARYLAND, Deer Park, March 26th, 1875.—Pigeons are coming in in vast numbers, more than have heen seen in the Spring for many years past. They are very fat, and in fine condition, but are very wild. Several people are trapping them, intending to keep them for trap shooting. Ducks are also here in small numbers. I heard that a gunner from Cumberland got eleven yesterday; they were mostly redheads and broadbills.

Allegiany.

Ducks are also here to small gunner from Cumberland got eleven yesterday; they were mostly redheads and broadbills.

VIRGINIA.—The Alexandria Gazzette of Mirch 27th says wild ducks are more nunerous on the river now than for some time past. Many are killed and as the demand for them is light they sell at cheap rates. Jack snipe are becoming abundant in the marshes and low grounds in the neighborhood, and sell at twenty-five cents a piece. Robins and black birds are also plentiful but are poor, sell for little or nothing and should not be killed.

Kentucky, Midway, Ky., March 24th, 1875.—Our Spring is backward. At this time last year we had good bass tishing to this time until English snipe made their appearance, 18th; not very abundant as yet, but six to len brace can be had in a few hours hunting. We are trying to protect our streams from seining, &e., and have succeeded having divers parties presented to the Grand Jury, and we will put them to the extent of the law, which is defective and hard to convict under. Ducks are making their appearance. Our Spring shooting is very meager, suipe remaining only a few days on their way North.

Respectfully, J. Sutton.

Wisconsin, Janesville, March 28th.—Duck shooting will open at Koshkonong in about two weeks, and as the ice is very heavy and will break up late and thus keep the ducks near the shores and on the river, we expect it to be unusually good.

R. V.

Missouri, St. Louis, March 24th.—We are having cold disagreeable weather, so that I have had no fishing as yet this Spring, nor much shooting. Several single hunters have had great success in killing mailard ducks and brant during the last week in some wet prairie a few miles northeast of our city.

DUCK SHOOTINGO . THE CONNECTICUT

OUR correspondent, Doctor, of Hartford, gives us some incidents of a ducking excursion of his to Saybrook Point, at the mouth of the Cunnecticut River, a fortnight ago, where he had very good sport. Saybrook Point is reached by the Shore Line or Counceticut Valley R. R. There is a good hotel within forty rods of the depot.

reached by the Shore Line or Counceticut Valley R. R. There is a good hotel within forty rods of the depot. He says:—

"The ducks had been quite plenty for some time, the severe cold weather having driven them from the upper part of the Sourd to the mouth of the river where the strong currents over the bar kept the water comparatively open. Gunners residing in the neighborhood had been shooting from twenty to fifty per day, chiefly broadbills, with a few black lucks and redheads. On the morning after my arrival I pushed my float out over the ice about 100 yards until I reached the open steamboat channel, and scalled down with the current, past the light house, which is about a mile below the det ot, and out to the breakwater, at long stone affair extending out into the Sound some 3,000 feet. Here I began to fix my decoys. All the way hown from where I first started I had seen ducks flying and swimming, and I started up several hundred from under the lee of the breakwater. The ducks were very tame. I had scarcely got my decoys overboard hefore six birds splashed down within twenty feet of me. I let go one barrel at them, and missed the whole lot clean. Presently I succeeded in anchoring my decoys so that they would swing down with the current about fifty feet away from my float, which I pulled up against the stonework. I searcely was seated when the ducks began to come singly and in flocks of three or four, which made splendid shooting. They would come down the Sound, and seeing the elear water would swim around the outer end of the breakwater where there were acres upon acres of ice churning and grinding in the strong Southwest wind, and would then see the decoys and come down to them without hesitation. It was just beginning to get calm when I heard a louid shouting in the direction of the shore and on looking back could see a native with an old gun and a mangy pointer crawling with difficulty over the rough stones towards me. He got ont to where I was after some time and adjectives, and st down back of my flo

COOT SHOOTING.

Cohasset, Marcu 20, 1012.

Entron Forest and Stheam:—
I thought the dory matter about settled, as scores of old shooters have said to me since the articles appeared, that they thought I find the right side of the question. In reply to 'H. N. W., "I will suggest to him that he take a vote next Fall in favor of boats or dorys on his side of the bay. I will do the same on mine, and report to Forest and Stream next December. As to Avery Rock, I have been there and know it; but outside of Cape Ann I wonder how many ever heard of \$\frac{1}{2} \text{ A dory is a good see boat for fishing; for shooting, good for nothing. The hardest, roughest work done in small boats is by pitots boarding vessels on dark, stormy nights. They don't use dorys. One thing in their favor, they are cheap—cost one-third of a good boat, and as for their out living a pitot's cance, let us hear from others on the subject. Respectfully. S. K., JR.

— Despite the stringent game laws of Nova Scotia, moose are being killed, by Indians principally, many of those slaugtered being cows, heavy with calt.

DUCKING ON THE POTOMAC

WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1873

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It has been sometime since I wrote to you, and write now to let you know what we have been doing in the way of sport. The Potomac has been frozen twice to its month, an even! I hink that has seldom if ever happened byfare. During the last freeze! I went to Acquita Creek with a gentlemen, as I was informed that a good hole in live ice was upon and that ducks were in abundance. We reached there about two o'clock and found about two acres of water containing about two thouseand ducks, most of them being carvass backs, with a few red becks, blark boods and dippers. This was a sight that I have offen wished for, and could hardly contain myself at the thought that I was going to have shooting that could may! happen once or in lee in a lifetime, where the prospects were so good ami the ducks so numerous, for, while with wasting this sight, and in less than fifteen minites after our arrival, or, to use the fashlonuble phraser, after the first sight of the Big Bonanza, we saw come in ann a tight 1 we flocks of canvars bucks containing about fluy ducks each. About titls time the owner of the farm came and said he had good shooting about four days previous, and the ducks bad nat been disturbed since been, and we could to have all the shooting that mortals could wish. He they took us to his boat, a small sloop, and showed us about 140 paler of ducks, most of them heling canvass backs. Some of three ducks registed over seven pounds per pair, but I also noticed that some few were very poor, and supposed them to have been cripples. Well, we issuiched our boat, containing fifty deceys, two Scott breech loaders, two pairs of blawkers, and how had has hankels, sheets and pillows of kay. You, no donth, will want to know what has blankels, sheet and pillows of kay. You, no donth, will want to know what has blankels, sheet and pillows of kay. You, no donth, will want to know what has hinkels, sheet and pillows of have to make proper distance in the water, make your bed, so that you will not have to make

notified.

The lee left the river about two weeks ago, and now, in front of the city, the river is alive with ducks by the thonward. Plenty of good shooting has been had, but now the ducks have become wild, and it is almost impossible to get within two hundred yards of them, and they have been decoyed so often that it is uselyss to set out decoys. I regret to say that the scarty game laws that we have are a mility, its they are never enforced; but I trivil that before mother year passes we will have such Congressional action taken that no one will dare to violate them but once.

once.

I only learned yesterday that a party had shot about forty woodcock a few days ago, which were sold to a dvaler for forty vants a plece, and this dvaler fells them to the various foreign legations in this dvaler fells them to the various foreign legations in this dvaler fells them to the various foreign legations in this dity. I should say that the woodcocks are at present laylog, so you can imagine what our game prospects will be in the future unless these pot hunters are visited with the law, and not only this, but all who have birds in their possession out of senson. Can you not, to our distress, send to Congressagain from your city the flow, R. B. Roosevelet file is not only an honor to your city, but is a friend to this city.

Snipe unde their appearance about ten days ago, but becoming cold again they have ceased their filght. The various dshing shores have commenced openations, and in a week's time we will be sealing your plyinty of our Potomae shad.

DVKE.

BLACKSBURG, MONTGOMERT CO., VA., Murch 22, 1875.

BLACKSBURG, MONTGOMERY CO., VA. | Murch 22, 1875. |

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Although upon the summit of the Alleghanivs, nearly 4,000 feet above the tevel of the sea, we have very good sithe shooting here. Lest Spring I bagged one aftermoon thirty-five sinhe and one blue wing within three quarters of a mile of the town. The birds are in fine coudition, do not breed here and are therefore in season. On Saturday—day before yesterday—I look pay gun to look in soone onarsity spots on the farm belonging to Virginin Agricultural College to see whether sinpy were intiving here yet. I found five and hagged them all. At one point user a large spring I flushed two birds and killed them hoth with one barrel as they were crossing each other in their flight. My but would have covered them both as they fell; distance, fifty-one yards. To-day twas out again; saw cleve birds and killed name. I flushed three birds in a dilch, They all strung only in a five skimming along the water; I fired at the leading bird and killed hoth it and the one next to and some six or vight feet behind it. The third fellow daried aside at the report of the gun and got behind a thorn binsh, and whyn he came again in view was apparently ont of shul, but I fired at him and brought him down quite dwad; distance, eighty yards. I have shot snipe for twenty years, and killed many hundreds of them, but wever byfore killed two with one barrel, I am now shooting a Clarke & Snelvy No. 10 gun; length of barrel, thirty inches; weight, eight and a hulf pounds; brass shell; three dracbus No. 2 Hazard powder; ten ounces No. 8 (vvry infyrior) Wythaville shot. In the Summer of 1863, about 10th of fivity, near Warrenton, Va., I killed three woodcock with two barrels. I was on horseback when the dog came suidenly to a point, just in front of the horse. Dismonwing quickly, just as my foot louched the ground I flushed five woodcock, which sweed to exater in all directions among the toaple saping. I quickly brought down one with my first barrel, and turning to look f

MORE GUN TESTS.

MONTREAL, March 13th, 1875.

Thave been amusing myself the past week testing the comparative shooting howers of several of my own and Irlends' gins. One of my shooting howers of several of my own and Irlends' gins. One of my shooting howers of several of my own and Irlends' gins. One of my shooting howers of several of my own and Irlends' gins. One of my shooting howers make two of my Gibbs gins and a W. Seoti, also a Webby. The result clearly proved the Pinker to be at uncommonly good hand shooting gon, giving above an average pinttern, with first class geometalion. The Parker wight was induced by several my be summed in this points, and all three for bove, the Seoti was heelve from eight points, and all three for bove, the Seoti was heelve from eight points two ounces weight. The result of the Irlah my be summed in this half a drachin to a drachin more powder; the shorter Gibbs, and take half a drachin to a drachin more powder; the shorter Gibbs, and take half a drachin to a drachin more powder. To lest the question of shells, I used metal to A.'s, and Ely's paper; also, paper cartridges intraved in or reament, and paper consect. In the Pirker the host patterns were made by the ordinary Ely shell, ends turned in. In the Gibb's gins by the creased cartridges. For contentione in hundling, and nextness combined with cleanliness, I must certainly throw my vity in favor of the paper abell. The metal ones are undoubtedly much easier chinaled, inture more bulky. Of course, they have an innivitied marking in the capiness, but to aven who may not assore one or two thousand shells to be pare Ely's brown, at \$10 a Houssial, are fulfalled, inture more bulky. Of course, they have an innivitied mixely more convenient to hundle. I was much pleased with the performance of the Purker, and, though I have a good many gime, have ordered one as a evennican for fulfalled of becape in the treation of the purchase, and they have a londing to the part like a Hilling objection when a wire brish to be had. I willose the scores. All alt target thirty inch circle, forly yards:-

Parker, to bore, 9 pounts weight, Glibbs, 10 hore, 8 pounds weight, 30 high burrel. Metal skylls, 4 dcms, t1 oz.) t01 Walker Parket & Co. 's | 157 No. 6 shot, English | 152 Average | 107,00 Paper shells, 4 structure, 11) outre shot -turned by Avvrnge... Paper shells, 4 drachms, 12 / nunco alud-turned in. 121 156 127 134.66 Paper shells, 4 drachins, 11 | ottore shed-creased. 114 Average. Average. Paper shells, 4 drachms, th | ounce shot-creased. taper shells, \$1 druchuns, 11 } ounce shot-turnyd in. Average...... Grand foul ... Grand avvrage. W. & C. Scott, 12 hore, 8 pounds 2 | Othbs, 10 hore, 8 pounds onnee weight, 30 inch burrel. wulght, 20 Paper shells, 4 directors, H } Avvrnge Average Paper shells, 84 durchuis, 1 14 oance shot-lurned in. Paper shells, 31 Armeinus, 11 onnee shot—htrackin. t |33 | Average |576 | Grand Infal |94 | Grant average Average.,..... Grand total , Grand average

Charges very exact, and all limided by atyself. Gines shot by Mr. Mc.
Dougall, of Mintreal Ritle Clab, and arryself. ROYAL.

LAWS GOVERNING DUCK SHOOTING

Paper shells, 4 drachins, the

Dougall, of Mintreal Ritle Clish, and tryself.

LAWS GOVERNING DUCK SHOOTING.

CENTRAL NEW YOWK, March 18, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I write in the report of the proceedings in your paper of the last meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Gume, a polition from Long Island sportsmen to waske the close seasow for duchs from May 1-4 to October 20th. I lafer that the petition is latential in apply only to Long Island. Elsewhere throughout like State tant in elined to think that the law, as it wow is in regard to duck shooting, is generally satisfactory, and any alteration extending the close sensor would be objectionable.

Coopparatively few at the water fowl that cross this State in their informatively few at the water fowl that cross this State in their informatively few at the water fowl that cross this State in their informatively few at the water fowl that cross this State in their informatively few at the water fowl that cross this State in their informatively few at the water fowl that cross this State in their informative enough elsewhere to hant successfully with decays. A few blue wing wat and black ducks, the wrost namerons of the kinds found in this locality, begin to arrive about the set of September. Before the wildlife of October the tend have gone further south, and the frost having lopped the wild rive, the black shocks—naturally the wildest of all the duck kind—threafity are not reasily approached within the reach of shot guiss. Coots, shell drakes, and other upon water ducks arrive later into diminitary long here, lenving as soon as shot at a few times. After the 20th of Oct, the weather in this Initiate for the retualider of the Fall name here years to the time is inn windy and unploasant to hint divks, except where decays can be used to advantage. The last half of the Fall name here years to the state of the Fall name here years to the state of the Fall name here years to the state of the State sevent have here they are solved on the spiring the heavy of the first ha

SNOW SHOEING.

CUMBERLAND Co., N. S., March 17, 1875.

CUMBERGAN Co., N. S., March 17, 1875. Editor Forest and Stream:—
To "Framp, Va.," who impaires about evow shove, f will say: f can leach bim to walk with ease and speed in one hour, so that he can iff made of the right stuff) march thirty niles, varying from aftern to thirty pounds of dinnage, every day in the week, and do it with more ease than he can twenty-five niles on the less troad by his State. Of course this means good snow shooling, and no matter him bad, one can make affreen miles per day. In Summer transping my limbs feel it woost, but in Whotry, on "shows," will about the same lead diways, the shoulders the from the constant strain of the ingging, but not the finitis. We account for it in this way: The stride is were uniform, no twitching of the ancles, springly and clastic under the foot, and which ut all, the very long steps, the average among experts in timber limbs being thirty-six inches, and often forty-five and forty-eight. The choes are not unwheldy, only weighing from three to five pounds per pair, nor la it required to

spread the feet far spart, as would seem, for in walking they pass one over the other. If "Tramp" was only down here since the mouse with the quantity of soon we have, where you can run me down in half an hour, be would certainly films that they are a good institution; but thanks to the law that now protects them, they are not much molected. Eas.

ALLEGRENT CITY, Pa., March 23, 1815

A shooting match among I some apratours took, place yeslerday after noon, the 2th, for a purse of § 20. Each in in shooting at 15 bints work Spering as follows:

P. Schlinter Dr. Knechler	1	111	il t	t	1	1	1	11 11	t I	E (I	1	0	l (t	ti	11 11	10 10 7	
a Wylaint fl. Straife	1	10	11	I I	111	t	u 1	1	10	1 1	100	1	10	1	1-	17 (0 K	
Wylandwidth heat by 3 pleds														W	1.2	20	

Current thin, March 20th, 1878

ROTHIR FOREST AND STHEAM:

A shooting match took place here to day helween four of our another shots at menty five snow hirds each, iterroughs and lived against Lee is and Lisenty, for a purse of \$50; the inflier to shoot at eightisen yards rise, and the former of twenty-three yards, eighty yards homilisey. The snow was very deep, wind likelying quite hand, and thermometer standing at the helow zero. Norwithstanding these allowantages, a large crowd was in attendance. The score was us follows:—

Boot.

Survey.
We think this was a very good score, as none of the above puttle pools ever store F. M. Rumovous.

Point Revisions, S. I., March 25, 1879.

Entron Fairest and Stieram: of on the furns of Mr. Carlbant Palmer, Ar., Just back of mix village, on the 23d last, Inflowed Orice members of the ussociation and Mr. Challen Philotester, of Durbury, Enda, for a pursy of twenty-five deditors, divided by dress and sweard winney. Messes, Johnson and Vinchard each shall of Mr. Chichester in Grant bracch londer. Day light and no what. Sweammarry Mulvint III shall be such, 20 yards thee, for a purey of \$25. Stated Using No. 1, 111111111111. Chichester if 111111111111.

J. P. Ruthyen, ... 111111111111. Chichester if 11111111111.

Ruthyen and Johnson illyhlyd money.

Manyriaga

—Au association of sportsmen and others has been formed in Januaica, L. I., having for its objects the profestion of game and the enforcement of the laws relating in lunning and listing, with the following officers:—President, G. H. Creed; Vice-President, John Flynning; Severthry, Win. T. Elmyndorf; Trensurer, Geo. W. Damen. Exventive Committee—John H. Surphin, Albert Wilkinson, John M. Crane, John B. Fwelick, James P. Darcy, Win. S. Cogswell, and Thew. Rogers. It is proposed in have a snort rifle range, say 200 yards, for rilla practice and inregel shooting. Arrangements have been made by some of the members to stock a mader of farms in this whichly, (say 700 we 800 usres.) with quail, and they is have the exclusive privilege of shooting over the grounds, those rajoying the privilege to by to the expense of stocking and preserving the same.

The Borse and Gonrse.

[From our own Correspondent]

NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

ONE should not come to this city without visiting the NE should not come to file city without yishing the Woodhurn furu, belonging to A. J. Alexander, Esq., the great stock rulser of Kentusky. It is situated about thirtyen miles from here, on the Lautsville Railroud, at Spring station, in Woodfard exacty. It is made the able numgement of L. Brwolliend, Esq., who has because removed as the respirator of stock breaders. Mr. Alexander is spending the Winter in Florida, thereby leaving the whole charge of his extensive interest with Mr. Broad-

The farm exutains something in the neighborhood of three thousand acres of the cylchrated blue grass hard, with hardly an acre unavailable. His stock of horses numbers 260 head, coming which is found, the famous old thorough-260 loval, among which is found the famous old thorough-hred Lexington, now twenty-flve yours add, and as frisky as a colt. He is in excellent trim, and has not hooked bet-er for some years. Of the floroughbred stufflow, next-in order couses Imp. Australian, chestant, forded in '58, got by West Australian; then Planet, chestant, by Revenue, forded in '55; Astersid, buy, feeded in '66, by Lexington, and Glan Altol, chestant, forded in '99, got by Blair Altol, all of which were abone worth a trip from New York is

The short horns number seventy, and the Alderneys thirty, among which one some every the unknown, valued at thirty, among which are some very line unloads, valued at from fifteen to forty thousand dellats. His amound sale will take place on the 23d of June, when, as usual, a large galbering from all quarters will be expected. A greater spirit has never been exhibited throughout the country than at present, and it is expected that a big rush or ruid will be usuale on Lexington thring the sale, not only in this, but at all others that take place during the season, the catalogues of which will be furtheoming and published in the praper channels in good time.

The first annual exhibition and tournament of the Kentucky State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Parls on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of May next, when prizes for class shooting will be given. A bench show of setters

and pointers will be a feature in the exhibition, already ex citing much attention with the fraternity, and it is anticipated, and, indeed, they intend to make it, the first display of thoroughbreds ever brought together in this country. I don't see why they may not. I have never seen so many or such fine stack in all my travels. The moment I crossed from Cincinnati into Covington I felt the true inspiration such as I never felt before. It pervalled the atmosphere, and was manifested in that good old fashioned hospitality for which "old Kentuck" is justly famous. for which "old Kentuck" is justly famous. Come when or where you will, "act well your part, and there the honor lies." Bring along your gun and dog, make a few misshots, put your faith in "the hoys," and you will be at home with the "Hunters of Kentucky."

Lexington, Ky., March 25th, 1875.

The National States of States and Stat

The Nottingham Spring Ifaudicap was won by Castle Wellun.

-Racing commences in New Orleans on Saturday 3d

—Spindrift is now owned entirely by Joseph Donahue. The same turfite has purchased the bay mare Countess, by Kentucky out of Lady Blessington, full sister to Count D'Orsey, from Mr. Belmont. The mare was cheap at the price, \$1,000.

—The stakes of the Lexington Association at the comine Spring meeting were closed on the f5th ult. The Phenix Hotel Stakes for three-year ohls, one mile and a half, has fifteen nominations. The Citizens Stakes for three-year ohls, two miles, eleven entries. Two-year old sweepstakes, half a mile, fifteen cutries. Mile heat sweepstakes for three year ohls, eight entries, and a post sweepstakes for all ages, a mile and a half, five subscribers.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

RIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

	Da	le.	•	Boston.	New	York.	Char	leston.
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THE CHALLENGE FLAG FOR ICE BOATS.

Any of our readers who may drop into Tiffany's will be well repaid for their trouble by inspecting the model of an see bout on exhibition there, together with an elegant silk permant 30 fret in length, held by the New Hamhurgh Ice-Bout Club, but which is now offered for competition to all Ice Yacht Clubs in Enrope and America under the follow ing conditions. The following rules of competition have been adopted:—

1. 'This flag is always to be considered as a challenge flag, and never to become the judividual property of any Chih winning it.

1. This hag is always to be considered as a channel and never to become the individual property of any Club and never to become the individual property of any Club winning it.

2. The Club hobling the Flug is liable to be challenged, during its ice yachting season, by any organized Club in this country or Europe, the challenge to be in the name of the Club, and sent through its secretary, in writing, to the servetury of the Club so challenged; and such challenge, or challenges, must be accepted, and sailed for in the order in which they have been respectively received. The Club receiving the challenge must immediately appoint a committee of three for this race, who shall appoint the day, start the bonts, take their time, settle all questions connected with the race, and proclaim the winner; and from the elecision of this Committee there shall be no appeal. The Club challenging need not enter more than one boat if prefetred. The Club holding the flag can oppose with one or more boats at its option.

3. Any challenge, for any other purpose, that may exist unsettled between the Club challenging and the Club challenged must be sailed for before the race for this Flag can take place between them.

4. All ruces for this Flag, shall be sailed over the annual regatta course of the Club challenged; but if the ice on such course be in no proper condition for sailing upon, the race shall be sailed over the nearest neutral course, sail course to be selected by the Committee uppointed for this tare.

5. No Club can challenge the Club holding this flag more

Faire.

5. No Club can challenge the Club holding this flag more than once during each ice yachting season.

6. All races for this flag shall be sailed for according to the sailing rules and regulations of the Club holding it.

7. This flag is a silk pennant, 30 feet long, with the words, "lee Yacht Challege Pennant of America," in gold letters on the blue ground, and it shall always be known and sailed for as the "Ice Yacht Challenge Pennant of America," Inving Grannell, Commodore, N. H. I. B. C. P. A. M. Van Wyer, Secretary.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—At a meeting of the Beverly Yhebt Club, held Saturday evening, the old table of allowances was discarded and a new one adopted resembling greatly that of the Dorebester Yacht Club, but arranged for yachts of thirty feet water line and under. The following dates were also fixed on for the regatlas of the senson:—1st, Tuesday, July 6th, at Beverly; 2d, Monday, July 26th, at Nahant; 3d, Saturday, August 14th, at Swampscott; 4th, Saturday, September 4th, at Beverly.

Boston Yacht Club.—Members of the club are subscribing liberally towards the fund being raised for the purpose of repairing damages caused by the ice. It has been decided tomove the Club House fifty feet inland. The first yacht launched at City Point, South Boston, this, as well as last season, was the sloop yacht Sunbeam, Captain W. S. Nickerson. Several others are fast approaching readiness to enter their natural element. The yacht Elsie, belonging to the Boston and Dorchester yacht clubs has been purchased of her late owner, Captain BOSTON YACHT CLUB. - Memhers of the club are sub-

H. M. Martin, by Captain E. W. Sears, and will now be added to the flort of the South Boston Club. She is a fine keel schooner 28 feet long, 25 on water line, 10 feet beam, well found in every particular.

CENTRE BOARDS AND KEELS.

PEHTONE, 11t., Feb. 5, 1675.

Editon Forest and Stream.—
I have noticed at different times in your paper, I think, and also in the "Aquatic Munithy," a good deal about centre-hourds es, keels, and wish to add my intee of information, or, perhaps, I should say, give my opinion as to their relative merits. My blees are based on what I have seen in regaties, and in salling hoals of hold kinds. I think that centre-hords have all the good qualities of the keel-boat in going on the wind, and are decidently helter in running free. Indeed I mm not sure that a centre-hoard will not lay closer to the wind than a keel, for with the hoard down, there is more surface under water to resist the pressure of the wind stdrways than in a keel, and therefore they do not make as much breway.

the wind skidways than in a keel, and therefore they do not make as much breway.

The only disadvaniage which a centre-hoard has is, that the hox takes ap a great dwal of room, and prevents the possitifity of a roomy cabin, unless to a large boat. But, after all, I don't know as this is a disadvanlage, for the hux is taken advantage of 10 make a table, the leaves of which are let down against the sides when not hause, and the room, which would be taken up with a table, is saved.

As to right would always right a hoat of from thirty to forty feet over all as a sloon, preferring 10 have my canvas in one or two large salls, viz... jib and mainsait, lo three or more smaller ones; and any boat maler thirty feet should always be rigged as a sloop or cut.

I remember a queer contrivance used by a friend of mine. When running before the wind he took a jib lopsail and made the head fast at the heef of the mainboom, and bauted the tack out to the end, bringing the outhant aboard and belaying to the jibs short housing tear, then bringing the sheet aboard and belaying to the jibs sheet puts, the said set contenting tike a water sall, and a good doul of which was saved. Perhaps some of your readers have irred this, if so, I am sure they found it an advantage.

Putladelphia, Murch 29, 1875.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM .-

Philadelphia, March 29, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The breaking up of Winter here promises to wake things up. Duck shooters were out in force last week, but got but few on the Delaware; the flocks, what few of them there were, flying high. The suipe shooters made a pretty general start this morning, expecting the warm weather of the past three days to bring them on freely in numbers. A few—very few—were shot on the marshes above Richmond, Phila., on Sunday. Numbers of ducks are being brought up from the Susquehanna.

The houting season opened fully on Saturday, most of the clubs bring represented. Commodire James M. Ferguson, on account of business engagements, finds it impossible to make his intended visit to England this Spring, to again arge the foreign clubs to enter in the Centeunial Regatta.

Mr. T. B. Patterson, Jr., of the Crescent club, who has

again large the locks.

Regatta.

Mr. T. B. Patterson, Jr., of the Crescent club, who has been in Enrope for a year past, has been officially appointed to the same task, and will visit the amateur clubs both in Great Britain, and Ireland and the Contineut during the coally Summer.

SCULLS.

Rational Pastimes.

—The visit of the American Twelve of Philadelphia to the Halifax Cricket Tournament and their daings thereat, are now collated in the next book form. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

-The Excelsior club of Brooklyn proposes to discurd the name of base ball in connection with the objects of the

—The Matual team for 1875 will he as follows:—Catcher Hicks; pitcher, Mathews; first base, Start; second base, Nelson; third base, Gerhardt; short stop, Holdsworth; left field, Gedney; centre field, McGee; right field, Booth; reserve player, Hatfield.

The first game of the season in Philadelphia took place on the Parade Ground on March 27th. After playing seven innings Mason's side won by a score of 7 to McKenna's 5, the score being small for an opening game.

—The Mutuals and Atlantics hegan practice in McQnade's Hand Ball court on March 29th.

—The Philadelphia clab will place the following nine in the field in their first match game:—Snyder c., Fisher p., Malone, 1b., McGeary 2b., Meyerle 3b., Fulmer s.s., McMullen l. f., Schulfer c. f., Addy r. f. This is a strong

—The Centonnials will play the Philadelphians on April 19th at Twenty-lifth street and Columbia avenue. In the interim Gloucester will be the scene of practice games.

—The Athletics have engaged the Chestnut Street Rink for ball practice nutil they can play on the field.

—The Centennials have leased the ground at Twenty-fourth street and Ridge avenue, occupied in 1863 by the Keystones and Gearys, but which of late years has been used as a horse market. The ground is easy of access by the street ears, the Union line, the Bidge avenue and the Thirteenth and Fifteenth street lines running by it.

The Shibes, of Philadelpia, will present an unusually strong nine for 1875, in fact the best they have ever placed on the field, selected from the following excellent players: Creamer, Coons, Reynolds, Fonser, O'Neill, Lutz, Weaver, Wetzell, Borden, Honscholder, and Mooney.

Wetzell, Borden, Honscholder, and Mooney.

—The Philadelphia Mercury says:—"Dick Bigham, the White Stocking's new cutcher, was recently arrested in Chicago on the charge of having heaten and seriously injured a man named Conly. Dick was let off with a flue of ten dollars, but Billy Trucy, who was also concerned in the affray, was placed under \$100 bail." This is a good way of opening a season, truly. Fine or expulsion should be in order.

—The Centennial nine is as follows:—McGinley, c.; Bechtel, p.; Abudie, 1h.; Somerville, 2b.; Craver, s. s.; Trenwith, 3b.; Treney, l. f.; Warner, c. f.; Lovett, r. f. and change pitcher; Radeliffe tenth man, to play third or change enter with McGinley or Cruver.

The Gavet testimonial at Tammany Hall ou Good Friday, through bad management, only netted the widow about \$300. If it had been arranged for a good night it would have yielded \$1,500.

-On March 26th, G. C. Wolfe, of Richmond, defeated W. H. Hayes, of Petersburg, for the billlard championship of Virginia.

—The professional hilliard tourney for prizes, amounting to \$1,500, will be commenced at the Assembly Billiard Rooms on Washington street, Brooklyn, on April Ist, continuing until the 14th, Vignaux and Uhassy play the opening games, followed by the brothers Dion.

—Skating on dry ground is blecoming a fushionable re-creation in California, as it is in Europe. In San Francisco and all the large cities rinks have been constructed, with fluors of asphalt or some rough surface, for the use of the drawing room roller skates; and as these can be used Sum-mer and Winter, they are much enjoyed.

Connelli University, March 29, 1875,

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, March 29, 1875.

Emtor Forest and Stream:—

The mild weather of a fortulght ago caused many of our hosting men to anticipate a speedy opening of the lake, but they are still obliged to seek their practice in the gymnasium. We are now using a new sivice of rowing machine, in place of the old pulleys and weights, consisting of friction plates held logether by a regulating screw, with a swrep attached, which takes the place of the oar. In recovering, the sweep must be feathered as in actual rowing, or it cannot be poshed back, as if it is not formed into position again at the heginning of the stroke the plates do not produce friction, and the same result takes place as in pulling an oar through the str—no resistance. Rowing with them approaches the nearest to rowing in a boat to that of any machine we have ever fried. The water machine, which we have also been testing, can be made to give a greater resistance, but no feathering is required, hence the fore arms and wrists get very little of that practice which the actual rowing is sure to give them, and which the friction machine gives them to perfection. A combination of the good features of the two would, in my private opinion, give the ne plus ultra of a rowing muchine.

The men for neither the University nor Freshman crews have been definitely picked out as yet, nor will they be in all probability until the lake opens, and practice can be resmed upon the water. The quarters known as the Snipbur Springs Honse, near Snake Hill, have been secured for our crews at Saratoga.

I see by the Forest and Stream that we shall be close neighbors to the Princelon crews. I trust that the "orthodoxy" of Princeion will flud no reason to complain of the proximity of our "raw recruits."

J.

Aew Qublications. MAGAZINES.

The Galaxy, under the able direction of the Messrs. Church, continues to retain its strong hold upon the public mind. In the April number the article descriptive of the Lennox property, and the wonderful appreciation in the value of real estate, contains much that will be of interest to the city reader. The contributions of various popular and able verters continue to make it readable and entertaining.

Scribner's Monthly, as an illustrated monthly magnzine, Scribner's Monthly, as an illustrated monthly magnizine, is making giant strides in progress and improvement, much of which is undoubtedly due to the ability and popularity of Dr. Holland. The current anmher is even beyond like average. Mr. King has an article on Baltimore as the "Liverpool of America;" we presume he ranks New York as the London, but what will Philadelphia and Boston do about tr?

The St. Nicholas, from the sume publishers, is an excel-lant and healthy periodical for the young folks. Miss Lonise Allcott's name is alone a lower of strength in this direction. Her "Eight Cousins" is very interesting, but we must protest against the curelessness of part of the lattlesson in geography. Assam tea does not come from China, nor is oplum one of the principal productions of that country. India supplies both articles.

Perhaps the most important paper in the April numher of The Popular Science Monthly is that of Prof. Tyndall on "The Atmosphere in Relation to Fog Signating." The experiments have been exhaustive, and result in the iolal overthrow of many old lime theories. The Prof. advises the mariner when he hears a fog signal to assume that it is not more than two or three miles distant, and if he errs, to err on the side of safety.

The Wisconsin Lumberman is a magazine devoted to the lumbering interests of the Northwest, and besides much valuable matter in statistical form, contains many pleasant skelebes of woodland

Infe.

The Nassau Literary Magazine, published by the students of Irlineton College, contains creditable papers on various subjects. The prize essay by Mr. Wooten on M. Guizot, is exceedingly well written and entertaining.

CURE FOR COLDS AND HEADACRE.—"Mohawk" has found a new prescription for colds and catarrhal headache. He says:—Take of Norwood's tineture veratrum one drop on a small lump of sugar every two hours, and a three quarter quinine pill every three hours.

Choup.—Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alam and sugar. The way to accomplish this is to take a knife or grater and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow.

—"Calamink," in Chicago Field, says that "quall have become so plenty in portions of California, that many countles have petitioned to be exempted from their operation, as they ent up the grapes, and are destroyed by hundreds of thousands with corn soaked in strychnine. The different varieties of wild geese are very destructive of the wheat crop in many localities. They pull it out of the soft ground in the rainy season, and eat it, roots and all. I see that in Colnsa county and vicinity the damage last Spring was estimated at over two hundred thousand dollars."

—Seven hundred head of sheep belonging to Dr. Thomas Pollock, of Apache Creek, Colorado, were killed the other night by a compound of salt and strychnine, sprinkled in a corral hy some unknown sconndrel.

-Every species of snake may he permanently driven away from an infested place by planting geraniums. In South Africa, the Caffir people thus rid their premises of

—A student who evidently enjoys Hebrew has kindly given us directions as to how it should be read:—Turn the book apside down, open at the end, put it in one corner of the room, stand on your head in the other corner, begin at the hottom line and read backward.—Middletonen College

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TEM OF IDMIND, IN EDITION OFIRED,"

(See Field, January 20th, 1875.)

(Prim a comparison of the two tables it will be sees that with Walker's start, Messes Scatt's geneshawed a market supercority over Mr. Greener's, both in average and in the highest scare made. It steed, with the loft barrel, he his third shot, Mr. So sat gut a selected group mattern of 28t and in posterior of 37, equalities the lightest pattern made by Mr. Greener, and exceeding the parastration of that particular shot by eight sheets.

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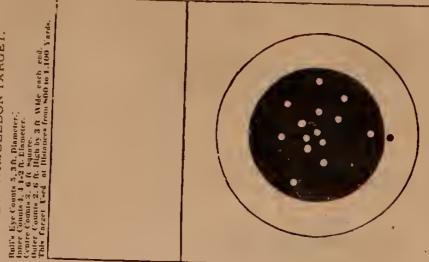
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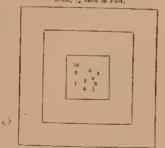
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

Volume 4, Samber 9, 147 Chathau St. (Chyllallage.)

For Forest and Stream

Waters of Northern Michigan.

N Mouday, September 6th, 1874, your correspondent found himself at Cheboygan (ubout 2,000 people), situated on the north shore of the southern peninsula of Michigan, about sixteen miles south of the island of Mackinaw, from which it is separated by the straits of the same name. His affairs at Cheboygan having been satisfactorily adjusted, and having till Thursday morning to meet eogagements at Grand Ropids, he gladly accepted the invitation of Mr. John McKay for an excursion through the chain of lakes extending southwesterly to Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay. Belold us, then, say at 1:30 P. M. September 7th, embarked upon the staunch tug Eva English, escorted by a deputation of good men and true from Cheboygan. We are equipped with guns, trolling liues, culfee pots and frying pans, and fully supplied with creature comforts necessary for the journey. The passenger list shows the following names:—W. S. Humphrey, attorney-at-law; E. Nelson, of Nelson, Strahn & Co., lumber dealers and manufacturers; Sumnel Leavitt, ditto; George Nelson, ditto; Mr. Speneer, mine host of the Benton House; W. H. Flanaghan, tipsmith and sportsman; John McKay, contractor, all of Cheboygan, and your correspondent, with A. J. Rogers, captain; Thomas Reynolds, engineer, and Messir. Niffin and Wheeler, "general utility," make up the "erew."

Our course is bill flown thus:—Down the Cheboygan River three miles to the west branch thereof; through the same two miles to Mullett Lake, and theuce through farther lakes and connecting streams forming the "inside passage" from Cheboygan to Little Traverse Bay. McKay and self propose to remain with our friends and the tug for as much of the journey as her heavy draft will permit. When the bottom of the streams rises to the top we propose to commit ourselves to the tender mercies of Indian guides and small loats. There is ample depth to all the lakes, but it is expected that the English will find bottom in the river or creek connecting Mullett and Burt lakes.

We have been fortunate in finding at Cheboygan a couple of Indians bound for "Indian Village," and one of them will act as guide from that point westward. We steam rapidly down the Cheboygan through the slack water connecting the extensive saw mills (of which there are several en route) with the docks at the lake shore, where the lumber is transported to the lake vessels out into the open waters of the river, past the confluence of the west brunch with the main channel, and so over the course already indicated. At the confluence we are about ten niles from lake Cheboygan, the head of the main river. I am told that the Cheboygan Lake and river both afford the finest of muscalonge as well as bass and pickerel tishing, but as we are upout the tug, traveling at good speed, we have no opportunity to cast a line. As we proceed, our guides follow in their hoat, towed by the tug. The party upon the latter divide the time between shooting at ducks from the how, playing "ynker" in the little cablu, and firing early peaches and other edibles at the guides in their boat at the farther end of the tow line. The latter sport is more satisfactory to all the parties than the former, although it must be confessed that the wild fowl have almost entire immunity, as the puiling of our steam pipes generally raises them at very long range, and the shooting, while it amuses us, don't hurt them much. In this connection it may be observed that by far the most successful shooting of the day was done with the rifle. Indeed, I found that the Cheboyganites are admirably skilled in the use of this arm.

As we enter Mullett's Lake, guns, etc., are laid aside, and we ahandon oursleet of the contemplation of its beauties. An oblong sleet of water of courter the state of its content of its beauties.

As we enter Mullett's Lake, guns, etc., are laid aside, and we ahandon ourselves to the contemplation of its beauties. An oblong sheet of water of say ten miles in length and five in width at the maximum; its waters clear and deep, and the shores adorned with the greenest of forests, with here and there a bare space showing the site of a saw milt, or a clearing with cultivated fields and primitive improvements. This and the other waters over which your

correspondent passed possessed a beauty for beyond the power of bis pen to describe. From Mullett's Lake we enter Portage River, and sail screnely on for about three miles, when our further progress is stayed by the increasing shallowness of the water. The white sandy bottom is clearly visible, and in a few moments our keel grates harshly upon it. The captain makes gallant efforts to force her over the bar; but the attempt fails. We prepare (McKay's boat is therefore dropped astern of the larger and clumsier craft of our brethern of the forest, and our stores are duly transferred to the same. With mutual good-byes and good wishes for a prosperous voyage, we part from our friends on the tug, they to return home, we to push on through the Indian reservation to Little Traverse Bay.

As we approach the entrance to Bort's Lake our trolling lines are thrown out, but the sun is already far down the horizon, and our spoons have lost their attractive glitter, so we take nothing for our pains. We row steadily across Burt's Lake, and at about 8:30 P. M. reach "Indian Village," situated upout a point near its western extremity. Here we camp for the night in the cabin of our big guide, "Louis Sheboston," the bappy husband of three wives, and putative father of thirty children. We are too hungry and tired to scrutinize our immediate surroundings very closely, and devour with a relish the potatoes and well-cooked pickerel set before us by our hostess. On entering honis' cabin we were surprised to bear the strains of a melodeon oue brave making frantic efforts to "pull music out of bis chist," as the sailor said when he first saw a piano played, while several male companions formed an admiring eirele around him. These simple people are all Roman Catholies, still rallying under the honner of the French Jesuits, planted upon these shores over 100 years ago, if tradition be true. In passing, it may be said that the Indians of the southern peninsula of Michigan have attained to somewhat the same degree of civilization as their white hretbren, the "Loggers," employed in these forests, the advantage probably being in favor of the Indian, to the extent that when sober he is peaceable and honest. In fact, it would appear that whiskey is literally his evil spirit. Whiskey, or other kinds of fire water, only will be steal, and only under its influence, if at all, is he quarrelsome. The advice given to your correspondent by his white com-rade on this trip may as we'll be repeated for the benefit of future travelers through this wilderness:—"Take care of the 'bug jnice,' or they'll sleal it all, but have no fear for property."

At bedtime we were invited to repose upon a double bed in the large inner room of the eabin, and inwardly praying for deliverance from lugs, fleas, and other varmints, are soon in the arms of Morpheus. At daylight we arise, and after a cooling draught fresh from the spring, and a thorough enjoyment of the gorgeous beouty of a sunrise upon Burt's Lake, we take to our host and catch a fine pickerel for breakfast. But the clear light of day has opened our eyes to many things which were obscured from our vision to visit the quaint little Indian chapel and its burying ground, both having many rough decorations, evidently the handiwork of the Indians themselves. The crosses at the heads of the graves are allorned with wreaths and other offerings of curions form and workmanship, the material being mostly bright colored paper and rags, and rudely painted sticks. At 7:30 we part from our friend Louis, and leave the village under the guidance of one boat, propelled by the strong arm of our Indian boy (John by name), and within a few minutes strike the mouth of the little stream connecting Burt's Lake and Crooked Lake, not, however, without some searching for the channel, which is almost completely obscured by reeds and long grasses. There is enough water here, however, to float a very much heavier eraft than ours; in fact, a large boat with a stronger motive power could readily have passed over and beaten down the rushes which so seriously obstructed our progress. Presently we have fairly entered the creek and the fishing begins. We are making for the railway train, to leave Pe-

toskey at 8:20 P. M., and row without regard to the trolling, which is, nevertheless, good, as the fish—both hass and pickerel—prove exceedingly abundant. The current is rather strong, but our Indian is a perfect little stram engine, and pulls on almost without intermission till 10:30 A. M., when we camp, and McKny, os chief each, propers our second breakfast. Bread and butter, sweet pork and fresh fish, washed down by a few raps of ten, revive as greatly, and we presently resume our junracy, not, however, until we have been overtaken by a cannow which is commanded by our hostess of the night before, and unmant by two of her stont sons, with several "little Indian lays" and girls as passengers. They are bound for little Traverse Boy, and so we have them man at hand for the remainder of the day. I can see that ancient dame now, sitting in her canoe, a picture of elenginous content, made tterice happy by the gift of the drippings from our fried pork. The duest of fish they have always in alundance,

The day wears ob, and aur indian pulls co, with occasional help from bis passengers. As we pass through the narrow stream, now overshaldwed by forest trues, and again hordered only by marshy shores, rovered with whill rice and tidl rushes, we occasionally rulse a wood duck, and now and then a mallard or two. Towards two P. M. we enter Crooked lake; truly a well deserved mann, but a respectable sheet of water notwithstanding. While the castern half is too shallow for fishing, the abmatance of rice affords on excellent feeding ground for wild ducks of the several varieties to be found in these intitudes at this senson, and we see great annulars of them. About add way in the lake, as we pass from east to west, the waters sublenly deepen—showing as great a depth, probably, as any of the lakes we have passed over—we again throw on our trolling lines, and catch here the "big Idack hass" of the day. At five P. M., having remelted the further, or western shore of Crooked Lake, within about seven miles af Petoskey, we again ramp and refersh the inner man. From this point we propose working through a small stream to Round Lake, the western shore of which is within three quarters of a mile of Little Traverse Bay, to the waters of which we will port our hout and pull down to Petoskey, four miles, there to take the evening express for the south, illaving arranged with the two stout Indian hals (Mrs. La and family still shand by us) to help port the bont, we pash on, warned by the rapidly setting san that there is no time to lose if we would catch the train. About midway between Crooked Lake and Round Loke the stream becomes a narrow and tortions that we find I expedient to get out and walk overland dess thom a mile), leaving "John" to pole the bout through. Reaching the lake shore we walt some time at the manth of the little stream, and no Juka oppearing we get mixions, and McKay starts up stream to "help him out." A few minutes later your carrespondent takes an effort in the same direction, and in the shallow waters, right

We work the boat down to the lake, and sood raw across its clear waters, taking another the base on the trolling spoon as we go. With the belp of our waiting porters we carry the boat over and drop her into Little Traverse Hay, and after a stoot pull of about four miles arrive at Petoskey just in those to catch the evening train. The weather had been charming throughout, and the trlp in all respects a delightful one. Our only regret is that we had been too greatly hurried by business considerations to take proper time or row at the right speed for trolling. The halmy atmosphere, the surpassing loveliness of the lakes and their surroundings, and the great abundance and excellency of the fishing, had offered fascinations hard to withstand; but while successfully resisting these temptations to remain, we resolved that the season of 75 should see us revisiting

these scenes with time to stay. Should we be spared to carry out this invitation, you may expect that we will drop a like to the Forest and Stream as well as to the fishes. Meantime, it may be as well to state for the information of such as might feel tempted to see "how it is themselves," that since the writer's visit the channel through the connecting streams has been improved, so that vessels drawing not to exceed thirty-six faches can now run from Cheboygan to the western shore of Crooked Lake at a point seven miles from Petoskey, on Little Traverse Bay, the northern termini of the G. R. and I. roilroad. Further, some of the solid men of Cheboygan propose building two small boats for this route, to be ready for the Summer senson of '75. But even should the latter expretation not be realized there will be no difficulty in procuring at Cheboygan and Petoskey gnides and boats—either or both—lar the tour of these lakes. In the Summer senson a small steamer runs regularly between Mackinaw and Cheboygan, and the passage across the strains is a very attractive rune in pleusant weather. By means of this boul, Mullett and Burt's lakes could readily be reached by those not wishing to go further. The lakes are all of amplest depth. The mly obstruction to steam pavigation has hitherto heen the shullawness of the connecting streams, which is now in a great measure obviated, as ahove stated. From the steamer landing on Crooked Lake stayes will carry passengers to and from the railroad. The passenger department of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad company will issue about May 1st a Summer excursion book, containing full ond complete information as to routes, gnides, and all facilities to be afforded for the tour of this and other chains of lakes on the southern peninsula.

The dimensions of the lakes' I have mentioned are, approximately, as follows:—Mullett's Lake, say ten miles long by five at the widers (Cheboygan, six miles by four; Bart Lake, ninc miles by tive; Chooked Lake, seven miles long, averaging three quar

BOBCAYGEON, via HOLLOW LAKE, TO MUSKOKA.

BOBCAYGEON, via HOLLOW LAKE, TO MUSKOKA.

YOUR correspondent, "E. W.," has brought vividly to may remembrance the most pleasant trip which I made along with Dr. R. and my son in 1886 to Hollow, or, as it is called by the Indians, Kohwennhajewagamog Lake. We took another route to reachit, however. Leaving Toronto by the evening train for Purt Hope, then by the steambort from Limbsey down the Seugog River and Sturgeon Lake to Bohenygeon, at which place we hirred a team and ifrory along the roud lending north to Minden on Gall River, which we reached about nine clock that night.

At that time the Bobraygeon roud was in very fuir order, and now I suppose it is much improved, so that I think it would be preferable, although a little longer, to the miserable roads "E. W." had to traverse. At Minden we met our guides, and making a fortage of a mile the next morning, we took the water on Minnatoin Lake, then possed through Twelve Mile Loke and Bushkonk Lake to Barnaon's, reaching this about noun. Afterdimer we again started and made a short portage to Little Kushing Lake, where we took in the camp traps, which had been sent by team along the Bobcaygeon road from Minden so us to cualde us to travel light.

From this our route was the same as that taken by "E. W." to Hollow Lake. Hollow Lake is indeed "glorious beyand description." Its nuncerous deep hays, its long promoutories covered with red pine, the saccession of rounded hills envered with varied lollage, its wonderful echnes, and its fine troading, reader it an induirable resort for the sportsman and tourist. It was in Juar when I was there, so that I cannot speak trom experience of derr Inuting, but I was then informed that the der abounded all around in such numbers that they were huntral in the Fall simply for their hides and bollow. We left Hollow Lake by a long bay which stretches out to the Wrst, and male a portage of nearly three miles to the South Muskoka, which is the outled of the lake and empties into Lake of Bays. While writing for the men, who had node

ing lake, and these would run from one to three pounds cach.

Leaving Zach Cole's, we traversed the south side of Luke of Bays and Trading Lake, camping about half way. We took quantities of trout by trading as we puddled along, and the next day, while waiting for the men to cook diamer at the antiet of the lake into the Muskoka River, we had an hour's glorious sport, taking twenty-eight fish, which, as near as we could judge, weighed about sixty pounds. We hooked fish, which, we judged, must have weighed four or live pounds, but in our engerness to land them, broke our tine rolls and lind to fall hack upon bush rolls. I never sow, except at Nepigam, which I subsequently visited, any trouting like this. We Ilshed with minnow boit, which had been furnished by Zach Cole, and when it was exhausted, with worm. Our route home was down the Muskoka to the South Falls, thence by wagon to the head of Lake Conchicing and Lake Suncoe, and hy rail from Belle Ewart bome.

I would aid a recommendation of the Barnums, whom we found most willing and active and trustworthy guides, Toronto, March 22, 18775.

J. H. R.

For Forest and Stream WHITE RIVER.

"Beneath it sweeps,
Thy current's calmness; off from out it leaps
The flowy darier with the gittering scales,
Who dwells and revels in thy glassy deeps;
While choice some scalinged warrolly calls
Down where the shallower wave still tells is babbling tales."

The aboy darler with the pittering scales. Who dwells and revels in thy glassy deeps; Who consults the mup of Arkansas will find that White River is made up from unurrons small streoms that rise in the hilly country, in the Northwest purt of the State, and in Southwest Missouri. The general course of the river from the Missouri line to Jacksonport, Arkonsas, is Southeast; here Block River joins it, mul from thence it runs almost south until it mingles its waters with those of the mighty Mississippi. It is a remarkably long stream, and steamtoots ascend it as far as Forsyth, Missouri. To me it has an intrrest beyond the purposes of navigation. I have taken its finny inhabitants with the book, bright and fresh from its sparkling waters; shot the mulling and that has they rose from its glassy surface; hunted the singgry bear in its staughed came brakes; the bounding deer in its undulating woodlands, and have bagged Boh White in the rich fields almag its fertile bottoms.

Before its junction with Black River the water is cold and clear, and it abounds in a variety of fish, firm and fluely flavored. Opposite the town of Jurksanpurt along sandy bar extends some distance into the river, and off this bar some sphendid fish may be taken. They are the black loss and striped bass; each kind readily takes a minnow or small craw fish. The way in which we assully fished for them, was with a bing line, recl, sinker on end of line, and two hooks attacked to the main line by leaders or snoots; a cane or lamboo pole complyted the outfit. The the wrighed from one to four pannds, and could le taken very fast. I took there one morning before breakfast twenty-two, averaging alout a pound and a half each. There is also a fish called by the natives a "juck sulmon;" he belongs to the pickerel family, and is a game fellow, and would fight hard if he hind a chauce, but he acver gets it. He laves deep still wate

native."
"How do you know"? I askeil.
"I can always tell them," he said, "by the way they hold on to a hottle."

Sperits is a une qua non in Arkansas. You take it in the Sperits is a sine qua non in Arkansas. You take it in the minning to keep out the militia, at noon to get up an appetite, and at night to get you over the futigues of the day. It is also taken between times for divers and sundry reasons. It is reckoned a sovereign remedy in measles, "to bring 'em out," and to cure the ague, when taken as "hitters," and is said to be un admirable corrective after a too free indulgence in "bar meat" or huffalo fish, and is sometimes taken on the principle that "the hair of the dog is good for the bite."

the bite."

A native lead the measles in his family; the spirits had departed forever from his barrel. He went to a neighbor to borrow a juglul of the needful.

"I hav'et a drop," said the neighbor
"What," said he of the jug, "no sperits? Why it was only the week before last that you got a barrel."

"That is all very troe," said the neighbor, "lent what is one barrel of sperits in a family of thirtsen children and parry cowy"

narry cow?"
Little Red River empties into White River fifty or sixty

one barrel of sperits in a family of thirtsen children and narry cow?"

Luttle Red River empties into White River fifty or sixty miles helow Jacksoapart. It ahounds in fish of several varieties. Once when fishing at West Point with Dr. Arnold, we took nearly two hundred pounds of fish in half a day. We used small eraw fish for bait, and the fish taken consisted of hlack bass, drum, eadisb, bream, and white perch, the latter the largest I ever saw.

Red River is deep, rather clear and with very little enrent. In the vicinity of Jacksonport game is abundant. The river in Winter is full of ducks of varioos kinds, and the small lakes, pounds, sloughs, and lagoons, absolutely swarm with them. Geese are quite plenty, and occasionally a swan is seen. Bob White is there in full mmbers in the plantations. A few wookcock, and an ahundhoce of snipe in scason. East of town, twelve or fifteen acides, deer are plenty, and I have had some magnificent sport haoting them between bayous Cache and De Vlew. Between these bayous there is a belt of post oak harrens, almost unimbrided. The deer there are not much hunned, and lie well when approached on horseback, and when hunted with hounds do not run off, but tack and dodge for hours. I got ten sbots there one day, but you are not going to he told how may deer I bagged. My powder case crooked. Another time two of us had hunted until the middle of the afternoon, and killed nothing. The hounds were tired down, we, disgusted; riding near a small field a hound opened on a trail. I stopped and encouraged him, when he got over the fence. The fichl was abandoned and grown up with bushes and tall grass. My companion called to me to come on, that the hound was truiling a cat, but by this time some of the other hounds had crossed the lence and were giving tongue on the trail. Happening to look ahead just then, I saw D—, who was some distonce in advance, square himself in the saddle and bring up his gun to his shoulder. A puff of smoke, and the leavy report tollowed, then another puff sud repo

throad up at the wrong time for him and "knocked him out of a shout."

Adam's favorite steed was a horse of the female persuasion, that he called Blaze; he would ride nothing else. Now the aforesaid Bluze had a mule colt by her side, and if that mule colt did not, according to Adam's statements, knock him out of killing fifty deer, I'm a Jew—an 'Etarw Jew. We would put Arlam at a stand, and the deer, grobled by a kind providence, or that unerring instinct that prompts them to go in the safest places, would invariably run out by kim. We would listen with bated breakt the shot, but listen in vain. After the hounds were clean gone we would go down to his stand and ask Adam why the thunder be had not shot. His invariable replay was, "that dasted mule colt knocked me out of getting a shoot. He heard the hounds coming, run right down and turned the deer too far off to shoot."

If he went to drive, the colt would get in his way; and one day Adam said that the colt and a dig luck ran by deer too far off to shoot."

If he went to drive, the colt would get in his way; and one day Adam said that the colt and a tig tack ran by him side by side, in thirty steps. "Why did at you shoot any way, Adam?" asked some one. "Because the blasted male colt was on my side."

I never hanted West of the river but once. I had often hear importance has a man on that side to some over and

when I saw him again he had changed his course and was running down the fence. I gave him the other barrel; he disappeared in the hushes, but I heard him crash against a sapling, and knew I had made venion of him. There were three deer in the field; they got up and were slipping out alread of the hounds; the two does some distance in udvance of the linek. D—killed a doe with each harrel, and his tiring turned the buck buck by where I was. All the deer were in fine flesh; the huck one of the largest 1 ever saw killed.

I have bagged two deer several times in a day's hunting, and one day three, two backs and a yearling deer. A quick steady horse was indispensable as we shot altogether from the saddle.

In the dense cane along the river were found bear, wild cat, and occasionally a panther. Ducks could be larged by the score by stalking them—under cover of the switch cane—along the bayous, lakes and ponds, and by flouting for them in the river. I killed eight mallards at a shot with one barrel, and one with the other; they were in a small pond in the cane. Bob White were plenty in the fields and by well to the days; suipe were numerous and execedingly gentle. * * * * * * * * * *

I never limited West of the river but once. I had often hern importaned by a man on that side, to come over and hant with him. So one day at sanrise Adam and I got into a skiff, and taking our guus and saddles, and some of the best of the pack, pulled across. Horses awaited as—a whode lot full—Adam took an old sorrel that looked as if he would stand the report of a eannon. I saddled a pretty black mare. Our host was on a well tried horse, as he expected to do most of the driving. After going a mile or more, the hounds commenced trailing. We had not reached the designated stands, and rode hard to get there. Adam's horse proved to be a match for the one that I chabud Crane rode to see the blooming Katrina. The trail was getting hotter. Then came a lairst of free, wild music—the pack in full cry. They were coming right down on us. I stopped and Adam galloped on to reach the lank of a hayon. Soon I found that the deer would run out to him; a moment more and the heavy report of his gun resounded through the forest, and before the reverherations had died away, Adam's horse rushed by, as rushed Lord Marmon's steed from Flodden Field.

"Blood shot lds eye"—he was a one-eyed horse "His nostrits spread"—and fall tou—
"The foose retu hanging from his head,"

Whether the "saddle and housing were bloody rid," or not I could not tell, as he had run clean out of them. Adam contrary to his usual costom had brought something to the ground—himself.

Adam contrary to his usual costom had brought something to the ground—himself.

After following the pack for some time, (the deer after getting tired communes tacking, and I had been knocked out of a shot twice by the unstendiness of the mare) I heard them coming right down a glude toward me, slipped from the saddle, and walked o few paces away. Presently I saw the deer coming down the edge of the glade and when he was within about sixty yards he saw the mare and stopped. I fired at him as he stood with his breast toward me. He turned square off at the shot, and I let fly at his broad side as he went. He ran on a hundred yards and fell into the bed of a dry slaugh. Knowing he was hard hit, A. followed on foot to keep the hounds from his homs. After cuting his throat and getting the hounds off, I looked back to where I lad fastened the mare, but she was gone. I felt inclined to offer almost as big price for a horse as did Richard the Third. How far it was back to the river I knew not, having followed the chase on a half broken filly for hours, in all its devious windings. After waiting for more than an hour I heard a horn in answer to mion, and H. came ap. He had seen nadding of rither Adam or the horses. We got the deer on he him his saddle, and struck out for the river, five miles off. When we reached the house we found Adam quietly smoking his pipe, and old one-eye and the mare gunwing a siphing as calmly as if they had never heard a shot. As we pulled hack across the river—in the red light of an Autumn sun set—I asked Adam how it happened that he was thrown from his horse. He gave a savage pall on the oars that saddle on him in the lest fifteen years."

Guyon. Corruth, Miss., March 1875.

—One evening the past week a young gentleman, residing in a Maine village, invited a young buly to go on a sleigh ride. When the gent called for the lady he was obliged to wait three hours for her to get ready; and during the ride they bul quite an animated discussion in regard to her turdiness, which ended in his ordering her to get out of the sleigh, which ske did and walked home—a distance of three miles.

—It is estimated that the value of produce annually raised in this country is \$2,500,000,000, of which amount nearly or quite one fiffth, or \$500,000,000, is lost from the attacks of injurious plants and animals.

For Forest and Mream, GRIZZLY BEAR HUNT IN CALIFORNIA

GRIZZLY BEAR HUNT IN CALIFORNIA.

I'm was the grizzly bear we wanted, and the fame of having slain one, which prompted our little party of the to make a seventy mile journey, from Najan City, through Napa Vulley to Clear Lake, to the north, towards Oregon and the wild Indians in the primeval forest. Although twenty years have clapsed since that memorable Spring murning, yet, in my mint's eye, I gaze again and again on that wandrous vale—that very land Benibit. The valley's bright, thirty five miles, was mar fast day's journey, and Monni St. Helena our first night's cataping granml. Each man well mounted, and with a complete outlit, and Iwn puck mules, constituted nur forces; four trusty ritles and one shot gin our arms; like latter for small game more especially, but well recommunded for close quarters and dangerous prusimity with old grizzly. Nor was the "little nown jug" forgulietu, but I assure ymn, Mr. Editor, a trond smile of scorn rippled over the blushing faces of our faithful friends, who guthered to give us a good "send off," for their enstom was, ien gallous old rye to twenty pounds crackers. From this point we found gune in abundance, and during the day killed a noble eight pronged buck; and finding considerable hear sign, made our seemd emmp, lunging for an encounter with O. G., all of us being novices in that kind of game.

At day break we were about fairly slarted when old limin, fo our unbounded joy, put in a distant appearance, quietly ferding on claver. An excided chase followed; giving spur we overheated him quite winded, from running through the tall clover, tougue out and heading for the thick underbrush, in which we could not prevent his going, but he carried with him a bullet from each of us. After dismounting, re-loading and holding a canucil of war, we abreast entered the bush, determined on a broadside, but to our quick surprise and great relief, we found the old fellow dead. He proved to be the "oldest inhabitant, white with age, scarred in many a battle, and a monarch of the woods. We

of pottage restored his vigor and a pipe his speech, which was like this:—

"Harily got up that next little sapling five feet from the ground when five monsters followed the bloody trail and found the deer, and had a row over it; sighted the hig me with a good rest, and only six rods off—knew I could kill him sure—fired, and over he tumbled down the steep hill; expected the rest to scare and run—not any—lhey 'winded' me and one made for the sapling, and I had buck-fever coming on bad. I was horror-strack, and for the first time realized the danger of being up the wrong tree with a grizzly going for a prur fellow; poured in powder and dropped in a bullet and fired at him on the hill side on a dead level. He raised on his haunches snuffing the air, back towards me, and within forty feet; saw the bullet strike between the shoulders, distinctly saw the hair curl—down the hill he rolled—good for number two. Loaded quick with a patch this time, nerves growing steadier, saw number three seated on a hillock fifty yards away and gave him what he wanted—he left that knob and I left that sapling and got on a frightened horse, I tell you. Here I am, but you must not get me in another such scrape." We confirmed his statement in the morning.

During that three weeks we saw 17 grizzly bears, 4 elk, of which we killed one, about 400 deer, saw 60 of them in one herd, killed only one now and again to replenish our larder; have, rabbits and coyotes constantly in sight, and no trouble to flush large bevies of the beautiful California quail, for they were as thick as "the leaves of Valambrossa." Every brook teemed with speckled trout, uneducated ones it is true, and simpletons, jumping for the fly dangling above the water.

Need I say we had a jolly good time, and returaed stout

it is true, and simpletons, jumping for the fly dangling above the water.

Need I say we had a jolly good time, and returned stout and rugged? A natural "transfusion" of blood, so to speak, took place; we could eat and sleep, the two great essentials which make existence desirable. Those only who have experienced it can appreciate the refreshing sleep of camp life, unconsciously enjoyed on hemlock langles, and those only who have partaken of the delicacies of the forest can properly estimate the ravenous appetites to be appeased and the afterpeated satisfaction of being able to digest a good square meal; think of the delicious browning of the tender bits on the forked stick in front of the glawing embers. Experience is our tutor, and the palate aur monitor, and we are disposed to langle at Prof. Blot's Boston lectures on the culiuary art, eminently preferring, for a time at least, the habits and customs of the American woods to all the arts of the French capital.

Butler, Pa., March, 1875.

C. E. H.

—A Hamden, Ct., correspondent complains that quail and partridge have been exposed for sale in the New Haveu market within a week. This should be seen to.

—The Game and Fish League, of New Hampshire, held its annual meeting in Manchester ou Tuesday. Joseph Kidder, Esq., delivered an appropriate address.

STILL HUNTING.

ROM Charles Fenton, Esq., proprietor of the lintel at No. Funt, I ultimized the following facts regarding still hunding deer. Mr. F. is an old hundre, and has been proceed to that line, and as many persuas in more processed that line, and as many persuas in more processed to the processor of the processor of a sume to him and the robles. And give it as near as pussible in his near work of the and locate and processor of a sume to him a deer's hand and organs and imaginations, fransfarming every laun, duels and locative object on the waster into a deer's head and organs and imaginations, fransfarming every laun, duels and locative object on the waster into a deer's head and deer is driven in by the deer, they may be however my luck never ran that way, or the deer either. Another mode for killing deer is addient and girth lunning, or more properly termed "librating." This kind of hunting is very exciting, meant by "still lunting," mit indeed it would be such a specific properly termed "librating." This kind of hunting is very exciting, meant by "still lunting," mit indeed it would be such to appropriate name. But what is meant in the Allemdarks by the team, is with rithe in hund and about, to pentertate the deepths of the farests; in hunt out the deer in his unitive entire the such as a such as a

snow. Hanging him up and dressing hlm, I moved on again. After traveling about half an hour, I was surprised by seeing a large linck jump up and rin away. I had struck on to him hefure finding his track. I pursued him two himrs; started him twice more, but did not even see him rin. I then gave him up and went in search of other tracks, and in the course of half an hour found another large back's linck. He appeared to he guing very slowly, and I followed for about half a mile. My hopes were not realized, for I came apun his soft bed, which he had sublendy left no the rin. I knew then I had started him without even cutching a glimpse of him. Weary and disheartened, I followed on and soon allscovered by the way he run that he had not seen me, only heard no cuming, and would not probably rin far hefore he would stop and watch to see if anything was parsuling him. Cambig up a high hill and lanking across a ravine anto a ledge, I saw him huming up with his tall ubsel tready for a jump; quick as thought my ritle flew ht my shoulder, and at the same moment its sharp report reverberated from hill to hill. A termendants leap high in air, a tush forward, with moralsed tall, told that the bullet had taken effect. (A deer, if mortally wounded, it is carried raised). Climbing up the ledge where the back land stond, I saw him stretched upon the snow dead. He had run andy about I went yards before he fell. With a light heart I dressed him and started homeword, and so heek would have it, I leid not traveled noure than a quarter of a mile when I came upon another track, which, to all appendince, had not been unded more time and hur; and as heek would have it, I leid not fraveled noure than a quarter of a mile when I came upon another track, which, to all appendince, had not been made more time and hur; and as her was I mistaken, for I saw her (it was a large dee) rise and of her heal, stretch up her neck to its utuois he had, and should her way hame, where the arrived at dark, and although thenched with min, well satisfied with

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE GREAT AMERICAN SHOOT CLUB,

Nonronac, Va., March 18, 1875.

Repart American Storman —

Normalia, Valimin 18, 1875.

The interfibed in make a descent in some hind but as yet unknown furner thing at a near Dam Neck, in Pitheses Anna county, in order to test the universities of stray natives from that Winter quarter as it bulps and seld, and it is indeed that this post of the chie resistant plating the attack make suitable preparables for an inhance at six A. M., on the 17th has,"

As of course all chie orders are quarterally obeyed, so faily had the wagawand poin at "He's" there at the hour specified, only in find "Phy" song it bed. Now, the chie, knowing him of aid, but secured as whom there for this beneall, but as it was most carefully placed upon an inevension surface, of course it refused to act, and the whole expedition was delayed until some a ft. I in was properly clad, and what note own integer, fully filled up. However, Rod abo was non-picked up and the column put in motion, and under the streng hatteness of hickory, in law three possing through the village of Kempoville, and ever roads of no super excellence, reached its destination.

Dun Nock is simply a consewny and short bridge over the stream, or rather filted, connecting the apparant extreme nurthermust water of the king with the lower pand, which in turn runs into face. It is some three miles, law had not a conservery and bridge as at Dam Nock, from which it is some three miles, law had not properly for some large, respectively for some Hidge. These whores are all fresh and four nearly gardled with the overal and three materials in the direction of Curriture Somal, and the North Frodina But had writers in the direction of curriture sound of Somal Bridge. These whores a coll fresh and from range, respectedly for son, which by routing up the ground repose soft necessary and the formal proper himself and the remaining the proper himself in a first range is an interesting and the more of the sparse who have humanily, and the may say Curtinally, fully loveding and the may have being the round of the sparse whe

sould. 2 Orthyometia Carolinus, t Rulius Virginiunus, and 1 sungina socials.

Billy secured 38 subjects and the ratt; Plp. 18 suppe, the 2 sors and the other hird, and itself the remaining 50 subjects an ending a trip most enjoyable, and it is thought successful. Of enumen the "cockles of the hearts" of deany friends were rejoined, and intheir guinners were moved to a definate become members of the "Snoot," and to prove the pudding by clowing the big.

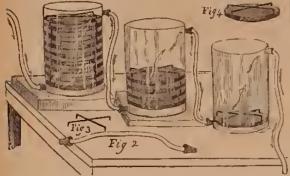
It is about twenty-six miles to Sand Bridge, which is near the centre of the subject massions, and Mr. Forks, who lives thing, accommodates a lewithders, and dambless would receive "subjects" also, though windid not know that he consented in entertain when the trip was projected. The subjects said to be aboundant until May; no sacistance is needed to find the ground, nor ten dog at all a necessity. The guinner units previde transportation, as there is no public conveyance to that neighborhood.

—One objection which are "old fogy" has to the modern largesh lording gun is, that it is so easily lorded that one is tempted to shoot at everything that comes in sight, thereby scaring away multitudes of migratory birds that would remain longer with us, if they were not shot at so incessantly, There is some force in the argument.

Hish Gulture.

HATCHING APPARATUS.

E presented to our readers in our number of March 11th several engravings showing forms of hutching apparatus used in France and Germany, as described by M. Koltz. We now give cuts of one of the more recent forms, having advantages over most of those hithering. used. It is a hatching jar designed by T. E. Ferguson, of Baltimore, one of the Maryland fish commissioners, and has been successfully used by him for the past year. simply a glass jar, provided with a round hole near the top and one near the bottom, on opposite sides; a series of these jars may be connected with each other, and with the water supply hy means of rubber tubes, as in figure 1.



The tubes are inserted into corks, which are provided with holes for the purpose, and the corks fit the holes in the jurs, (figure 2.) The water is introduced at the side and bottom of the first jar, and flows from the top of the first to the bottom of the second, and so on through as many jars as may be employed. Each jar is provided with a stand made of two pieces of wire, bent as in figure 3, crossing each other at right angles, and soldered together, or joined by a wrap of wire. The stands should be sufficiently high to raise the first tray above the opening through which the water is introduced. The eggs are placed on circular the water is introduced. The eggs are placed on circular trays, which fit the jars neatly, and are made of wire cloth, the edge projected by a rim of tin. Each tray is provided with a wire frame of similar construction to the stand above described, (figure 4). These frames serve the double purpose of handles, by which the trays are lifted, and of feet to sustain the tray placed above. Five or six lrays are feet to sustain the tray placed above. Five or six trays can be placed one above another in each jar. The wire work should be varnished to prevent oxidation. A box of thin wood ar waterproof paper, made to fit loosely over the jar, with slits at the sides to allow the tubes to pass through, can be used as an extinguisher to keep the light out, and us a cover to the jar. This completes the appa rains, which is peculiarly adapted to annateur and im-promptu fish culture. The water which supplies an aqua-rlum may be led into the first jar, which can be used as a filter if necessary, the trays being covered with flanuel, from thence pass through the next far in which the eggs are placed, thence into each succeeding jar, and allowed to discharge itself into the aquarium. We give Mr. Fergu-

discharge itself into the aquarium. We give Mr. Fergusou's letter, which will further explain the apparatus:—

Entor Folder and Stielam:—

In reply in your inquiry as to my success in linching salmondae in magnatum, I send a sample of apparatus used by the for the past two ecasons in tastelling front, salmon front, and salmon our in my flurary over my aquarium. A giance at the jar discloses what is giding on, and by smaply assaming the cork from the lower hote sediment or young behave his crited are removed at any time cutthout disturbing the trays. The my outside the sed that it will explain itself. I have hatched as many as 1,500 eggs to the jor.

The New Jehrsty Fishery Openations.—We mather

THE NEW JEUSEY FISHERY OPERATIONS.-We gather the following from the Woodhury, N. J., Constitution, of the operations of the fish commissioners of that State for

the cperations of the lish commissioners of ihat State for the past year:—

The report of the State Commissioners of Fisheries for the past year gives a very encouraging exhibit of the progress which has been made in stacking our rivers with four fish. During the last two years, of 600,000 California salmon raised at Troutdale, 188,000 were placed in the Delawase, which also received 77,000 of the Madice salmon. To the Ravitan River 47,000 Sacromeuta and 31,000 Maine salmon of ere assigned. Ten thousand Maine salmont went to the Hackensack, and 88,000 were placed in the Passaic. Large nombers of the lishes referred to in these statements have found their way to the main rivers, and were seen there last Sammer. They will not start for the sea until this year (some remaining in the river even longer), and they may be expected back the following year. So fat, the largest salmon caught in New Jersey caters, of which we have authentic recent, was one captured in the Ravitan near New Brunswick. The weight was fourteen addices, and the fish was taken with a fly. This must have been one of the hat placed by Dr. Slack in 1872. Two others were caught at New Brunswick. Two good sized salmon were taken below Laudb riville, but the weight and size were not mited. Some have been seen lately in the Muscaneteong Irom six to eight inches to length, and one of the commissioners has a specimen six inches long, taken by Dr. Slack from the stream.

Helms V. Heringe, warden af Gloucester county, reports among other things as follows:—"The past season for shad and herring has been very good. The number at shad has been greater, and the size larger, than any season for shad and herring has been very good. The number at shad has been greater, and the size larger, than any season for the past six or seven years. The gillmen have averaged 2,500 tish to a nea, long an excess of over thirty-three per cent, over last year, while the shore fisheries have not done so well as in past seasons. The largest sland that came under my notice weighed

ABSTRACT OF THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSIONERS,

TillE amount appropriated by the Legislature to be need in propositing or ritheal peter guides on the first point in the first of the better guides of the was limited to \$500, all of which was expended under the direction of Prof. S. P. Bairt, United States Commissioner of Fisheries. Of the fry of the 'spawn of that year, several thousand were placed in the lakes at Mulison, and also several thousand in Grueva lake. As near as can be estimated, 20,000 salaton, harched at the private haliching house of H. S. Dousman, Esq., at Waterville, in Wankesha munty, were dictributed in these waters, One but and the thousand symmetric Baird. These were sent direct from Sant Prinnesson to Boscobel, in this State, and came unattended as express nature. Mr. Pulmer, one of the commissioners, and who owns a private intelligible point of program guide the prof. 19,000 had been distributing process. From these space he hatched some 61,000 fry, in excellent commissioners, and who owns a private intelligible to the waters of Grant, Crawford, and Lafayette counties. The resulting the report, 19,000 had been distributed in the waters of Grant, Crawford, and Lafayette counties. The resulting the report, 19,000 had been distributed in the waters of Grant, Crawford, and Lafayette counties. The resulting the report, 19,000 had been distributed in the manuacy the clabs and rivers of Shelogyan, Fond due. The State is asked to make a suitable appropriation of memory to cause the 6th enumissioners to prepare a pracer site and creet a state hatching house. These sites are not abundant in the State. They must have a fair scope item, practiced, recursive mer valvaye centre, living water of proper tem, rature, and a full sufficiency for the accommodation of handleng ranner valvaye centre, living water of proper tem, rature, and a full sufficiency for the accommodation of handleng ranner will be properly and hatch off the fair sufficiency for the accommodation of particular the sufficiency for the accommodation of particular the sufficiency for t

Massachisetts Anolers' Association—The annual meeting of this association was held at their rooms in Bostou on Friday evening, April 2.1. Vice President S. W. Huthaway, Esq., occupied the chair, and George B. Brown was Sevictory pro tem. The following officers were nomimously elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. John P. Ordway; Vice Presidents, Hon. Thomas Tulbot, John F. Mills, S. W. Huthaway, Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury, C. Whiren Gordon; Trensurer, Charles Stanwood; Recording Secretary, George B. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Charles E. Pierce; Librariau, William F. Story; Executive Committee, James P. Richardson, S. M. Johnson, Walter M. Brackett, James Walker, Benjamin P. Ware; Committee on Membersbip, D. T. Curtis, E. Delauo, H. M. Forristall.

order of the President, came in during the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. It was the first time he had attended a meeting sluce he was injured at the Readville railroad accident in February.

D. T. Curtis, Esq., informally exhibited to the members some of Frank Good's oil tanned moceasins; also a sample eight onnce black bass roll made by Churles F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE FISH.

In reply to certain inquiries relative to the distribution of fish in New York State, through the Commission, we are authorized by Seth Green, Esq., to print the follow-

Rottun Funcer and Stream.—
A statement of the distribution of salmon and all other kinds of first will be published in Fish Reports. We have not done distributing, and if any purities want any salmon for stocking any public waters, they can have them by addressing

Rothester, N. Y.

NEXT SEASON'S OPERATIONS OF THE FISHERY COMMISSION IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Livingston Stone expects to leave for California on the 9th instant. His instructions are on arriving at San Francisco to proceed to Oregon to investigate the salmon of the Columbia River till about the 1st of June, then to return to California and take salmon eggs on the McCloud River next Summer and Fall, and next Winter to investigate the salmon of the Joachin River,

CALIFORNIA BROOK TROUT.—Ten boxes of California California Brook Trout.—Ten boxes of California brock front have been received at the New York State batching house, the gift of the Acclimatation Society of the Golden State. They are of about the shape and flavor as our own brook trout, but lack the vermilion spats. We believe this to be the first arrival of the kind in this part of the United States.

-Mr. Seth Green advises us that young grayling four inches long may now be seen at the Caledonia Hatch House. They are the first and only grayling ever hatched in this country except in the natural way.

Matural History.

PHOSPHOROUS IN FISH.

PHOSPHOROUS IN FISH.

RVE NECK, March 27, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM!—

Just alx months ago hast Saturday, I determined to sacrifice the flesh pols of New York for the sake of science. Forthwith I proceeded to carry my determination into effect, so I packed my my duds, kissed Betsy Ann and our three marriage certificates, junqued abourd the train and evas soon on my way to that great land of fish—Nova Scotia.

Immediately on my arrival in Yarmouth, N. S., I confined cayself to a steady diet, consisting exclusively of fish and ood heer oil, my object being to settle the question whether a steady diet of fish acould permeate the human system with phosphorous, and invigorate the brain to the extent chimical by some scientists. I have ascertained to my entire satisfaction, and I herewith present to the scientific cordit the graind result of my self-sacrificing investigations. At the end of the six months sheady diet, my body has become completely permeated with phosphorous; to such an extent has the phosphorous become absorbed in my system than Belsy Ann and myself are seriously considering the question as to whether it is not a duty I owe to mankind to tense myself for a term of months to some large match factory. I would be healmake to such a concern. We have not bonglit amatch since my return. Belsy Ann has a bundle of splinters prepared, and during the evening, when I am around hanging pictures in my night gown, she occasionally jabs one into me, as the opportunity offers. These splitters, when dried, are far superior to any store matches at len cents a tox.

There is one inconvenience attending my phosphoreseent state. I dare not go out nights. I tried it once, but the boys thought I was a conflagration, and before I could make them maderstand the nature of the case, they had nearly drowned one with water, and hid telegraphed to Port Chester and Mount Vernon for tkeir fire engines. But what a tonething domestic secue it is to see me squatting at a Trace in the middle of our centre table, surrounded by my

ers so."

That fish contain a large amount of phosphorous, and that a steady diet of fish cult cause said phosphorous to permedie the kniman system, I believe I knive abundantly proved, but that said phosphorous does not invigorate the brain must be the inevitable conclusion of all cho read strengths.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE AND THE PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

Geological Surcey, Montreal, March 3t, 1875,

CEOLIGICAL SURCEX, MONTREAL, March 3t, 1875. I MONTREAL, March 3t, 1875. I MONTREAL, March 3t, 1875. I motio; that the newspapers are calling attention to the possible connection between the wholesale destruction of the pridric chickens for export, and the alaming increase of grasshoppers in the prairie regions, On this subject I can spenk tadly cuth reference to our own northwest territory and here I have no doubt the princip chickens must exercise a greater or tess influence on tide pest. From the time the young grasshoppers coate out in the Spring, till the lins) old ones disappent in the Fall, itesse insects contribute the facorite food of the chickens. When they are abundant their crops are generally stuffer full of them. On opening the crop of a newly killed chicken I have seen the his] swallowed grasshoppers jump off, rejoicing in their intexpected deliverance. After the prairies generally have become brown and withered, the grasshoppers are attracted to any injent group pitch of grass which has spring up where a fire had been. The chickens know where has beginning the birds. Previous to 1857 the grasshopper plagae that not elsed the Real River settlements for nearly farry years; but in the last seven years there has been only one examption from their visitations, and the probability is that the young "hoppers" will again devour the crops the piesent Spring, the eggs taving been deposited in great numbers last Altiumn.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Entror Forest and Stream:—
tread with much interest the various letters which appeared in your journal on the resuccitation of frozen fishes. The tom cods, which are caught in such quantities through the ice at Three Rivers and elsewhere, and sold frozen by the bushet here and all over Lower Canada, will often revive when thawed out in cold water preparatory to cooking.

Your truly,

ROBI. BELL,

-A splendid petrified head of a walrus has just been found on Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and has been presented to the Provincial Museum. These animals once made this island a headquarters.

Hybrid Duck .- A duck was shot near Sacramento reeartly, which combined the uppearance of a teal duck and a sprig-tail, being about the size and having the bill, back and tail of a sprig, which its head, breast and wings re-

FIGURE OF A SALMON IN FREESTONE.—On Thursday last, at a real freestone quarry, Cumberland, in splitting a black of stone 3\footnote{t}t. long by 14in, while, they found the figure of a salmon ahout 2\footnote{t}t. long. The color is of a real-salmon, almost as plain as if it were alive. The stones are in the possession of Mr. Duere, the manager of the Deurlan Colliveres.—T. G. (Cockermonth, in London Field.)

[We saw it stated in a Halfax, Nova Scotia, paper of late date, that a half a sulmon, or a fossil fish of the size of a salmon, had been found in the coal measures of New Glasgow.—Ed. F. & S.]

GENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPAIRMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW YORK, April 4, 1875.

Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week coding

Animals received at Central Park are neglected.

April 3d, 1875:—

Die Kinkejou, Cercoleptes caudivolvulus. Hab. Domerara. Presented by Mr. C. Bornside Snutdard.

One Shridrake, Meryus americanus. Pressuted by Mr. William Hunyon.

Our Unified Grouse, Bonasus umbeilus. Recrived in exchange.

Two Sea Lions, Eminetopias stellers. Hub. North Pocific Ocenn.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

APRIL-THE VIOLET.

APRIL—THE VIOLET,

I HAVE just returned from a walk heside the quiet brooks of an old deep woodlawa, and if anything gave rich and far pervading odor of the humble violets. He have the pervading odor of the humble violets. He have the horse the pervading of the humble violets. He have the horse they are they ar

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Winth Thylno.—One of our friends writes us that he was, last year, much troubled on a portion of his garden with slags, or shell-lap smils. They infested his homators and eathlage plants, in some cases completely covering them. He applied a circle of bran, (when or ree) about four lookes around the plants. After dark the songs were found in the bran in great numbers and gould be easily the stroyed, they were killed hi great numbers. We have often killed these slags by the application of strong salt water around the hill; three times will be all that is necessary to completely rout them.

M.—Add subhur to your subjects, and sharound discon-

completely rout them.

M.—Add sulphur to your sultpetie and charcoal dust; apply one quart to each plum tree near the rout.

New Zunnas,—Wo have received a purkage of rare seed from Paris, from an oblifriend who is loterested in the success of the Forest and Stream. Among other rare and valuable seeds are four new zinnias, of which much is said by those who have seen them in libissom last year. One is called the quill variety, and if full as beautiful as claimed, will prove a great accession to our American gardens. This seed is good, and after a cureful trul we shall give a full description of these new varieties, with our collection, treatment, and the results.

Ellen M., Troy, N. Y.—Your question, and all other information necessary, will be answered in the course of a few weeks. It is too long to give in a short answer.

Olding Quill.

LUMBER CAMPS IN MAINE,

LUMBER CAMPS IN MAINE.

Binomine of the Maine of Maine of the Maine of Maine of the Maine of Maine of Maine of the Maine of Maine of the Maine of Maine of Maine of the Maine of Maine of Maine of the Maine of M

NEWFOUNDLAND RAMBLES.

Hanson Gnacz, Murch 1, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:—
The distance from Bonavists to Catalina is whout jen infles, more or less, as the lawyers say. On leaving Bonavista, as we ascend the first portry, gentle, wooded till of our road, inclure and take a parting look at the lown, with its beautiful church, next houses and green fields, and then for a flue wife to Catalina. Our road is generally level and interspeed with thick modes here and there bounding its sties, diversified with miniature savannah tracts of lairly, where we see the exploration, or cotton grass growing. Owing to fires in the whole, considerable tracts of burnt mod may be seen. I have seen many flocks of patridge in this road. In feegy, drizzling weather I have seen the hints, oft and young, walking tike childens on the road before me, and one entitle early but them with a stone. Indeed I have seen people kill them in that way. But the ding and the gibb is the proper may. "What are you doing?" said a friend to the capitaln. "I'm watching Bang," a fine setter dog.

who rose the partridge, which mere duly and lawfully shot. But we are at Breuten Bridge. This la called after one of the former judges of the Supreme Court. Here flows a fina river, shiring in the Summer sam. Its banks are beautified by a thick growth of tarled trees, with the criticaling spince and fi). It's cald work furiling river, yet believes to be done. In this case, thanks to Breuton's Boldge, it has not be done. We said down on the bridge to inaction, and re-inityarated, after a walk of about three miles Catalina is lefere us. The presence be somewhat rocky and untariting. All Catalina is the fore us. The presence he harbor. There is a fine English church in Citalina, also a Wesleyan church, gerelied on the top of a rocky bill. There is also a neal little Catholle rhurch. There are some increanille resultishments here, and canadier able trade. The place is large, and a great many houses for an onlipost. There are ratious years, and there is any fillin hous Sidoa, anchored safely in the mortheast arm, a most contact de place in a gale of which myertheless had it is another and it fine real not the "tower rocks," to arold which dower land the most here and it for each of the done is and prepared or before a fact of a lating entrance. After a walk of nearly ten police, we are glid to get on binard our beat and take donier and a reel, and prepare for a latit further murth to mirrow. One content for the prepared on the at and take donier and a reel, and prepare for a latit further murth to mirrow.

The Rennel.

THE COMING BENCH SHOW AT SPHINGFIELD.—We desire to call the attention of all awares of this lags to the fact that the Dog and Gon Club of Springfield, Mass., will give a Bench Show of dags at the City Hall in that city on Wethership 28th hist. The list of prendums, which will be on a liberal scale, will be published in this paper aext week, and copies will also be sent on application to the Secretary. [Security will be one of the largest which has nocurred of late, and the manes of the gentlemen who have the matter in hund are guarantees of succe

BISMARCK.—David Brooks, Esq., of Philadelphia, the owner of the famous setter Bismarck, unde us a short visit recently, and favored us with an extract from his diary, showing what he had done in the way of shouting la lowe in September last. It is well known that in the month of September the pinnated groups legla to pack, and do not lie so well to the dog as they diversible the season, and when Mr. B. reached the grounds to shool the birds had been gonsiderably thinned out, were quite the birds and when Mr. B. reached the granuls to shoot the birds had been considerably thlaned out, were quite wild not not disposed to lie well; yet, with the the nose and caution of old "Bis.," Mr. B. lagged from his pobots as follows:—Sept. 11th, six grouse; Sept. 12th, elght grouse; Sept. 15th, twelve granse; Sept. 16th, thirty two granse; Sept. 17th, for y grouse; Sept. 10th, fifteen grouse; Sept. 23d, twelve granse; Sept. 23d, forty-one grouse; Sept. 23d, nonly four grouse; twenty-four grouse.

—The Suffolk county, Le I., Agricultural Association, has prepared a hill "for the most effectual protection of sheep from logary by dogs," which is intended to apply to the whole State, city as well as country. Under it, no person can keep a slog without first obtaining a yearly license of \$1 for a make and \$3 for a female, under a penalty of \$10 for each offsuce, and all unlicensed dogs are

—The aunouncement in our last week's issue regarding PDog Whip's" imported field trial setter dog Lelcester, should have read "will not be put to public stud," instead of

DOG FARES.

HOPHERTER, March 18, 1875.

Einten Finerst and Stheam:—
In your bears of Murch 18th, 1875, we see the article signed Theodore Grey, conductor F. F. W. & C. R., complaining of the reliable to all rational men, particularly baggings innaters, claiming that it is not ist, and that one cent per mile on dags is more than bagging masters as k for, the experience has been quite different. On the F. F. W. & C. R. t., on which Mr. Grey is a conductor, in a barn pull live cents per mile on each doc, and five cents per mile on each than two cents per mile. The gentleman thinks it not very placeaut to the compact of the interest per mile. The gentleman thinks it not very placeaut to be consected up to it daggage car. It may be pleneau, or not but there seems to be a great strift among ratifical employees in get there. The crosse is ordered in a great many ratingles, and has never been charged more than was just and right. This induntatedly lating, the being one of the raticol family; but for a string rating in and asso how they will do for the . Respectfully,

[a. 41, Oatman, and Calendar and Calen

Our correspondents onust either hu mistaken, or refer to a period previous to f860, as since that thus; we have traveled on the P. F. W. & C. R. and paid a tariff price for our dogs which was perfectly reasonable. The same applies to other roads in the West and Northwest.—Ed.

KENNEL NOTES FROM GEORGIA

BAYANNAH, GA., Maich & L. 1975.

SAVANNAM, Ga., Match 34, 1975.

Since the organization of our gains laws a much greater interest has been taken in the way of procuring fine dogs then ever before. Capitalis J. P. White hins, at a great expense, purchased from Wo. G. Parker, of M. Paluther, H. a hose, log and blich, at fine trish setters, which he intends to keep for inceding purposes only. The dog, Yock, Is a splendid looking arbad, being of almost the dimensions of the celebrated Ground setter Kent, first and white in color, and one of the must gowerfully musched dogs. I ever saw I was out with Capitalis White few days ago when he took him out for a short out trises him he would work. He quartered his ground in insguiteent asyte, head high up, seenting this also and out as a count be, and backed up the other dogs finely. Open, the blich, has, I belli ie, been kept for breeding purposes only, and has already been served by Yock. Sho is much smaller than he, but a very one his long dog and one that would attract attention anywhere. Capit. White deserves great praise for making such a radicable addition to his kennel, and it is to be hoped he will receive the reward he merita from our sportamen who do not what to rend away from home of raine dogs.

Mr. Connerat, the gentlemanly beasurer of the Georgia Game Association, has a romarkably flue young pointer bileir which is going to take a prominent idace in the ranks of our best dogs next season, as will two very fundaome setter pupies belooging to Caphun While. Major Alden has a very bandsome young orange and white setter, sired by the celebrated one-eyed dog. Samba, owned by Mr. Foreman Taylor, of N. J., out of as fine a purely lived bitch owned by Hornee Smith, Esq., of New York, as can be found in the country. Many other parties have also first-lines young dogs. There is sume talk of a bench show of dogs being got me under the anaptees of the Georgia Game Association, and if there is, there will be many fine dogs exhibited, and the result of which I will write you.

Georgia.

DOG LOGIC AND DOG LAW.

Mamon, N. C., Murch 28, 1675.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Theard a prefly good dog story the other day, and us it was related by one of the hwyers engaged in the case, I presume it is true. Mr. Afound a valuable dog heliocoling to a neighbor, on one of this sheep, and shou it. Mr. B.— such this for damages. The jury was indicated principally of old hinters, and Mr. B.—'s coanset appealed most of feetively to their sympathics, as the result will show. He fuld them visitions and codotes shout dogs, of their affection for their masters, A.c., and wound up with: "Gentumen, has not lingland's groups these said that the who has no soul for music, no love for the sweet roncordance of forhounds, is all for meason, strategems and spoils?" (The judge interrupted, and asked where he rould find the quotation.) "Your Honor, this is not a question of law, but one of polite learding, of which this Court is supposed to know noticing." He riosed, and the jury gave him a verdict of \$335. Ymrs. 35. H. M., M. D.

"MOHAWK" CORRECTS FITCHITT.

NEW York, March, 1875.

Entron Forkét and Stream:

In your last tesue, Mr. Fitchitt, speaking of the breeding of the whelp be got from me, stated that Kirby is one-quarter frish, which Is a missiake. Kirby is one-half Laverack unit one-half Gordon, with not a brog of find blood in her. Neither has Rauger my Irish in him. Cutver's Chunters, the dam of Judy and Venus, dains of linger and Kirby, is in Gordon, not part frish, as Mr. Fitchitt is laboring uniter the impression she is. The glad the wholge are doing to well, and have no doubt that they will be an honor to their ancestry, breeder had have no doubt that for few men know so well took to Iraha a dog as Mr. Fitchitt (who does it for binnelf enjly), and their blood is the bluest of the blue.

And now, Mr. Edilor, let the correct void. I had you to hake for a cold, or catarth headyche, one drop of Norwood's threfore of verstram every two hanes, and a three grain—not three-quarter grain—jolit of quintine every third huar. Yours,

Monawk.

A distinguished physician has opportunely sent as the following letter, which we trust no one will avertook. We fear Mohawk's remedy is dangerous unless in the hands of a skilled practitioner. - Ep.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1875.

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream;—
I see by your last Issue that "Mohark" has discovered a cure for colds and catarrh, or headache, and for his kindness to letting his prescription be known be merita the thanks of every sportsman; but I wish to say a word in regard to Norwood's thirther of recurroun dyidl which be advises. So long as the dose-viz., one drop- is taken, no harm will result, but let no one act mon the supposition that if one drup will care in a critain time, ten, twenty, or sixty drops will care so much quicker. The medicine is a deadty polson, and should be handled with great care, and never he left where children unight gri hold of it. Perhaps "Mohawk" will further oblige by informing us what a "three quarter quimine jull" is; whether three quarters of a grain, onnee, or pound.

Yours,

Pills,

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR APRIL

Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

Under the head of "Game, and Kien in Sea. "" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the hours of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that rate to the kinds of game in question. This would regain a great amount of our space. In designating game so my guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legies tation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the lines of their vespective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MARKET.-English snipe are coming in freely from the West, but shooters in New Jersey and Maryland shores are as yet meeting with Indifferent suc The birds are selling in market at \$4 50 per dozen; plover the same price; cunvas backs bring \$2.50 per puir; red heads, \$1 50; mallards, \$1n\$1 25; black ducks, \$1; widgeon, 75c.; brant, \$1 75n\$2; geese, \$1 50n\$3 ench; wild pigeons, \$1 50 per dozen; squabs, \$4 50; rabbits, 75c. per pair; large the same. Antehpe continues to come forward from Omahu, and sells at 25c.n30c. per pound.

-We have this week received from M. V. B. Squires, of Good Ground, Long Island, a great goose, admost as big as one of oneselves. Evidently the donor does not wish as to think there are no geese on Long Island. We don't know how much this fellow weighs—we should sny eighteen pounds—but it has had its own way as long as it ever will, and now we expect to make nway with it as soon as dinner lime can reasonably come round. Long has it sung the meloilies of "Old Mother Goose" beside the salt sen waves of old Scalionk, but its voice is now lrushed in death and its transmigrated spirit expects us to sing all of its praises that yet remain unsung; which we shall do with a reliable on the time houored principle that "what is sauce for the

chance u day of sport should yield them rich returns, they'll thank us for it, just as we thank Squires for thee, great goose! We'll have thee cooked, by hevings!

—On Friday last Dr. Glenney, Mr. John Avery, and Mr. G. S. Greene, Jr., with their guides, shot fifty-five bront and six ducks on Barnegal Bay near Long Beach Club House. This is a very large bag of brunt, and Cupt. Charley $\operatorname{Cox}_{\epsilon}$ one of the oblest gunners on the bay told the gentlementhat the largest number he would remember as being shot by one purty in a day was Hrirty-four. If any of our readers wish to try their luck in this locality let them gabown within the next three weeks, and they will find snips on the calm days and brant in the windy days. On Thursday Mr. Greens shot seven English snipe on Barne-

Thurshay Mr. Greene shot seven English suipe on Barnegul meadows. English suipe were just coming on.

—As to where to find good snipe shooting, the Turf, Field and Farm says;—"Commencing with Currituck, is North Caralina, suipe will be found in abundance about Norfolk, at Hampton, at Aquin Creek on the Patunine, three hours from Wushington; at Nottinglam, on the Patunic, the hours from Wushington; at Nottinglam, on the Patunican Bultinory; at Spesutia Island, and, indical, all around the bond of the Chesapeake Bay—all of these places are easily reached by rail and boat, but such is the ancertainty of finding this lickle bird anywhere in the migrating season that it would be advisable for the sportsman, before setting mrt for a given place, to ascertain before; and, by post or otherwise, whether the birds are positively there or not. O

setting airt far it given passes, whether the birds are positively there or not. On the land, Good Ground, April 5.—Last week a committer of reliable gentlemen was appointed to examine the sleph of our inlet, about which there has been some dispite, and they found it to be fully 10 rods wide, and averaging from the bay side out over the bar from seven to eight feet, with very strong tides. They expressed the opinion that it would remain open, for several years to come. No should the fishery will be better this coming Summer than it has been for several years. The goose and duck shooting is unusually gnost, the shooting commenced March 22d and will be good until the 15th of May. Two gentlemen visited Pon Quogne from New York a few days since, and in 3 days' shooting received 204 broad bills and whistlers. April 1, Capl. J. Priry and J. Foster killed 6 geese and 4 black thicks on Frishay. April 2, they shot down 53 geese, recovered 41, and two small buys picked up 7, which were stranded on the leeward share on account of the heavy wind blowing at the time. The balance escaped crippled. On Saturday the same gentlemen killed 9 geese and 1 red head, and other small ducks. Our old goose shooters at P. B. use live geese for deenys. Those wishing good shooting will meet with success by upplying to M. V. B. Spairrs, proprietor of the Bay View House, Pon Quogue, L. I., who can furuish all the necessaries for shooting.

M. V. B. S. Massachusetts, Salem, March 31, 1855.—A bunch of

M. V. B. S.

Massachusetts, Salem, March 31, 1875.—A bunch of gress wild north to-day. Blue birds, robins, black birds and sparrows are along, but the senson is very bunkward, and so, of coarse, are the birds. One woodcock was picked up on the railroad by a section hand; it probably killed itself by coming in contact with the telegraph wire; such is often the case. I hear of a crippled snipe being seen, but nothing definite. Bay dacks, or "whistlers," and such, are quite induced in which the everything labad is solid yet.

New Jersey Kinggis, Adder Hause, Barroy Color

New Jersey, Kinsey's, Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, April 2.—Solomon Loper, Jessie Birdsall, with two gentlemen from New York, killed ta-day in a seaweed bunch 55 brant, 2 broad bills, 3 black ducks; wind blowing a gale from southward. Nearly all the geese are leaving and the brant will soon follow. brant will soon follow.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, March 30.—I wrote you yesterday that parties were off early after suipe. I find large strings of them coming in, and gunners report the marshes thick with them.

J. G.

Virginia.—The Norfolk l'irginian of March 23d states that three gentlemen bagged 150 suipe near that city within tweaty four hours, this Spring.

tweaty-four hours, this Spring.

The Potomac.—The lower Potomae is represented to be alive with ducks, in unusually prime condition. The shinghter among them exceeds that Inflicted by sportsmen for years, and the proportion of canvas backs is very much greater than for many seasons. Mr. "Dick" Nicholsmajust returned from a trip as far south as l'ort Tobacco, where he bugged a dozen ducks, a swan, and forty mek suipes, reports that Mr. George Sheckels and parly, whom he saw at Glymont, will return with four hundred ducks, mostly canvas backs. It seems an anomady in the condition of our markets that the luscious canvas back duck easts less than the imponderable jack snipe. — Washington Herald.

Herald.

NORTH CAROLINA—Marion, March 28th.—The senson is buckward up here in the mountains, and but few snipe have arrived. I killed one yesterday, and stuffed and mounted it.

G. H. M., M. D.

INDIANA - Palparaiso, March 31st. - Splendid duck shoot-

ing here.

Missount, Honnibal, Mo., March 29, 1875.—A party of five of our sportsmen, together with Mr. Colbura, President of Detroit Club, returned yestermay from a week's shoot and brought in as evidence of their sport, 559 ducks, (most all mallards,) and five geese. Their shooting graunds were about twenty miles below this place, near the river. Snipe are just beginning to come in.

R. B.

stransmigrated spirit expects us to sing all of its praises that yet remain unsung; which we shall do with a reliable on the time honored principle that "what is same for the goose is sauce for the gunder," and no questions asked. This we solemally swear, over the drad body!

"Gaosey, goosey gander?"

"At the sweet bird, feather or no than art a spirit of health, (thou comest in such questionable shape,) or art thou but a faney of the diseased brain? why? wherefore, and whereas? It was Good Ground, indeed, thou traversed once, and they say thy kindred still hover there in northward flight, lingering for a day that they may make hrave dishes for those that feast as only sportsmen can. Well; be It so! We'll tell the neighbors, that they may likewise know where thy kindred most do congregate, and if per-

Burnogroup, Conn., April 3, 1975.

SAVANNER, Gu., Norch 20, 1875

SAVANNAB, GB., Nacch 20, 1875.

Button Forest and Stream:—
Yesterday afternoon unite an exciting pigeon shooting match came off at the old Schutzen Park, ketween Danlel R. Rubertson of New York, and C. H. Westeat of this city, for \$100 a side, and resulted in favor of Rubertson, while is an old experienced pigeon shouler, while this was Mr. Westruit's first altempt. Messrs. W. M. Davidson and H. C. Steqhens neuralns judges, J. P. White and Paul Hasketins shot judges, and Alex. Irving as referee.

Mutch at 25 birds each, 21 yards risa, 80 yards houndary, 14 oz shot D. R. Rubertson...111001011101011101011100-11
C. H. Westenn...000011111111110100110101010100-11

—A pigeon match was shot at nine birds at Statlroy, Canada, on Good Friday, for a French mantelpiece check, presented by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy. The prize was won by Mr. George Billington, who made an excellent score, killing his nine birds in good style. There were eleven entries; scores ranging from four to nine.

—A monster pigeou shooting lournament at Ningara Falls, Canula side, is promised for the coming season.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Murch 29, 1875.

Edition Furest and Sturam:—

1 noticed in your table of Close Seasons, published in your issue of March 25th, you condited to mention the protection of wood stack in this State, from January 1st to September 1st, which fact you will find by referring to Sec. 2 of Chap. 390, Laws of 1874. You will forgive the correction, please, and call the alterition of sporteness to the change.

Yours respectfully,

1. 3. 8.

PROTECTION OF MOOSE.

Pontland, Me., March, 1875.

POTITAND, Me., March, 1875.

Editon Forest and Stream:—

An item in regard to the game laws of Maine, under the henting "List of Acts," in your number of April 1st, is likely to give a wrong impression. The act far the protection of moose (khap. 12) approved February 16th, 1877, prohibits the taking or killing at moose before October 1st 1880, with a penalty of \$100 for each and kilted in violation of this act. Any person selling, or having in possession any mouse meal or link, is also liable to the same penalty, unless such meat or hide he in his possession at the time of this act taking effect. The tiem referred by an also the law as given in the list of Forest and Stream for March 13th, would imply a close season, whereas it is total prohibition for five years. Fortunately for the proper observation of this law, moose are not easily taken, even on the sty, and are much less abundant than is poor whisky.

FELIX

Sea and Biver Hishing. FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Salmon Trout, Salmo confints.

FISH IN MARKET. -FIS'2 of all description continues in good supply. Potomac shad sell for 50 cents. On Tucsday the first North River shad of the season made its appearance, but in a week a full supply may be expected. Live cod is worth 8 cents; haddock 8 cents; hulibut 18 eents; lobslers 15 cents; striped bass are arriving from the Potomac in large quantities and sell at 15 cents; California salmon bring 40 cents. San Domingo green lartle are coming in market in small quantities, and are worth 20 cents per pound. Canada trout 30 cents; caltivated, ilo. r pound. We saw at Mr. Blackford's a magnificent lot of trout, averaging in weight 2 pounds, and in such fine fat condition as 10 make an epicure's mouth water. These fish were raised at the Wild Wood Trout Parm at East Freelown, Mass. The supply in the aquarium has been replenished with some very handsome trout from Furman's ponds at Muspeth, L. I. Shrimps are worth \$1 25 per gallon, and prawns from Savannult, \$1 50.

-The angling season may now be said to be fairly open. They are ealthing salmon in Nova Scotia, where the rna begins in March, and trout on Long Islaml, where the conditions are more favorable than elsewhere in this region for an early east of the fly. There the streams and points are wholly clear of ice, and scarcely a vestige or indication of Winter remains. Many professionals have already taken a hack at the fontinals, and the number of eager anglers is increasing daily. From all accounts good labels in taken to the formula of the country good labels in the formula of the country good. increasing daily. From all accounts good lack invariably attends their efforts, and the trout respond playfully to the invitations dexterously thrown aut to them. Mr. Reynul has tempted the trout in the creek of the South Side Club; Strong has tried the water at Suffolk; and on the 29th and 30th March Messrs. Abbey and Gelston took sixty-five fish from Minell's Paul at South Oyster Bay, the largest weighing a pound a half. There is very little free fishing, although it is possible to lift a fish from the creeks nt South Oyster Bay when the tide favors, and at Carmair's and the like places, the public can always have a privilege at a dollar per pound. The best fishing ground of a semi-public character is the stream which Amusa Keith has so plentifully stocked, where one can obtain a privilege at a moderate rate per diem, and take away all the fish he cau catch. His address is at the Pavilion Hotel, Islip.

The best three-ply east for this season is an Abbey stretcher, green thake dropper, and cow dung for the hand

Although the streams of the interior are not yet open for angling they are nevertheless rapidly purging them-selves of ice and snow water, and a forteight will doubt best find amony of them in fair order. The ice still remains bss find anny of them in fair order. The ice still remains solid in all the interior lakes—two feet thick at Chutanqua; three feet thick in the Adironlacks; four feet in Lake Pepin, Minnesota. Some reports will be found below, and these we shall give from week to week, keeping our renders as thoroughly posted as pussible. We lieg our correspondents in all quarters to forward us prompt information on these points for the general good.

-We are receiving constant reminders in various ways of the stir that is taking place among the nuglers, who are everywhere making busy preparations for the approaching season, risking advice as to the selection of tackle, and where to go, and the condition of the water. The tackle shops are occupied constantly in filling orders, and the building Spring everywhere wears a roscote lone. Chapman, the celebroted "spoon maker" of Theresa, New York, whose advertisement so frequently makes a display in our columns, is reaping a harvest, they say, by the sale of trolling tackle which will presently be in active demand for ervice, as soon as the ice in the lakes breaks up. The trolling season for salmon trout lasts only three or four weeks, and those who wish to avail themselves of this rare sport will line to take the month of May for it. The ice in the Adirondacks and the Moosehead Lake region of Maine usually disappears by the close of April, and though thick cuough now, it is dissolving rapidly, and there is every prospect that the season will be so later than usual.

Speaking of the Adirondacks, E. R. Wallace, of Syracuse, is revising his Wilderness Guide, and onling a corceet map, which we believe hos been prepared by Mr. Ely from recent surveys of Verplanck Colvin, Esq., in behalf of the Sbete. This guide and map ought to meet with a larger sale than Marray's book. No person visiting the Adironducks should fail to purchase it.

Our readers bave lead some intimation lately of the "coming bass rod;" well it has come! Yesterday we received by express one of those beautiful rods made by Chis. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt., and which we believe to be unsarpassed by any worden rod made. Its length is nine and a half feet, in three nearly equal parts, the but of ash, and the widdle joint and tip of hance wood. It has a good stiff back, which is wanted in bass lishing, and we first assured would please that well known Western expert, "Oconomowoe." Mr. Orvis, however, must rig his rods with standing guides, and not rings, if he expects us to make a successfull east, "over our head," you know. This roll is a beauty, and we should feel proud to be its maker. The cost, as advertised, is \$10.

Two packets of flies have been laid on our table for ex amination. One from Couray, Bissett and Malleson contains a dozen flies of the Mullaly pattern to which we referred recently, as having the barbs of the hooks concentral between the ivings. They are attracting considerable attention from their novelty. Abbey & Imbrie sent us some "blue bottles," which is early, considering the coolness of the season. We shall say nothing about them, as they can do their own blowing, -in the meat shops.

By the way, Messrs. Abbey & Imbric have on exhibition by the way, messis. About a finance have on exhibition in their aquaritum at 43 Mablen Lane, some pretty specimens of salmon raised at New Hope. Pennsylvania, of which we wrote recently. There is a three year old grilse and three smolts of the salar variety, and a pretty little part of the quinnut tribe. They will well repay juspection

-Walter M. Brackett, Esq., of Roston, has recently completed duplicates of his celebrated salmon paintings, cu-tilled the "Rise," the "Luap," the "Struggle," and "Lami-ed," which were sold in England for several thousand dollars, and they will be exhibited uext mouth at Sacdecor's new gallery in Fifth avenue. This same artist wishes to procure a salmon trout (confinis) for a study for his canvas. Who will kindly send him one?

—A correspondent of the New York Times, signing himself "W. L. W., of Bay Shore, Lond Island, presents some very strong arguments, supported by facts, against the passage of the proposed law to prohibit the use of poundnets in the Great South Bay. The argument advanced in favor of the law is that the nets are set in and across the inlets, capturing all the fish, and preventing their passage into the bay. The objector decides the assertion. He says, to set acts in the inlet is simply an impossibility. One might as well try to set one across Hell Gate in the East Rivet. There is not a pound net within two miles of the Rivet. There is not a pound net within two miles of the inlet, and so far from their use causing a diminution of the fish, they have never been so abundant for five years past us they were last year. The fish chiefly caught in these nets are weakfish, porgies, moss-bunkers, and Spanish

— John Commings, of Utics, N. Y., has presented Sette Green, the great By caster of America, one of his hest split y rmls. Seth pronounces it one of the hest pro-and best made rods he has ever seen—one that bamboo tly rads.

-Messrs, Shattuck and Jones, of Fanueil Ifall Murket Boston, have had on exhibition a mouster codfish, weigh ing just ninely-six pounds, which was caught on the Middle Bank, about twenty miles off Boston Light. New Hamestine, April 1st.—Last year the free broke up at Winnipesaukee of March 20th, and but little snow remained in the woods in the most secluded places. This year it date the tee was still firm and about three forthick. The extreme rold wenther of the Winter has had the effect to prevent much fishing through the ice, so that the fancy inhobitants of the lake have been left to quiethole and increased chances of reproduction.

(Consequent —I.S. Brook was of Williamstin County.)

Connecticut.—J. S. Brookway, of Williamattic, Coun, eaught a trout somewhere in that State, hat week, which measured twenty-four inches and one half long, and sever inches deep, and weighed six pounds and a quarter. It was trolling for pickered with a minmov at the time. The tish type sold at the Parker House, in Boston, for \$5. The Worcester Press is our authority.

FLORIDA, New Surgroa, March 19.—Two or three game associations are forbing in this Soud. Will notify you when fully organized. Weather very marm; itshing very good for sheepshead, bass, bluefish, &c. Most of the guests are leaving now. Mr. S. C. Clirke, your correspondent, is still here and husy fishing.

G. J. A.

LOUISIANA, New Orleans, March 29.—Cronker, red fishing is good in Lake funtelentrain, in front of Mandeville. One day last week I caught 100 croskers in two hours from a bont with a hand line, to gether with two red fish and two sheepshead.

gether with two real fish and two succession.

California, San Francisco, Morch 23.—Next Thursday, April 1st, our trout senson commences. We have still a few fine trout streams within a day's ride of this city. The gribe, and larger salmon fishing in the bay still hobbs pretty good. A few have been taken of seven, ten and eighteen pounds weight, by rod fishing. When these fish disappear from these grounds, hitherto unfrequented by them, I will let you know. Some say about twenty years ago salmon were in these same waters in goodly numbers.

E. J. Hoopen.

them, I will let yon know. Some say about twenty years ago salmon were in these same waters in goodly nambers.

E. J. Hoopen.

Fishing Matters —The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending April 1st, was forty-seven—forty-four from Georges and three from the Grand Banks. The Georges-men leting is good fares, averaging about 50,000 pounds cod and 1,000 pounds halibut. Total receipts of codfish, 2,000,000 pounds. Bands halibut in monbrate supply, the receipts of the past wreek being about 195,000 pounds, which have met with quick sale, mostly at \$9 and \$4.50 per civit, for white and grey. The receipts of Georges cod thus for, this senson, are not more than one-third as large as those of last year, for the same period, and the ourket is very firm in consequence.

The Newfoundland and New Brinswick frozen herring flert have completed their season's work. The business has been prosecuted without loss of vressel properly, and but two lives lave been saccificed. The herring have met with ready sale at renunceative prices, and the season, as a whole, has proved a profitable one to the litert. The second trips of a partion of the New Brunswick flost proved unsuccessful, owing to the failure of the late catch there, the vessels belag obliged to return without enroges.

Au Eastport, Maine, dispatch says:—The trozen herring business is over for the season, and has born very inght and most of the nets having been laving been very light and most of the nets having been laving been very light and most of the nets having been laving been very market week. Some thirty sail of sciners will ran fresh mackered to the New York market. There is yet a considerable slock of last year's mackered on hand, which will necessarily affect the price of the new salt catch. Last season, the new mackered came in on mentally market, and were in good demand at \$10 and \$12 per harret.

The seal fishing fleet will be so hate in arriving on the scaling grounds, this season, that the eatch will unhoubedly be small.

Sends in large numbers have

Answers Co Correspondents.

J. D., Washington, Coan.—We have no knowledge of the publication to ubleh you refer.

Annound Bungess.—Several letters for you at this office. Please forward your address.

F., New Haven,—What anthor do you consider the flest to Iodore in aining a setter pup?—Aus—"Dinks, Nutchinson and Mayhere," edited etter pup? Aus

by Frank Forester.

Oscar.—Will Rinjane a setter to feed bim wither dry Indian or out intent, or Indian and out mixed, one-tail of each? He will recallly enterther. Ans. We consider the above good, wholesome food.

D. A. B. G., Fort Edward.—Can you inform me how to cement a patch on my tent? Ans. Allow plenty of margin at the edges and double stitch the patch on. No coment would hold in bad weather.

B. B., Alignein, Me.—I wish some information about the Cocker spaniel, their manner of morking, where I can obtain one, and the probable expense; also about what size they are? Ans. Address "Springer" at his office.

this office, W. M. D., Saranac.—Can you tell me where I can procure the rules and regulations of ritle shooting, or those regulations which govern the matches at threetmoor). Address National Rule Association for copy of last Amond Report.

Will you please before, most the constitution of

hast Annual Report.

F. S. M., Boston, -Will you please inform me of the reputation of Cooper's gams, of London? What kind of shooting is to be lead at Nantuckel in August? Ans. Good. 2. No shooting on Nantucket in August, except bay snipe.

J. Kidd, Wyoming Territory.—I received your reply to any question about the gan and ride. Do you consider that ride as effective as of Sharp's sporting ride at long range? Ans. We consider the Relly express ride equal to the best in use for sporting parposes.

GORDON, SI. Louis.—How many sheets of paper (sample enclosed rough) be considered excellent penetration. In a 10 bare breech (under with 4 drachms coarse Orange, duck, No. 4 pawaler and 1 oz. No. 6 shot Aus.—At 40 yards 33 or 40 sheets will be good penetration.

LEM Figures, Florington —I would like to know if the blue dan and the bottled artifiched by is the same, and the description of them? And, they are as different as can be - You can dud blue buttles on the buttles at the buttles are soon as hot weather comes, thus bottly, black burkle and shot leggs. The blue dan has a graylsh wing and hackle and a dun body, ometimes whipped with silver linsel and sometimes not.

BUYER, Sharon, Fu. Are you sufficiently acquainted fifth the R. C. Green gan to venture an opinion as to II therital. They are classed high three they are thusse, and t am about to purchase one? Ans. Dur experience with the Green gun is sufficient to enable us to say that they are cooff.

Green gan to venture an optoblum as to B userlas? They are classed high where hey are in use, and Lan shout to purchase one? Ans. Dur experience with the Green gunt's sufficient to enable us to say that they are good.

C. P. W. Breecklyn.—Please Inform me white a good map of the Adhondacks and a work on 6y making orbit he provened, stating priess at each? Ans. Bly's map, at Collon's, 174 William street, 75 cents. No book to this rountry on 6r making. See Nortia' instructions printed in Fourset and Stromax her May.

P. H. Albany. Where can t get some choice eggs Im acting? Have you the black Spunish and white bachorns? Ans. We are not in the poultry line, but H you will address Meastra. Ribby & Hurbiganos, No. 12 Courtlandi strent, this city, they will singify year.

MATIRE.—I can't find out that Plack has any graviling spawn, or baging to have any, as actast trees labely in your Assivers. Have got impatient, and cell start for the Ad Suida next nerve. Will stay mill the 15th and get data! Can? Ans. We have Mr. Clark's chealar ultro-tibing grayling fry and spears for sale.

F. M. W., Rhode island. Will a Di gauge hreech header, weight alx prouds, give action penetration with 3 dischase powder and Lac. No. 5 shot, as a No. Bryange, ordgit Spunyal, iduntinos powder and Lac. No. 5 shot, as a No. Bryange, ordgit Spunyal, iduntinos powder and the associative? What for mendered? Ans. 1. No. 2. For sulpe, wood cock and apoul rea poeler a 12 gauge gun.

As Ohn, sense mano, Daurille, Van.—Con you Inform me how the Spiniachida cartaine performs as a sporting ride, and also obtain world be the best and surest plant to datah owner, the right self and surest plant a datah incore. The top to prove the Spiritachida cartaine performs as a sporting ride, and also obtain would be the best and surest plant a datah, income, the sale by H. C. Spirice, No. 1 Courthard self-cartaine performs as a sporting ride, and also obtain world be the best and surest plant a datah incore. The college of the performance of the performance of the p

prevent a dog from picking up pulson. If you will give us the size of portugue.

Williams, Couldidge—1. What is the best kind, larger and cast of fine for salmon; also kind and slave of book, and kind of files? 2. Will same the dof for troo?? 3. Kind and length of them for trailing? 1. Size and cost of a good pecket compass? 5. Where can a good pecket map of Catifornia be had, and cost? 6. Would a funding build, 8 high thato, he a good size for general use in hunting? Ans. 1. Take forty yards of catifornia be had, and cost? 6. Would a funding build, 8 high thato, he a good size for general use in hunting? Ans. 1. Take forty yards of enterprisof silk satmon line and long spites it that the graves of linen has line, with 9 D. gut lender; dies, the dack Scon, Fairy, Silver Doctor, and Silver Grey Doctor, needlant. 2. Not rouch. 3. One hundred yants bradded fiben line, that will untiklink. 4. Compasses of all sizes and prices; are love one about as large as a watch, which has a dial on. It by which to tell the time, when the sub-shines. Cost \$1.5. Don't know, except of Sinte Secretary, or of U. S. Enghaeus' Department, Washington, D. P., 6. Ten large—six Doches is heng enough; should have a more lamble and be heavy.

B. T. K. P., Trackee, this, When can I obtain lateriastion in regard to the higher hadest which is discharged into them? We are should not be Trackee River, in which there are mod excellent trunt. Dut say mills—and they are very large and manorous—discharge their sawinat hoo the shown. Those who are introcsted in the fish husiness have complained of this act, which they demandrates a "indisance," and the Legislative of the Sinte of Newdo have sent a memorial to Congress siding for measures to prevent this incidence. Many elsin that the dianis in the river no the only obstretes, and that the sawdist limit to be an unit from the off the Sinte of Newdo have sent a memorial to Congress siding for the same the salvebac treatment of the sinte of the buller account the lamp of the bunds in the sawdist thad tw

Natura, Saramah, Ga.—I malice writers sinter that where setters are liver, or florer and white in count, it is considered as being a load sign, since my a strain of the water spande. I would like to know what foundation they have for this theory, as up to the presentation in our has pretended to say what the color of the original setter was. I have seen it published that the fiver and white lish setter, or land spandel, has been hard for ever in a hundred years in one family in technic. This is bould like suffished to prove that such is the natural color of the day, Ana-We see somethished line any one at this day should think a day not that such is the natural color of the day, Ana-We see seems of the color lefter, or liver and white. More than forty years ago, while living at Trenton, N. J., we had a flow imported white sector blich usuad. Com, in Gronce, a lamma liver and white thables nosed setter day, from which we established a strain of setters, comy or which were first and white, and mosing flot descendants of said degree which were first and white, and mosing flot descendants of said degree of use good days as ever fleed, of any colors; and then again, for regard to fiver and white setters, let us say that Prideof Din Bord or, the epitembile setter barely imported by Chas. H. Raymond, Req., directly from the layerark fivinel, is a liver and white long.

Anticase Accepted to

from the Laverack Reimel, is a liver and white dog.

Antifer's Accretal this Werk — A Quan Tarile, by Piseco; Insect Life, Nos. and B, by Kenka; Fish Hateling Apparatus, by T B Tergitson; Platel Practice, by Bandon; Easton Partrilge, by John Ds Bailes; Thombring S.Bones on the Polomic, by Duke; Incidents in Mexico and Coha, by E. Kimx Penn; Land-lucked Salmon of California, by E. J. Horquer; New Shar Cartridges, by Sloney; English and American Yuchts, by Ready About; Off the Line, by E.; Salpe Shooting in Virginia, by Guy. Mice lavy, by Ollipod Quill. Labeter Transportation Overland, by Livingston Stone; Yarbiting Notes, by B; Horles and Pilot's Cames, by W. D; Docked Taits and Bench Shows, by Fincles; Twin Lakes, by Piscator; Salmon on the Rampage, by Livingston Stone; The Blackwater Region, by Alleghaby. The Blackwater Region, by Alleghaby.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEFOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, UPACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCURCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private latters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with eal name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any tapic within the scope of this paper are softetted. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief noise of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

and our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and secure the paironage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Naiare. It will pander to no deprayed tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted in any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the imme circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereilction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is tool.

Advertisements should be sunt up by Saturday of each water if a park.

Advertisoments should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

ENGLISH GENTLEMEN IN VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA, despite her worn out and devastated lauds. V seems to hold out to Englishmen the same attrac-tions that originally invited their honorable kiusmen to colonize her broad domnin; for we note the recent settlement within her territory of many English gentlemen of good family, as well as the industrious efforts that have been made for some years past to induce the emigration thither of English emigrants of the working classes. pecial effort is being made at the present time by J. S. Stanley James, Esq., formerly of the London News, and other gentlemen of note, to promote this object through a company organized for the express purpose of re-colonization; and they have shown their sincerity and carnestness by purchasing lands themselves, introducing stock and various improvements, and settling down to iborough work of restoration. It is natural that their example should produce the effect desired.

dnee the effect desired.

One of these new settlers in whom we are naturally most interested is Capt. J. M. Taylor, lately Field Editor of Forest and Stream, who, with his brother Farnworth Taylor, has purchased a tobuceo plantatiou and farm near "Blacks and Whites Depol," in Nottoway county, formerly owned by the Sydnor and Baker families, and known for years as "The Refreat." The lands are situated in the heart of the best hunting grounds of the State, and are equi-distant from Richmond and Lynchburg, and in the county adjoining the one selected by Mr. James for his operations. Captain Taylor departed for his new home last week, and has taken with him some good stock, together with some dogs of the Raymond-Laverack, Maedona, Rowe, and Horace Smith breeds of pointers unit setters, and also a and Horace Smith breeds of pointers und setters, and also a pointer from the celebrated Waddell kennel, so as to perpetuate these splendid animals in the fine old State of Virginia We take pleasure in wishing Capt. Taylor and his brother every success in their new undertaking, as we understand they go as private gentlemen only, and do not wish on any account to engage in the politics of the State. We are pleased to state to our subscribers and are pleased to state to our subscribers and friends that Capt. Taylor will represent this journal in the Virginias as its special correspondent, and will be happy to make arrangements for geutlemen sportsmen for the Fall wild fowl shooting on the James, York, and other rivers; also deer, quail, turkey, &c. on the uplands.

Mr. Stanley James has also written us a letter giving some

account of his operations in Prince Edwards county, which will be read with interest here and abroad. Prominent among his efforts will be the introduction of English game.

We print:—

We print:—

FARMYLLE, Vs., March 22, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stheam:—

Messis. Walter and Richard Powys, some two years ago, hought a fine plantation within five miles of this flourishing city. Mighty hunters and abbletes in the "old country," they are great supporters of every kind of true sport in this section, which is largely settled by Englishmen. Mr. Walter Powys will be known by name to many readers of Fonest and Stheam as the celebrated cricketer and instable bowter of Cambridge University. Last Spring he went to England for the express purpose of pluying in the University Match, the great event of the cricket year, and the score showed what good work he did for Cambridge. When he returned, in the early Fall, he brought out with him thirty-two couples of English rabbits, and the same number of pheasants. These were turned loose on the plantation, and seem to have become easily acctimated and promise to largely increase and multiply. Half of the rabbits are of a very peculiar breed, being in color almost a true black. These were procured by Mr. Powys from Hawkstone, the beautiful seat of Lord Hill. In this Shropshire paradise the black rabbits awarm like ants, and at a distance are mistaken by strangers for crows. They were introduced at Hawkstone some years ago from an unknown source, and are only to be found there to England. Their fur is very fine, and the skibs in Lordon fetch two to lirre shiftings each, Messrs. Prowys have thus, perchance, introduced a fruitful source of food and revenue in the future—although an old English fariner, settled in this section, who has felt the evil of the game taws in Great Britain, declares that "future generalions will curse the name of Powys, fur first introducing the rubbit into Virginia." Mr. Watter Powys, on his next trip to England, will bring back with him some hares, pariridges, and English song hirds. This unleavor, it is to be hoped, will, in a few years, alter considerably the (at precent) rather monotonous sport in Prince Edward county, although it is h

INTERNATIONAL GAME LAWS.

A "'International Association" is now in process of A N "International Association" is now in process of formalion under the auspices of leading scientists of the United States and Canada, with the view to devise the best means for ; roteeling the game and fish of both countries, it being obvious that nothing but the most intelligent discussion can ever reach the great desideratum so long sought for. The names of several hundred have already been filed as pledged to its support, the majority of whom have never before lent their aid to any similar object. Among these are such scholars and geographers object. Among these are such scholars and geographers as Prof. F. V. Hayden, Dr. Yarrow, Profs. Cope, Gill, and Herbert Marsh, of Toronto; S. B. Buckley, State Geologist of Texas; Prof. Robt. Bell, of the Canadian Geological gist of Texas; Prof. Robt. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey; Gen. Waul, of Texas; Wright Rives and S. Ledyard Pheips, of Washington; Col. G. W. Wingate, Dr. Janeway, U. S. A., Judge Clinton, of Buffalo; J. L. LaConte, of Philadelphia Zoological Society; Judge Wesl, of North Carolina; M. G. Ellzey, Esq., of Virginia, men who are familiar with the geography, elimate, flora and faunn of Amerlea; so that it seems probable that an intelligent discussion of the habits of our creatures and the means of preserving them may at last be seemed, and a plan of close sensons devised that last be secured, and a plan of close sensons devised that

will be comprehensive, suitable, and sufficient.

Iuasmuch as several of the most prominent members of the "National Sportsman's Association" are included within the ranks of the "International," an identity of international of the statement of interests and co-operation of forces is at once established that must be productive of only the happiest and most vulnable results. The former organization, acting in its capacity of an administrative and executive force, with powerful ramifications from end to end of the country, will be a powerful ally to dissemminate the knowledge and enforce the laws which the learner is all hours which the learner is all t enforce the laws which the International hope to impart aud devise

It is probable that a call will be issued within a fortulght for a Convention to be held at such future time as may seem best for the general good. Next week we shall print the circular letter by which this powerful "International" urmy of prolection has been recruited, and the names of the gentlemen under whose auspices it was issued. There seems to be a general enthusiasm in behalf of the move-ment and a uniform acquiescence in the belief that our efforts for protecting our game have at last taken proper and practicable shape.

Spring Vegetables.—The first green peas of the season are arriving from Savaunah and sell for \$2 per peck. Asparagus, both from the South and California, is quite plentiful at 35 cents per buneb. Bermula is supplying us with new potatoes and tomatoes, the former worth \$1 20 per peck, and the latter 50 cents per quart. Strawberries are being received in limited quantities from California and a few brought by the Allegretti Refrigerator Company from Florida; they sell for \$1.75 per quart. Loug Island is providing very fine mushrooms at 50 cents per quart, and also water cresses at 25 cents. Boston lettuce sells for \$1 per one dozen heads.

-Prof. Robert Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, who has been engaged for several years in exploration of Manitoba and the regions Northwest of it, will next Summer turn his attention to the unexplored region north of Lake Huron and east of Lake Superior. The researches of Prof. Bell have added much to our geographical knowledge of British America, and we have no cloubt that the information to be gained in this new section will not only be interesting but valuable.

ART .- The Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design opens to day and will close on the 29th of May. Experiments with Steel and Iron.—We sometime since called atteution to the experiments and discoveries made by Commander Beardslee of our Navy in the manufacture of iron suitable for chain cables and other work required to stand immense strains. Congress having made an appropriation for the purpose of continuing and perfecting these and other experiments, the President, after due consultation with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, has appointed the following board of officers as is provided for in the act, viz. Lient. Col. T. T. S. Laidley, U. S. A.; Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.; Lient. Col. Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A.; David Smith, chief engineer, U. S. N.; Gen. Savoy Smith, civil engineer; Prof. R. H. Thurstou, of the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, N. J. The board is a remarkably strong one and will, no doubt, be able to demonstrate that American material is superior to foreign, and also furnish EXPERIMENTS WITH STEEL AND IRON.-We sometime American material is superior to foreign, and also furnish American engineers the data necessary to use constructive materials intelligently and economically. We note, also, that one of the cables made by Commander Beardslee has been forwarded to this city to be placed on board the frigate Tennessee. We have every reason to congratulate Commander Beardslee upon the success which has thus far attended his efforts, and also upon his present appointment, which must be an immense relief from his late ardous duties.

OPEN AIR LITERATURE. - The "Kentucky Lico Stock Record," which is now entering the third month of its existence, seems to have jumped into a hig opening which no one discovered before. Mr. B. G. Brnee is undoubtedly at home in Lexington where his paper is published, and his numerous friends gather around him. His journal of sixleeu pages is not so large or printed in such fine type as to discourage the reader from its thorough perusal, and so, one finds much useful information that would otherwise escape his notice; besides, it is not all devoted to horse and hog and such like stock. Another relief which the general reader has, is that six of its pages are devoted to advertisements, and so everybody is happy all round.

The sporting journal published at Chicago, now called "The Field," but originally "Field and Stream," has become a very creditable paper under its new management, and hears every indication of healthy growth, and elicit.

and bears every indication of healthy growth, and ultimate success as a representative of Western sports and sports-

men, which it aspires to be.

Our neighbor, the "Turf Field and Furm," needs no special comment here. It is always meritorious, und enjoys its substantial success with an otium cum dig. that is seldom

disturbed by passing events.

The "American Sportsman," printed at West Meriden,

The "American Sportsman," printed at West Meriden, Connecticut, has changed its name to "Rod and Gun." Several changes have recently taken place in the editorial department of "Wilkes Spirit of the Times."

The editor of "The Sportsman," published in this city is spoken of as being an fait on Turf topics.

The "Canadian Gentlemen's Journal and Sporting Times," of Toronto, is a live and spicy paper, (in its way,) considering the natural torpidity that belongs to denigens considering the natural torpidity that belongs to denizens of Aretic elimes. It copies bodily editorials and correspondence ad lib. from Folest and Stheam, every week, and seldom gives credit. It has done so for eighteen months.

THE GREAT SOUTHWEST."—We do not refer to the district itself, but to the paper with the above little, which, although published in the interests of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, contains much valuable information regarding the country through which this road passes. The current number contains, among others, a description of the town of Chetopa, Kansas, a point at which the Irish Team remained a week during their western hunling trip. Prairie chickens, quail, rabbits and hares abound. Along the river are many sloughs and low marshy meadows, where duck greeks spine ployer and engles can be desired. where duck, geese, snipe, plover and curlew can be found in countless numbers. Chetopa, however, is but one of in countless numbers. Chetopa, however, is but one of the many points along the road where the sportsman finds an abundance of game. The Neosho Vulley, Parsons, and New Chicago are similarly favored, and it is a question which surprises and pleases the visitor most, the sporting facilities or the evidences of refined civilizathe sporting facilities of the evidences of refined civiliza-tion in the shape of handsome public buildings and private residences. Where a few years ago stood only a frontiers-man's log hut, are now school buildings and villus. The wonderful growth of our country is nowhere more marked than in Kansas and Northern Texas along the line of the

-The Brooklyn Union, which has been for several years trying to demonstate, at great expense, that the City of Churches can support two secular daily papers, has at last passed into the hands of strangers, and, being lifted from the mire of domestic alliances, will probably succeed. Its the mire of domestic alliances, will probably succeed. Its new purchaser is Henry Martyn Smith, Esq., who built the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago after the fire, and for twenty years recognized as one of the leading journalists of that wicked city of the plains. If he caunot make the Brooklyn Union go it must die beyond resuscitation or redemption. Already the paper shows the evidences of marked editorial ability, and a munipulation and use of the materials collected by the daily news gatherer such us only a born editor could be accused of. We wish it the success which it deserves under its new management. Anybody by the name of Smith ought to do well.

-A letter from Col. McCarty dated at Lomlon, March 20th, says that he has 141 geutlemen engaged 40 join his hunting expedition, but that the party will not start until July 1st.

Music.—In these days of comparative failure of Italian Opera, when impressarios are seeking release from contracts, and disconsolate song birds wing their flights to native and more congenial climes, it is pleasing to note the success and enthusiasm which greets the home bred article. Miss feelogg has organized a company which both in this city and Boston, has met with well merited recognition. Madame Jennie Van Zandt, who is the "right hower" of the troupe, and whose merits as an artisto are well known, was the recipient of a benefit and ovation on Thursday hist, the warmth of which must have been equally gratifying to the lady and the singer.

-Fuyette S. Giles, Esq., late President of the Blooming Gruve Purk Association, sailed for Switzerland in the steamer "Amerique" last Saturday. He gave a parting entertainment on board to a few friends.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO. 4.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN

PERSONS undertaking a heat cruise on the sonthwest coast should provide themselves with the published charts of Charlotte Harbor. These show the soundings of Boca Grande, and Caloosa entrances; and San Carlos Bay to the mouth of the Caloosahatchie River. Outside of these localities the tourist will be compelled to pick his way unless he is well supplied with this world's goods and can engage the services of a pilot. Occasionally an old coaster will be met with, from whom some valuable information can be obtained regarding the navigation of localities the wauderer may wish to visit—and sucb opportunities should be taken advantage of.

We may remark at this time that we found our outfit deficient in several important implements. This being our first boot ernise in this section, and having a large amount of plunder to stow and transport we were somewhat excusable for leaving behind three important werpons, to wit: a harpoon, grains, and turtle peg. The two former are well known, and can be obtained in fishing tackle stores; but as the turtle peg is seldom seen in the North I may at some future time give a description of it. In cummerating on a former occasion the articles composing our outlit, I neglected to mention a Spanish cast net. I purchased one before leaving the North, but found it entirely useless. It was made of cotton twine, eight feet wide, and with but six pounds of lead to sink it. Fur use in southern waters a net should be made of the best gilling twine, twelve to fourteen pounds of lead; a cast act of any other description will prove ascless, and had better remain in the North to decorate the window of some fishing tachle store.

Punta Rassa has been very approprintely termed the "jumping off place of all creation." At this point the tourist will find two large wooden buildings, and some pulmetto huts, and a large and substantial dock. The first building is a large structure resembling a warehouse, and is the residence of two operators in charge of the Inter-Colonial Ocean Telegraph wires and station at this point; and also of two observers representing "Old Prob." North of the telegraph huilding is a large wooden structure belonging to Capt. Henry, and used as a post office and lodging quarters for the employees of Capt. H., and those engaged in shipping cattle. The palmetto huts belong to a gentleman who has an extensive fishery at this point. This is the point where eattle are shipped from southern Florida to Key West and Cuba. The operators and observers at this point treated us with great courtesy and attention, and we are prompted to thus publicly express our thanks.

are prompted to thus publicly express our tbanks.

Finding nothing to interest us at this very uninteresting point, we left on the morning of the 26th for the Caloosabatchie River, and found the entrance a difficult piece of navigation. By advice we took the boat channel, and were favored with a head wind and ebb tide; a narrow, crooked channel, bounded and obstructed by mud flats and coon oyster bars. After one hour's beating we made one thou sand feet, and surmounted the difficulties incident to the navigation. We ultimately reached the widest part of the river, and found it to be a grand stream, nearly equaling in size the St. Johns between Jacksonville and Orange Mills. We found the shores high and clothed with pine timber of fair quality as far up as Fort Myers. At 6:30 we moored to the dock at the last named phace—25 miles distant from Punta Rassa. This was an important military post during the first and second Indian wars. At the termination of the late unpleasantness some malicious persons destroyed by fire all the buildings but one. At the present lime the place contains a population of about 100 persons, nearly all of whom are engaged in cattle missing or herding in southwest Florida. We found the residents courteous and hospitable and ready to oblige us in any way. As an evidence of the tropical character of the climate

As an evidence of the tropical character of the climate at this point I need but refer to the fact that the wanderer will find eleven cocoa nut trees growing on the margin of the river and producing fruit. We see no reason why tropical fruits and plants should not be profitably cultivated on the banks of the Caloosahatebie. If we were young and disposed to make ourselves a home in a new country, we would without hesitation locate on the banks of this stream. The winters are pleasant, and the summers not uncomfortably worm. Northern people entertain the opinion that "the range of the thermometer in southern Florida must be much higher than in the North!" but this is a mistake. To illustrate this position I shall select at random a few statistics from Blodgett's excellent and reliable work on Climatology; and for the purposes of comparison again refer to observations at Punta Rassa for the year 1874—

thereby illustrating the highest and lowest thermometric ranges:-

ŀ	Place.	Dute.	Ja	n.	Fe	dı.	30%	eti	Δρ	rii.	Мв	v-	2014	e.
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	Philadelphia	INM	110		68 46		10	24			81	31		18
	Washington, D. C	1855	58	17			34		Ski	21		40		48
	St. Louis, Mo.	1855	63		67		65		9:2	23		35		39
	Cincinnatt, Olito	1834	id		63		SIL		93	3!		38		50
	Fart Snelling, Minn	1851	15	36			51		45		92	42		45
3	Key West, Fla		82	50			163		46		9.9	32		52
1	Key West, Pla	1838	170	63			81		82		85	61		73
	Key West, Pla		Sil	59			81		183		94	73		18
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			110	-		IIA.				176.1		,,	24.5	114
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	New York City	1825	too	62	0.1	INO.	89	50	NG	20	71	33	49	13
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	Washington, D. C	1855	95	52			90		73		73	21		13
ı	St. Louis, Mo.	1855	106	60			(30)		81		31	21		1
	Clucionati, Ohio	1851	93	61			3920		83		63	ξij.		15
	Fort Shelling, Minn	1831	93	55			85		71		60	111		8
	Key West, Fla.	1831	88	38			8.1		18		82	69		40
	Key West, Fla	1833	283	73			83		87		83	66		54
	Key West, Fla	1851	80	78		7.9	83	***	81		83	53		31
	Puma Rassa, Fla	1874	10	70			91		83		82	511		420
	Land speculators r	esidii	ıg a	t l	Bay	-								

Land speculators residing at Bay Bisenyne who have axes to grind, and those who have visited the Indian Rivereountry, go into cestacies over the superiority of the climate of the Southern Atlantic coast, and syread their opinions broadcast over the land. Brinton in his excellent work an "Florida and the South" remarks: "The highest Winter temperature observed anywhere on the mainland of the United States was at Fort Dallas on the Miami River, and at New Smyrna, some miles north of it, both on the east coast of Florida. Furthermore their range is less than mywhere else. During four years that the army officers watched the thermometer at Fort Dallas the highest point reached by the mercury was 95°, the lowest 35°; a range therefore of 60° in four years." The highest range of the thermometer for the last three years at Punta Rassa was 95, and the lowest 40, a range therefore of but 55°. From these data we are inclined to believe that the climate of the southwest coast will favorably compare with that of the Miami and Imlian River sections.

In Southern Florida ealm, warm and sweltering nights,

In Southern Florida ealm, warm and sweltering nights, during the Summer months are unknown, but on the contrary a refreshing breeze exists, and blankets become almost a necessity. During the nights of July and Angust when northern people are suffering from a cahn and sultry atmosphere and praying for a refreshing breeze to enable them to sleep! The residents of Southern Florida sleep soundly, and are refreshed by cooling and invigorating zephyrs wafted from old mother ocean.

During the Winter months in Southern Florida rains are unfrequent, but in Summer when vegetation is active, maisture demanded, and frequent rain storms desirable and required to favor vegetable growth and cool the atmosphere, such rains are of almost daily occurrence. From the time we left Sarasota Bay until we reached Clear Water Harbor on our return, we did not see a drop of rain. For the purpose of rendering our statements more clear and authoritative, we shall quote from Blodgett's Climatology, some data showing the mean annual precipitation of rain and melted suow at a few points in the United States:—

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.antata	1 2 02		11.61	10.07	
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September,	6.23	9 54	6.34	3.53	tchie R
August.	10.10	8.51	3	4.67	oosaha
July.	11.10 16	8.45	6.13	4.	the Cal
Jame,	9.	11.50	5.00	8.51	le on
Muy.	3.28	88.83	3,66	8.90	Port Meyers is on the Ca
April.	1.93	3.14	2:	3.61	Port.
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. Vranual,	3	3,90	35 85	2 00	*Fort Brooke is at Tampa Bay, Florida.
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	154	124	<u>5</u>	2.	

To those contemplating a change of location, more especially if they intend engaging in the cultivation of the soil, we would arge the advisability of considering climatic conditions, as tending to health, langevity, hoolify contents, and pecuniary results. We often hear the adjection arged that the climate of Florida is concruiting and delalitation, and that produce settling there became large as a second ting, and that people settling there become lazy as a se-quence of ellmatic conditions. We whill that an exces-sively high thermometric range associated with a chose moist atmosphere, will relax and delidited the human system, but these conditions do not exist in southwest Flori-do; and the emigrant will not become indefent incless he is constitutionally hazy. The residents of the South are after referred in as wanting energy and perseverages; but when such references are made we must remeather that during the reign of King Cuttan to labor was unfashhmahle, and the reign of King Cutton to layor was untushinname, and that slaves were plenty and ever ready to minister to the wants of the white, either adult or child. Cynics, who are ever ready to assail the South and Southerners, must re-member that the male portion of nor northern population have been educated to some ralling in early life-that labor and netivity have become a second nature with them. Falu-cation loss more to do with netive baldits than ellunte. We often hear ungenerous and censorious praple refer to the "indolent unture of the Southern people," but if they bring late review the manhets engaged on the Confederate side during the late appleasantness, and the results attained by a comparatively small number of half starved and halt armed men, they will be forced to confess that luziness and indolence alid not characterize the Confrdence armies from '61 to '65. In the South toalsy the female particular the of those who were intended by a wise and learning and labor from the words who were included by a wise and labor from the find the words and false problem. of those who were intended by a wise and heneficent Crea tor to become helpmates of man. In our many wanderings in the Southern States we have fact with numerous Northern people who, after years of residence in the South were as netive, industrious, and enterprising as before they left a more inhospitable cliques. I am prompted to write as I do in consequence of having daily and hourly listened to that do in consequence of having daily annthourly listened to thin nukind, unjust, and consorious criticisms of Northernets—persons who sloodle extend the hund of synquatry and speak words of kindness to a suffering and struggling pengle. I am a Northerner, but must confess, that I am allogosted with the want of Christian charity that characterizes amny bigated prople of my section: "Let us have peace," and to bring about this linleyan state let us treat the Southern people as we would be treated—extend to them the hard of brotherhand, and use words of reproach and kindness, instead of censore and words of reproach and condemnation. To those who intend visiting the South as tourists or sportsmen I would say, be generous, be kind, be honest, and a "true Southern welcome" and unhanneded hospitality will greet you everywhere. From the manishod to the pulmetto hat.

In our Northern States we have thousands of persons who are suffering from rhemmitic, pulmanary and chronic diseases, whose health would be improved and lives prolonged, if they could be induced to settle in the gradel climate of Florida. Independent of hemaliting themselves they would advance the interests of the trader branches clinging around the parent stem.

The old Romans used this pregnant expression: Initations sandibus hyems—" Winter, the foe of the aged." Mothern research proves its currectures. An entineat statisticiac, calculating from nearly 55,000 cases over 00 years of ago, discovered the startling fact that the deaths in January were within a fraction twice as many as in July. Such a statement reminds us of the significant expression of another distinguished observer, who had chosely studied the relation of mortality and temperature, and wrote: "Wuves of heat are waves of life; and waves of each."

I am fully prepared to admit that some localities in the State are very unhealthy, and that undurious diseases occor to a great extent in certain portions of the State, but I likewise contend that certain sections of the State cannot be equalled by any portion of the world for leadinfulness; and some of the latter localities will be funded on the southwest coast.

Army returns are generally the most reliable, and exceedingly important when we come to estimate the sanitary advantages of any given section. During the Florida war the soldiers were exposed at all sensons in various portions of the State, and only those who have visited the pealinsula can form any idea of how terribly ardnons must be campaigning through the swamps and everglades of the State, Yet, according to the army medical statistics, the greatly mortality from disease in the army there, was only 26 per 1,000; and the average of the army elsewhere was 35 per 1,000; while in Texas it rose to 50, and on the lower Mississippi to 44 per 1,000.

At Freeco.

—The National Rifle Association have resolved to adopt the form of target in use at Wimbledon, viz., the circular disc, retaining four of the old first class targets for the use of the international team. The Amateur Rifle Child have elected Capt. II. Fulton President; Col. Jua. Budiac, Vice President. Full reports of the meetings in our ne. t issue.

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

At a unveiling of the joint committee, held list Friday, it was resolved that the days for preliminary practice to choose the American international team should be the 17th, 21st, 24th, and 28th of this month, at cleven o'clock A. M. The following letter to Col. Wingute from Major Leech was read:-

Dustan, Pebruary 5th, 1875

was read:—

Dublin, Pebruary 5th, 1875.

Mr Dran Colonel:—

At our meeting of Council two days agu, entwented for the purpose of considering the best line for holding our annual rifle meeting here, the return match with the Americans was the chief topic of discussion, as we are all aware that the later to June the match takes place the more convenient it will be for the Americans, and the Wundbedon meeting, commencing a week later—manely, on Monday, the 12th of July—enables the irish Rifle Association to hald its meeting later also. Finally, ours was fixed in deference to you and our other triends for the latest possible time—namely, Tuesday, 22th June, and three following days, the International match to take place on the 23th. Your shooting friends will thos have the opportunity of entering for all our competitions. I will also favite representative terms from England and Scotland to compete on the 23th, if agreeable to you, and not otherwise, and I will thank you to be me know your wish is in this respect as soon as possible.

yna to bet me know your wishes in this respect as soom as possible.

As to the match for the "All Treland Challenge Shield," phease to say it any four of your man will compete in that match, the ranges are 1,600 and 1,100 yards; twenty shots each at each distance; two righting shots for each man at each range; each team to consist of four men. The club thus represented by the team of four pays 25 antiance, and each competitor 21 besides; the money, less twenty-free per cent., is divided smongst the members of the winning team. With kind regards to all our friends, believe me, my dear Colonel, yourse very sincerely,

ARTHUR B. LERCH.

our friends, believe me, my dear Colonel, yours very sincerely,
ARTHUR B, LERCH.

ARTHUR B, LERCH.

ARTHUR B, LERCH.

ARTHUR B, LERCH.

No. 124 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 2, 1875.

TO THE RELEMEN OF ARERICA:—
A challeinge having been extended to you by Major Leech, on behalf of the riffernen of Ireland, to shout a return match in Dublin, an June 28th, 1875, the Amaieur Riffe Club of this city bave accepted it in your behalf. The following programme has been agreed upon, as being substantially that of the last international manch:—

Programms of the International mach:—

Programms of the International rifle toatch between the rillemen of the United States of America and the rifleruen of Ireland, represented by a team to be chosen from the members of the Irish Rifle Association, to take place in Ireland on the 29th of June, 1875, on the following Jerms, viz:—

Team—Each team to consist of not more than eight or less than six men, in the option of the Americans, whose decision will be unnounced on the day preceding the match. The American team to be composed exclusively in riflement born in the United States. The Irish team to consist of men qualified to shoot in the Irish eight at Winkiedon.

Rifles—Any not exceeding ten pounds weight, intuinium pull of triger three pounds. The Americans to shoot with rifles of born file American manufacture. The Irish to shoot with rifles of born file American manufacture.

Notic Ammunitions, Targota, and Marking—To be according to print-

ican manufacture. The Irish to shoot with ritles of bond fide Irish manufacture.

Nights, Amminitions, Targots, and Marking—To be according to printell rigulations in force at Wimbledon, 1873.

Ranges-8-0 yards, 1991 yards, and 1,100 yards.

Number of shoits—Fifteen at each range by each contpellior.

Privious Functioe—The American team to be allowed the use of the range tor practice for at least two days before the match.

Position—Amy, to artificial rest to be used rither for the rifle or person of the shooter. Targete, range, and all accessories for carrying out the match to devolve an the Irish. The Americans and Irish to choose a referre to act for their fram, Mr. Leech will act in the capacity of referee for the Irish team, and the respective referees shall mutually school on many trop, to whom, in case of difference of opinion, they shall reter, and whose decision shall be final.

The forms of the match to be signed by the President of the Amaleur Rifle Club on beball the rifletinen of America, and by Arthur Bleiner-based Leech, on behalf of the Irish team.

Duplican cupies of this programms to be exchanged, and all necessary arrangements to be completed on or before the lat day of June, 1875.

Should either team fall to make an appearance on the day and hoar agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship.

In nuking this step the Amaton Rifle Club do not claim that they include manon their weighter.

arrangements to be completed on or before the list day of Junie, 1875.

**Should either team fall to make an appearance on the day and toor agreed upon for the match, the team then present may claim the championship.

In taking this step the Amatour Ride Club do not claim that they include among their roembers the best riblemen of America; but only assume to act as your representatives, for the purpose of placing the matter in such a single as to promit all who prove themselves competent to composit, irrespective of their residence or membership.

The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of the National Ride Association—12, largets six feat high, by tactive wide, having a black hullsey ethree test equate, surrounded by the "centre," six leet spaner, the cast of the kinget constituting the "outer;" buillaryes counting four points, centres thrice, outers two. Any slights allowed but telescapie, magnitying, and such as conceal the tagget so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammanition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground without a ribicial rests.

The teant shall consist of a capitaln and nine men, who shall be selected as fullows:—

1. The similing competitors shall be determined from funr consecutive scores of furty-five shots each, each score mode in a single day, without sighting abous, consisting of fifters shots at 8 8, 100, and 1,00 yards.

2. The members of the A nerican team of 1875 shall be allowed to stand upon the four scores made in their four last competitions at Creationar in 1854, ending with the Bennett match, provided they signify their circuous so to do in withing to the secretary of this committee on or her force the left April, 1853

3. All other competitors shall be required to shoot in four competitions at Creationar in 1854, ending some hier stores, who shaw the thickest aggregate in their house containing to their secures, subject, however, to the following provided,—

1 the land the competitor

			ге», ———		Total.
Henry Fulton	159	168	171	158	636
John Bodine	156	159	158	152	452.1
H. A. Hildersleeve	131	154	155	143	105
G. W. Yale		150	162	127	581
The Amaient Rifle Club will p	my all th	e expe	Ders of H	e leant	to Eir.
rone, and also the expenses of a	tiese con	rpelltig	us. The	Team ss	ill sull

fully a capital that the result will be as gratifying as that of the former internalonal match.

By order of the Join! Committee of the Anneter Rifle Clab and the Number Rifle Association

Lestic C But ex, Secretary.

-Mr. Freligh, of the Bowery Theatre has offered the use of his house and diamatic corps for a representation any afternoon except Mondays and Saturdays, the fund to be a gift to the American Rifle Team,

A CLOSELY CONTESTED RIFLE MATCH IN CALIFORNIA. -One of the most sharply contested matches ever shot on the Pacific coast was decided at Alameda, opposite San Francisco, on Saturday, the 20th ult. The contestants were fifteen men selected from Company E, First Regiment, the same that now has the match preding with Company D, Twelfth Regiment, of this State, and a similar unmber from the Emmet Guard, of Virginia City, Nevada. The "bonauzas" were ready to stake any part of the Comstock lead, but finally \$1,000 was agreed upon as the sum to be shot for. The match was governed by the rules of the National Rille Association. Each man was ulbowed five shots, and before firing these he was permitted to take two sighting shots. Some contented themselves with one, while the greater number took the two. The distance was 200 yards. The Creedmoor turget was used. 200 yards.

As the match was shot at a short range the result, which will be found below, does not throw much light upon the more important event to be decided on the 26th of June. The shooting, although close, was by no means first class, and the Company E team must do much better to beat the New Yorkers. The following are the scores:-

EMMET QUARD. COMPANY E, FIRST BEHIMENT,
Private Engls 3 4 2 4 3-16 Corporal Nucl 3 3 4 4 3-17
Private F. Moyahau 2 3 3 3 4-15 Cantalo Barns 3 3 3 3-15
Private D J. Mahoney 2 4 3 8 8-15 Private Harman 3 3 3 3 3-15
Private Legy 2 8 8 3 3 3-14 Private Sarle, 3 3 8 3 3-15
Private Welsh 3 2 8 3 3-14 Lidentenant Hunt 3 2 3 3 3-11
Unrporal Burns 3 4 2 3 2 -14 [Chryoral Whilitmith 3 3 3 3 2-11]
Private J.D. Mahoney, 2-3-4-2-3-24 [Sergeant Strong
Private Finlen 3 2 2 3 8-13 Private Proble 3 2 2 3 4-14
Private Cahabar 2 2 3 8 8-13 [Private Steed. 8 2 3 2 8-18]
Private James Wolsh 3 3 3 2 2-13; Sergeant Marriay 3 2 3 2 3 -13
Private M J. Monahin, 3 3 2 3 2-13 Private Watson 3 3 2 2 3-13
Private Rippingham. 4 3 2 4 B-13 Private Murphy 2 2 2 8 3-12
Corporal Navlu 3 2 3 2 2-12 Private Dove 2 2 3 2 3-12
Private Lynns
Capitain Jessup 2 2 2 8 0 - 9 Corporal Folger 2 0 2 2 4-10
Total
Recapitulation.—8 hallseyes, 38 Recapitulation.—5 halleyes, 47
centres, 27 onters, 2 misses
The second secon

THE NEW TARGETS

THE article below, which we take from the Army and Analy Journal, so ably represents the pro side of the question, that we cannot resist the temptation of giving it in extenso, trusting that it may bring forth an expression of opinion from some of those who are opposed to any change from the form of target now in vogue

question, that we cannot resist the temptation of giving it in extenso, trusting that it may bring forth an expression of opinion from some of those who are opposed to any change from the form of target now in vogue:—

The discussion in the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Ride Association as to a change in the targets and system of murking in use at Creedmoor has develtped the fact that there are differences of opinion on the advisability of the step among the directors themselves, and leaves the matter open to argument. So long as the Association was a unit on the subject, even in appearance, our desire to secure uniformity in ride practice in the United States, rather than to insist upon change in minor matters, forbid the advocacy in our columns of any system other than the one already in use at Creedmoor. Now that the matter is opened to discussion, and especially in view of the near approach of the International Return Match, the conditions are altered. Uniformity itself demands a change in the marking at Creedmoor. Our rithemen are to control at Dublin on the new Wimbledou targets, with the new marking and it will be a matter of vital necessity to familiarise them with those targets in advance. Otherwise, the change in appearance, the change in seoring, the change in the accuracy required, may prove very injurious, especially to the lower-scoring members of the learn, always the casiest to demoratize. For the convenience of the great public, who, judging from the past, will take an intense interest in the prospects of the coming match, it is well that thera should be a means of ready comparison, during preliminary practice, between our scores and thuse of the Irish, English and Scotch teams. Last year, while the Irish seores before the match were published, few people understood them, and none but experis were able to compare them, and then not directly, with those of our own team at practice. Made as they were on a different system, comparison is easy. At present, England and all t

In the new Wimbledon targets these anomalies are hanished. The shot nearest the centre of the target makes the hest score as a rule. The time may come when the enormous bullseye of the first class target may be further subdivided; and when it does come, the nation that leads the way to the finest shooting will compet the rest 10 follow or he left behind. The new targets conduce to finer shooting. Their only limit is in height, to six feet, the assumed height of a man. They possess the good points of the old—rapid marking—and something just as valuable, accuracy of judgment. The fact that they are advacated by Captain Fulton, the champion hang range shot of the worth, is only another point in favor of that gentleman, and we are glad that the weight of his word is found on the side of progress.

The Academy of Music was fairly packed on Saturday evening last, on the occusion of the benefit tendered to the American Teum by the lending amuteurs of this city. Willout heing invidious, it may be questioned which was the most attractive, the performance, or the magnificent ensem-ble of the house. However, considering the barn-like proportions of the place selected, the performance was excel-tent, and the grand object of a contribution to the neces-sary fund, fully accomplished.

sary fund, fully accomplished.

—Col. Wingate, the new Inspector General of Rille Practice, was in Albany Thursday hobling a conference with the Adjutant General on the mode of ritle practice to be ordered of the militia during the coming Summer. Instead of the parades by regiment the soldiers will praceed to the range in companies and squads under completent instruction, and every member will be required to undergo instruction. Those making a certain average will be denominated and receive a badge as marksmen, and the range of Creedmoor with be thrown open to the National Guard, when in uniform, without charge on certain days of the week,

The Borse and Course.

—Weather like the present delights the hearts of owners and trainers, and a continuance of it will snow put the various courses and tracks in condition for training purposes. The horses taving engagements in the earlier events at Jerome Park are being backed treely, olds against the favorites being rapidly reduced; all of which gladdens the hearts of the brokmakers.

—Among the three-year-old events that clused on the 1st of March is the Annual Stakes, a dash of two utiles, to be run at the Full meeting of the American Juckey Chu in 1876. As most of the entries are engaged in the two-year-old stakes, to be run this year, their performances will be writched with interest, and the table helaw, which contains the manes of all in this division, with be of value. The table is taken from the World:—

Those in the same in							
	Jer'e 1 ark			nug Helt,			gra- iga,
Nume.	Juvenile Stakee	Hopeful Stakes.	July Stakes.	Therpian Stukes	August Stakes.	Flash Stakes.	Two-y'r-old Stakes.
Belmont's Freebouter	1	1 1	1	1	- 1	1 1	ĭ -
Belmont's Leatherstocking	-	1	1	1	_	1	
Belianut's Chemutis	1	1			-	-	1 -
Relmont's Adelaide			-	-	-	-	[-1]
Ralmont's Spligns	1	1 1 1	- 1	1 1	- 1	ļ	1
Bevins' Bonny Doon illly	ī		1	:	- 1	1	1 1
Cameron's Fuverdale (mp)		_	-	-	-	1	-
Chumberlin's Ione		1	1			1	-
Chamberlin's Lorns Duoue		3	1	1	_	1	
Chautherlin's Dandreury	- - 1		1	-	- 1	-	-
Clabanob's Heiren	-	1 1 1	-	1	-	1	-
Clabangh's Entity Dimoline's Molife Carew	- -		-		- 1	1	1
Doswell & Co,'s Ossco				_	-	i	_
Garland's Warlock	-i	-	-	-	-	1 1	- 1
Grinstead's Mettle Grinstead's Knapsick	11		1	_	_ [
Grinstead's Amer		1	- 1			1 1	
Grinstead's Janet. Harney's Lille Belle Harney's Athlene. Harney's Fredericklown.	1	1	- 1	-		1	1
Harney's Atlitute	1	_ i	1	1	-	-	1
Larney's Frederick lown	- i	1 1	-	1 1	-		
Lawrence & Co. 's Kitten Lawrence & Co. 's Ambush Lorillurd's Shirley Lorillard's Bertrau Lorillard's Parole	1		1	_	1 1		- 1
Lurillurd's Shirley		ī	- 1	1	1	1 1	1 1 1 1
Lorillard's Bertram	1	1	1	1 1	1	i	1
Lorillard's Merlin	1		- !		-	1	i
Larillani's Merciless	- 1 1	1	-1	1	-		- 1
Lorillard's Friicity Bily	:	1	1	1	- 1	1	ī
Lorillard's Panole. Lorillard's Merho Lorillard's Mercliess. Lorillard's Frileity filly Lorillard's Morris. Lorillard's Humiselle (http). Lorillard's Humiselle (http).	-	1	-		$-\frac{1}{1}$	-	
Lortllard's Evastve	-	-	1	- :			-
Lortllard's Evasive	-	-	_		1	1	1
Lewis & Co,'s Ludy Clipper. Lewis & Co,'s Skylight. Lewis & Co,'s Pluto Lewis & Co,'s Pluto McDaniel & Co,'s Lette. McDaniel & Co,'s Lette.	- 11	- i	_	ī	-	-	1 1
Lewis & Co.'s Pluto		- ;	1	1	-		-
Lewis & Co.'s Bruce	1	-	1	- !	1	ī	-
McDaulel & Co. s Etta Shruten filly.	- i		-				_
McDaniel & Co.'s Ella Shuppen filly McDaniel & Co.'s Nuoin filly	1	- i	-	-	- ji	- j	-
McDaniel & Co.'s Sister to Charity f	- 11		-	-	-	1	
McDaniel & Co,'s Sister to Charity f McDaniel & Co,'s Arlington McDaniel & Co,'s Arlington					-	- 1	1
McGrath's Dailgasian	1	1	-	1		1	- 1
McGrath's Byrun	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	1	-			1
Purdy's Paraphile Purycor & Co.'s Pustor Purycar & Co.'s Minute Minor filly Purycar & Co.'s Jahetta colt.	1	11	_	-	~	1	
Puryear & Cu.'s Minnie Minor filly	1	-	-	-	-	ij	t
Puryear & Co,'s Julietta colt	1	-	1.	ī	-	1	1
Saulord's Leelot	-	ī	1	- 1			-
Swigert's Ceylon	-	-i į	i	-	- ji	-	-
Swigert's Ceylon Swigert's Berlin Swigert's Bombay	- [- j	1	- 1	1	-	
Soridint's Toulingh		- 1	- 1	1	- 11	- 1	
A anisital tentting hurse	unid	1	Inn	116	Is no	dbas	. Lan

—A spirited trotting hurse, said to be half brother he Smuggler, while being driven in Springfield on Saturday by Col. Dickey, his trainer, dashed through a plate glass window in the Union affice, receiving injuries which resulted in his death. Col. Dickey was severely injured. The horse was owned by George Cook.

The middle circuit have arranged their dates as follows:—Fleetwood Park, May 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. Goshen, May 25th, 26th, and 27th. Pleetwood Park well also give a second Spring meeting, claiming June 14th, 16th, and 18th. The meeting at Paterson will probably commence June 8th, and that at Kingston June 22d,

—At Paris, Kentucky, on the 5th inst., Mr. Goldsmith's fine stuffion. Abdulion was instantly killed. While going around the track, during the stuffion show, he was met by his full brother, John Bright, and the shaft of the sulky drawn by the latter vintered his breast and come out ment the top of the shoulder, reasing death in a few minutes. His loss is greatly deplored, as he was considered one of the best horses in the United States. He was valued at \$20,000.

-Citizens of Philadelphia have subscribed \$100,000 for a race course, to be called Hunting Purk, the becation selected being on Indian Queen Lane, Germantown, some five or six miles from the city.

—Chiengo follows suit with a new racing park of eighty-five acros, he he hold out on the west side of Chicago, with in a noile and a half the city limits.

The meeting of the Board of Appenls of the Notional Trotting Association, set flown for first Theshay of November pext, to be held in tadianaphils, has been chonged to Cincinnati. A sutisfactory settlement has been made between the present organization and the committee of Western turfinen which recently met at Chicago. The comprunise resulted in the appointment of referees from Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Indiona, Kentucky, and Michigan, disjunct cases in such States to be investigated by the referee, who will report to the President.

—Mr. James McConk, of S.in Francisco, paralleged.

—Mr. James McCook, of Sin Francisco, purchased recently in Kentucky, to be taken to the Pacific Slope, Pot Malloy, \$2,500; Resolute, \$1,300, and Shetwood, amount paid not named.

-The Minnesola quadrilateral have fixed upon June 15th as the opening of their synson. The vaces to commence at Mankato up that day, to be followed at Stillwater on the 22d, and winding up at St. Paul on the 30th. The Mankato meeting is to lost two days, and the others three, Purses aggregating \$16,000 are aftered.

Duchting and Bouting.

All communications from Secretaires and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

UIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK

Date	r	Boston,	New York	Charleston.
April 9		0 45	10 40 III W	B. M. 0 35 10 29
April 9		1 35 2 29	morn.	10 29 11 29
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(pell 13		5 42	2 23	1 42

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB -Mr. J. F. Loubat, owner of the Enchantress, now in European waters, has presented the N. Y. Club with a cup of the value of \$1,000, to be suited for under the combitions given below. At a general meeting of the club the matter was referred to the regulta committee to arrange details with Mr. Loubat. At the same meeting forty-one new members were added to the roll of the club:-

To the Commodore, Officers and Members New York Yacht Club:—

GENTLEMEN: Should it be agreeable to the New York Yacht Clult, I should be most happy to present the club with a \$1,000 cnp, to be sailed for on the second Thursday of October, 1876, by schooner yachts of 100 tons and upwards, belonging to any organized yacht club in the

world.

All yachts to be measured by a person appointed by the New York Yacht Club, according to the club measurement; time allowance to be the same as that for His Royal lighness the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup yacht race, i. e., twelve seconds per ton; the New York Yacht Club regulations to be adhered to; no entrunce fee. Course, from off Owl's Head, New York Harbor, to and around the Sandy Hook Lightship, leaving the same on the sturboard, thence to around the Lightship on Five Fathom Bank off Cape May, N. J., and return to the Sandy Hook Lightship, leaving both on the port hand.

The owner of any vessel winning the prize will be required, before the prize is delivered, to sign a declaration that the sailing regulations have been strictly conformed to. I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

J. F. Loubar,

Steam Yacut.—We have received a handsome cut of

STEAM YACUT.-We have received a handsome cut of The United States steam lender Barancas, built by the New York Safety Steam Power Company for service at Pensacola, Florida. This beautiful little steam yacht is 6t feet long, and 10 feet 10 inches in beam, with a speed of 11 knots. For eruising in Florida waters she is just the vessel needed, and we would suggest to such of our friends who may propose a visit to Florida next Winter to look at the plans and models of the N. Y. S. S. P. Co., where they may find something which, without being expensive, will

mid greatly to the pleusare of their visit.

—The Vernon Club of Savannah will send a crew to Charleston in May to contend for the champion flag.

-The St. Angustine Yacht Club held its fluid festival of

the season on the 27th of March. The Winter has been very enjoyable, made so in great part by the presence of General Grabb and Mr. Homaus, of which latter gentleman the St. Augustine Press is moved to say:-

man the SI. Augustine Press is moved to say:—
"We regret to state that the worthy Commodore of the club, Mr. J. S. Homaus, left for the North on Thursday hist. We trust that he will return to us another season and that the yacht club which has done so much for the entertainment of visitors under his good management, may continue to prosper."

—We are individed to Mr. J. H. Black, the Photographer who so skillfully reproduced Mr. Bracket's salmon pictures, for a series of views representing the dumages done to the floston Yacht Club house at South Boston by the ice during the past senson. The views also include some of the vessels belonging to the ice yacht fleet, and can be seen by those interested, at this office.

Commodore R. B. Forbes has presented to the Boston Yacht Club a series of handsome, and in some instances, historic pictures, for the adormnent of their club house. The building is to be moved back some tifty feet or so, and fully repaired, the requisite amount being subscribed by the members.

 $-\Lambda$ llst of vessels curolled in the Beverly Yaubt Club will be printed bext week.

—The Tarolinta, of the N. Y. Y. Chili, with Mr. Kent and friends on board, arrived at St. Domingo on the 19th March, sailing again on the 23d for Kingston, Jamalea, from whence she proceeds to Havana and then home.

—The New York Club has in course of construction a handsome club house on the water at Suphrian, Staten Island, about 425 feet from the shore. It will be rightly feet long by thirty wide, two stories high and covered with a donce-shaped roof. The house will be entirely fluished and ready for occupancy early in June.

—The following officers have been elected by the Jersey City Yucht Chrb:—Dr. J. H. Vomly, Commodore; R. E. Ricker, View Commodore; Thomas M. Manning, Secretary A. B. Reybidd, Treasurer, and A. E. Hughes, Measurer.

—A sloop-yucht, to be called the Windward, is bring built by Aharza Smith, of Islip, Long Island, for Mr. Willoughby, of Suratoga. She will be fifty leet hing, and is intended for corollment in the New York Yacht Club.

—A new yacht to be called the Daisy, is being furit for W. H. Brebe, of the Atlantic club. The Brooklyn club fleet will soon be augmented by the addition of a sloop of forty-two feet, owned by Mr. Huntley.

—The Williamsburg yacht club has elected the following named officers:—Commodure, A. Barker; Vice-Commodure, A. Conklin; President, T. W. Reeves; Secretaries, Charles E. Lyelke and William A. Bardell; Treasurer, Henry Miller; Measurer, Andrew J. Brush. The most important yachting events of the coming senson will be the New York Yacht club regatta on June 19, and the Atlantic Yacht Club regatta on June 22.

New York Yacht club regatta on Jime 17, Brioklyn Yacht club regatta on June 19, and the Atlantic Yncht Club regatta on June 22.

—Messrs. Alberston & Bros., of Philadelphin, are now building a sloop yacht, mensuring fifty feet over all, fur Mr. James R. Busk, of Stateu Island. She will be added to the New York club, and will be named the Mail Cap.

The Yacht America.—Through the countesy of the London Field, we are able to answer many empiries made relative to the history of this famous craft subsequent to her victories and sale in England. After her purchase by Lord de Blaquiere she was used for a while for cruising, and in 1865 was hanled up in Pitcher's yard, Northflert, ou the Thames, where it was found she had the dry rot. Mr. Pitcher gave Lord de Blaquiere a few hundreds for her and rebuit her. Her frames were taken out one by one, and replaced by frames of English oak, and she was replanked up to the water line with clui, and above with hurd wood. Mr. Pitcher said some time since that he did not think a piece of the old timher was retained in building her. The rebuilding occupied a long time, as Mr. Pitcher only worked at her to fill up odd moments. When the ished he had some dilliculty in disposing of her. At leugth, in 1860, she was bought by Mr. H. Dreie, who cut down her unin mast 6tt, and foremast 5tt, on account of the mast heads being rotten; her gaffs were lengthened, to keep the area of sail as avarly as possible the same. She was renamed Camilbi, and sailed for the West Indies. On returning in 1861, she sailed in an open match at Queenstown, and, although she came in first, a smaller vessel got the prize. She next sailed a private match against the Alarm, English schooner, of 248 loos, and was braten partly through mismanangement, by 37 min. After this she went to America, and was scuttled in 8t. John's River, Gulf of Florida, to avoid a Februal cruiser, her erew getting on shore. She was raised and her subsequent history is well known to our renders.

New Yacht Club, Hamilton, was held, and th

—The Atabuta's four is now said to be Downs, Johnson, Gunster and Eustis—a strong crew, on which great hopes are built. 'The Waverly four will comprise Williamson, Howell, Lefman and Coster.

-Comen, of the Columbia winning crew of last year, bas joined the New York Rowing club.

-Ed, Smith and Dick Bainbridge are to raw Curtis and Yates a double scull race. The contest will take place on the Harlem some time during the Summer. Curtis and Yates are Western men and Smith and Bainbridge are New Yorkars.

-The Atlantic and Nautilus clubs will have new houses next sea

race, and any boat departing from its own water will do so

race, and any boat departing from its own water will do so at its poril.

VI. A boat's own water is its straight course, parallel with those of the other competing hoats, from the station assigned to it at starting to the thish.

VII. The referee shall be sale judge of a boat's own water and proper course doring the race.

VIII. No fouling whatever shall be allowed.

IX. It is the province of the referer when uppenhal to—but not heface—to obeyide a foul, and the boat decided by him to have fouled shall be rabed out of the race.

X. In the case of a foul, the referer, if appenhal to during the race shall direct the non-feathed hoat it row, which shall in every cose row over the remainder of the course had arder to claim the race.

XI. It shall be considered a foothwhen, after the race has commenced, any competitor, by his name, and, or person, comes into contact with the hoat, any, or person, of questler competitor, natives, in the upinion of the referey, such contact is so light as not to influence the race.

XII. If, in any race in which more than two bests start, a foul takes place, and the hoat adjudged by the amplier to have been fouled reaches the winning point attend of all other errows, the race shall be decided as the boats come in, disqualifying the foot committing the foot; but in case the boat fouled over the race shall be raved love ugain between the heat decide which heat has committed the roll, the race shall be rowed over forhed and all the ather boats which come in decide which heat has committed the foot, the race shall be rowed over by nell the boats; unless, in either of the best two cases, the referre shall decide that the boat which came in liest bod a sufficient lead at the fool to warrant the race legist bod a sufficient lead at the fool to warrant the race tirst had a sufficient lead at the foot to where the rice heing assigned to it.

ring assigned to it.

If the facts, as decided by the referee, be such that the
nee must be rowed over, in part or in whole, accordor this ruly, the Regata Committee must estain the
ags until the race is rowed over and the winner thus
evided.

asy mind the fixed is lowed over sint the winner thus devided.

XIII. A claim of foul (which must be entered by this caption of the crew considering itself foutbil, and not by any one in his helidf) must be under to the referre, previously to the crew fouled getting ont of their bont.

XIV. Every boal sholl dhidle by its nevidents, but not such accidents as are directly caused by another bont.

XV. In the event of a dead losal taking place, the same crew shall content again, or the crew or crews refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the roce.

XVI. No bust shall be altieved to accompany a competitor for the purpose of directing his course or affording him other assistance. The hoof receiving such direction or assistance shall be disqualified, at the discretion of the referee.

The jurisdiction of the referent extends over the race is specified to start until its fluid from the thin the race is specified to start until its fluid formlantken, and his devision in all cases shall be fluid and without appendance of the reference shall be discounted to the direction of the reference shall be disqualified.

XIX. Boats shall be started by their sterns, and shall have completed their course when the bows reach the fluish.

XX. The referee, if he thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided that in every case such decision be given on the day of the race.

-The following suggestions are from the Regutta Com-

— The following suggestions are from the Regulta Committee of the Rowling Association of American Colleges to the Surntaga Rowling Association:—

1. In connection with Article 16, to make sure of mellicient police that the S. R. A. sociars twelve Metropolllou police with a purper offleer cluthed with proper authority for the performance of their inities.

2. That, prize or gain to real and over the following.

for the performance of their duties.

2. That prizes or rank to cost not over the following amounts:—University Rara, \$450; Freshmen Raca, \$300; Single Senll, \$100, to be given by the bulies of Saratoga.

3. Press tickets to grand stand to be given only to those bringing proper creditatinls.

4. To have a computent builder to inspect grand stand previous to the regath.

5. To decorate the grand stand with colors of the colleges and to cover the stand with an awallag.

6. Tickets for grand stand to be taken up at each entrance.

trance.
7. To scenre John Morrissey's ogreement that no pool tickets shall be sold at his club house or pool rooms.
8. Regulating livery charges.
9. The enlargement of the road on the Grand Stand grounds and arranged so that a separate road can be provided for the entrance and exit from the grand stand grounds.

Rational Pastimes.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

HOLE. -No. 3.

—The Allahre and Nauthus clubs, will have new houses next season.

—The Allahre Bont Club, of Jersey City, have elveted the following officers for the ensuing year:—Joseph Rapsell, President; W. H. Curtis, View-President; James Reed, Treasurer; H. Offerman, Recording Secretary; Geo. H. Hadley, Corresponding Secretary.

RACING RULES OF THE R. A. A. C. ADOPTED JAN. 13, 1875.

For the convenience of those interested io boaling we copy these rules from the Fale Record:—

I. All races shall be started in the following manner:—The starter shall ask the question: "Are you rendy?" and gravity of the Scotchman are fittingly represented by a series of sports of which golf is one of the chief. It is claimed to be to Scotlind what cricket is to England and Dave the signal to start, which shall be the word "go."

II. If the starter considers the start unfair, be shall at once recall the boats to their stations; and any boats refused to the race.

III. Any boat not at its post at the time specified shall be liable to be disqualified by the referce.

IV. A start shall be considered unfair if, during the liest enstrokes, any of the competing bonts shall he disabled by the breaking of an oar, or any other accident.

V. Each boat shall keep its own water throughout the

to carry them even across the southern border into the neighboring kingshom.

Like curling, or the Highland games, of which we recently wrote, golf is made yearable by its antiquity. Its name is derived from the clut with which it is played, German kolbe, Dutch kolf, and for that reason some writers have been inclined to attribute to it a continental origin, and an introduction into Scotland at a very early date, which history does not mure exactly define. Investigations in a different direction, however, lead to a very different result, which has the merit of cantaining the hirth of the game to the land where it grew and flourished.

The game of "shinny," or "shinty," is all but universally known among juveniles. It is known in Scotland under a variety of names, including the two just mentioned, and a multitude of others, such as "harling," "hummy," "earrick," "handy"—a name impurted from Ireland—and others. This game was known to the Scotlish Highlanders as cluich-blad or camanachd, and was conducted on the same principles as those which govern it to day. The ball, which in Argyllshire was made of wood, and in Budenoch of hard and firmly twisted hair, was driven by the opposing parties to opposite goals.

At the same time another game called cluich-dhesog flourished among the Highlanders, and though it is somewhat simpler in form, seems directly suggestive of the Lowland golf. The contest lay between two or mure who, with clubs, struck a small hard ball, the object heing alternative, viz: either to decide who could reach a certain distant spot, or who could put the ball into a hole with the fewest strikes.

It would appear, therefore, that the Highland ebrich-bhal

detant spot, or who court press.

It would appear, therefore, that the Highland chieh-bhad shirty and chieh-chicog are simply the originals of the Lowland shirty and golf. To give the latter, therefore, a continental origin, it would be necessary to assume its introduction flux that the towlands of Scotland, and its subsequent special of the chief population of the north. This supposition, it he Getter that the form of the chief production of the north. This supposition, the Getter is would be men in the subsequent special of the chief in the chief which the men in the lowland is borne in aiml, that the form in which the his his met with in the lowland.

When golf first hecame prevalent as a pastine in Scotland is uncertain, but it was played by all classes we carly as the reign of James I. Historical mention is made of it in councetion with Challes I, who knew the game and practised it, and on his visit to Scotland in 1611 was playing it on Leith Links, when new was brought to him of the outbreak of the rebellion in Ireland.

Golf requires causiderable space for its practice, and is commonly played on grassy downs, which, in Scotland, go under the name of "inks." Those of Musselburgh and St. Andrews are the best known in connection with the switch and the substitute of the ashiftent player, who there is less desirable in the eyes of a skillful player, who there is less desirable in the cytes of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, a series of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, a series of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, a series of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, a series of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, a series of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, a series of shurp irregularities of surface, even a "use links, and the surface, and the him of the promoter of the section of the decided hy the character, si

occasional stroke at a white gutta pereha ball, but the game is pre-eminently one which cannot be judged until it is played. There is a great deal of nice judgment required, and in the shorter shots near the hole, there is a rapidly recurring cause of excitement, in the strife for the "hole," which foreshadows the greater one for the "round" or the

game.

Golf is possibly the last game in the world for a middle-aged man, or one desirous of fuding a relish for mild exercise. There is mathing violent about it, and skill is always hetter than strength, even for a long "drive." Those who play it say that it pussesses a growing nawer of fascination, and in weather when hand exercise is precluded by the heat, a game of this kind, if once introduced, would be a boon to both young and old of all classes.

—We give below the full score of the first regular match of the season, played at Riverton, N. J., April 3d, between the Athletic and Riverton nines. The score is rendered in full in order to show the form of the new score of a match for 1875, the different calmins giving time at the hat, runs, hase hits, number put out, times assisted, and errors accredited to each individual player:—

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5. Double play-Moore and Bell, f. Umpire, Mr. Wm. Warnock, of the Athletics. Time of game, the 30m.

-On April 3d the Philmlelphia club played a nine of Gluncester city with the uppended result: -1 4 0 0 3 0 2 5 3—18 0 0 9 4 3 0 1 2 0—9

—The St. Louis club have arranged the following games May 1st and 4th, with Red Stuckings in St. Louis; May 6th and 8th, with Chicago in St. Louis; May 11th and 13th, with Western in Krakuk; May 19th and 23d, with Chicago in Chicago; and May 25th and 27th, with Westerns of Keokuk in St. Louis.

—The Mutuals and Atlantics are practising hand ball at McQuade's ball court in New York until the Union Ground is fit to play upon.

-The Centennials pluyed their opening game last Wednesday at Gloncester, scoring 21 to 3 in four innings.

nesday at Gloncesler, scoring 21 to 3 in four innings.

—The Athletics, on Thursday and Friday last, defeated strong picked nines, the score heing 25 to 0, each occasion. Sutton was unable to play on account of a lame arm, and Richmond played faultlessly at third, both days, Fister taking second, and Hall putting in an appearance at left field. In the game on Thursday last, Borden, an extremely swift pitcher, gave the professionals plenty of practice.

The St. Louis Rode defeated the Atlantics of St. Louis

—The St. Lonis Reds defeated the Atlantics of St. Lonis last Monday by 24 to 7. This speaks well for the "Red Sox" boys.

—The new rule in relation to pitching probibits the high underhand throwing of last scason, as it says that "The hall must be delivered to the bat with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular at the side of the body, and the hand swinging forward shall not be raised above the hip."

—Mr. Chudwick has in press a new work entitled the "Base Ball Umpire's Guide," containing complete instructions for Umpires in both umateur and professional games. It will be out in the latter part of April.

—Mr. John MucNamee, an American seulptor residing al Florence, has just finished a model, the subject being "Base Bull." It represents the mude body of a youth, full of action, with hands extended and eyes upraised, as though about to "capture a fly." When the statue is finished it will be forwarded to this city for exhibition at the Centennial

the Centennial.

—It is proposed to have a meeting of college graduates at Philadelphia during the centennial, a scheme not only feasible, but very desirable. Representatives from nearly a dozen colleges have already met and taken measures for the formation of a Centennial Alumnia Association. The Yale Record says that "a circular has been drawn up which will be sent to all colleges soliciting their co-operation. We believe that this will include not only the American institutions, but England and Germany will also be appealed to.

Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John De Witt, of Auburn, N. Y., are matched to walk a hundred mile race for \$1,000 at the Autrican Institute Building, on Saturday the 10th inst. O'Leary allows De Witt ten miles in the hundred. It will be remembered that O'Leary's first appearance in this city as a pedesteian was at the Hippodrome, 20th ult., when he distanced Nelson Reed in a twenty-five mile contest for \$1,000.

—The Amateur Championship medals offered by the New Jersey Athletic Association will be contested for on the 4th of July. The events include a hundred-yard run and a one-mile walk. The club games will take place at Ridgewood, May 31.

Ridgewood, May 31.

—Alex Samuells, the cuterprising proprietor of the Billiard House, Brooklyu—the fashionable saloon of the city—has afforded the critzens of the City of Chareless an opportanity of seeing the champion experts of the country—"they are seven," as Wordsworth says—in a series of regular contests for prizes of the value of \$1,500. This tourney began on Thursday, April 1s1, and it will continue until the 14th. More suitable arrangements for the convenience of the players and spectators could not have been made than those completed for this tourney, every seat in the large assembly room where the games are played commanding a full view of the table, while the hall is fully ventilated, a desideratum of usually arrived at, at these hilliard rutertainments. The series of contests began on Thursday with Messrs. Vignaux and Ubassy, as the first competitors, and to the surprise of the champion's friends, the veterau bore off the honors. The next game introduced the brothers Diou as contestants, and in this encounter Cyrille got the better of Joseph. On Friday night

Messrs. Rudolphe and Daly entered the lists, and the Frenchman found it a comparatively easy task to defeat his American adversary, Duly evidently not been in playing trim. On Saturday night the play was very interesting, the games proving lo be a surprise to the spectators, inasmuels as the defeated players on both games started off with winning leads, Daly leading Ubassy in the first games by a large score and Cyrille Dion, Vignaux. But both Ubassy and Vignaux won after up hill work, some very brilliant play being shown by both. On Monday Gurnier and doe Dion played together, the Frenchman defeating the Canadian, and Ubassy, who had won two games, added a third victory by defeating Rudolphe.

SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

First game—Ubassy vs. Vignaux, 300 to 280; winner's average, 7, 13, 41; best rons, Vignaux 65, Ubassy 52.

Second game—C. Dion vs. Joe Dlon, 300 to 154; winner's average, 16, 12, 18; best runs, J. Dion 103, C. Dion 60,

Third game—Garnier vs. Daly, 300 to 150; winner's average, 15, 0; best runs, Garnier 02, Daly 40.

Fourth game—Rudolphe vs. J. Dion, 300 to 238; winner's average, 7, 27, 39; best runs, Rudolphe 46, J. Dion, 37.

37.
Fifth game—Ubassy vs. Daly, 300 to 273; whener's average, 8, 14, 17; best rms, Ubassy 52, Daly 38.
Sixih game—Vignaux vs. C. Dion, 300 to 183; winner's average, 9, 1, 11; hest runs, Vignaux 64, Dion 48.
Seveuth game—Garnier vs. J. Dion, 300 to 225; winner's average, 9, 21, 31; best runs, Garnier 53, Dion 31.
Eighth game—Ubassy vs. Rudolphe, 300 to 287; winner's average, 9, 1, 11; best rms, Ubassy 111, Rudolphe 45.
The full score to April 6th stood as follows:—

Players.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.
Uhasay	3	3	0
Garmer		ž	ő
Viguaux		1	1
C. Dion		j ,	2
1 Dian		· ·	2

The table played on is of oiled walnut and elegantly carved. It is from the well known factory of 11. W. Collender.

THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE,-We trust that the committee of the National Rufle Association and Amateur Rifle Club, in making due acknowledgement to Mr. J. H Bird and the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the excellent representation of Othello at the Academy on Saturday evening, will also consider the services of Prof. Eberhardt, of the Grand Conservatory of Music, who at his own ex-pense organized an efficient orchestra and gave his own services as conductor.

TESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE GAME LAWS.—Ira Hatheway, a restaurant keeper in Pittsburg, Peun, was arrested at the instance of the Sportsmeu's Club of Pennsylvania, for serving his customers with trout in violation of the game laws of Pennsylvania, which prohibit any one having them in his possession before April 1 and after August 15. Hatheway put in a defense that the trout were emight in Canada The case is now on before the courts, and we await the result with interest.

-The R. I. State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish held their first annual meeting at Providence, April 2d, and elected the following officers for the ensuing April 2d, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: - President, Rev. F. M. Hemperly; first Vice-President, Dr. P. S. Redfield; second Vice-President, Aaron Peirec; third Vice-President, Captain Edward Hammond; fourth Vice-President, S. S. Foss; fifth Vice-President, Dr. P. E. Day; Secretary, W. B. Grover; Trensurer, Chas. F. Pope; Advocate, Hon. E. C. Clarke. Managing Board—H. T. Root, Newton Dexter, B. C. Allen, A. A. Saunders, M. D., G. W. Barlingame, Fred Drouu, J. H. Barden, W. E. Taber, W. P. Morton. There was a large attendance, and much interest in the objects of the Society is being awakened throughout the State.

-John Kidd, of Rock Springs, Sweetwater county, Wyoming Territory, writes to say that trout are very plenty in most parts of that territory. "I have seen places," he says, "where one man could not bait fast enough for another man that held the rod. They will bite at anything in the shape of meat, but grasshoppers con-stitute their favorite diet." The stories he tells of game are equally exciting. What an elysium for a market are equally exciting.

—The West Medford (Mass.) Shooting Club was permanently organized on the 26th instant. Its avowed purpose was pronounced to be "to assist in the execution of protective game laws and to promote judicious legislation." The following were chosen officers:—President, Dr. C. E. Sanborn; Vice-President, C. M. Barrett; Secretary, Wm. S. Sargent; Treasurer, J. E. Ober

—One of our correspondents has a nephew who goes to school in Dansville, N. Y., and the boy, like bis uncle, has a taste for natural history. "That's all right." Well, one day the uncle asked the youngster to translate the words tetruo umbellus, the Latin synonym for ruffed grouse, and the youngster asked his teneher, the justruetor in languages. "Thut's all right." And the instructor told him that the words, translated into English, meant "big nm-brella," which was all wrong. The several facts embraced in the foregoing were communicated to us by the boy's uncle, who seems to think the teacher deficient in capacity to teach the dead languages.

-Clams are now found in considerable quanties on the castern shore of San Francisco Bay. Some small ones having been brought from the East among oysters imported for planting, they are increasing as prolifically as they do in their native waters of the Aliantie, the conditions being peculiarly favorable as to their growing and propagating.

Thost Culture.—To persons about to commence the business of piscen itere, Seth Green's little book on "Trout Culture" will be found of inestimable value. Practical in description, and emanating from the father of the business, it contains such links as will be found of most beneat, as well as being the result of long experiment, and practical experience.

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April 601

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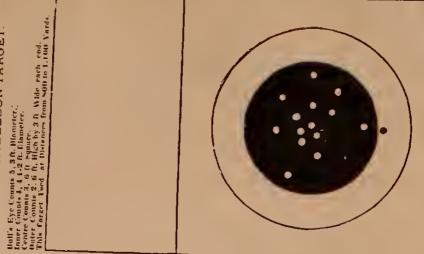
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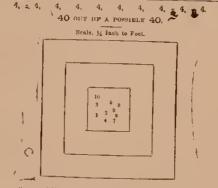
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YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

1 Volume 1, Number 10.

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BY HAVILAND.

ER chicken," said the farmer to us, us we three, F. H., and "yours truly," sat smoking our pipes at the close of a hot, hard day's work among the grouse on the uplands near Wadena, Minn., "you want to go to Parker's Prairie; take in the putterldges an' ducks on the way, then eirele off towards Millerville, an' the Mormon settlement at Clitherall, come back by way of Otter Tail and Deer Creek; it will take a week, an' I'll go with you for three dollars a day an' found,"

Promptly on time the honest granger was on hand, with

u span of raw-boned horses and a heavy lumber wagon, into which we stowed our baggage und dogs. There were Grouse and Yunk, the two pointers; Billy and Tasso, the setters; and Carlo, the eurly haired Irish retriever, good for everything, and to be counted on under all circumstances; then we added to our party mine host of the Wadena Honse, Mr. P., who thought the trip "would do bis ager good," and so rattled off over the prairie en route for the finest shooting ground the Stale affords. The ride for the first dozen miles was devoid of any in-terest; the sun was hot, the horses slow and the driver prosy; but a bottle of "Hostetter," opportunely opened at a wayside brook, had its salutary effect upon the horses, and for a few miles we drove along at a lively rate. About noon we stopped for dinuer at the "Half Way House," a log shanly near a "sloo," or pond. With the aid of Carlo we secured half a dozen teal hefore dinner, which con-sisted of the inevitable fried pork and saleratus biscuits. The pleusant smiles of the good looking bostess, however, helped to make this ture palatable.

The six miles that intervened between the "Half Way Honse" and Parker's Prairie led through a heavy, hand-some growth of hard wood, somewhat grown up with brush some growth of hard woon, somewhat grown ap work on what wood, and turning the dogs loose, we began work on what wood, and turning the dogs loose, i.e. ruffed grouse. These wood, and turning the dogs loose, we legal with our winter the granger called putteridges, i. e. ruffed grouse. These birds were very pleniful, nearly full grown, and flew up in dozens every half mile. The dogs seurried around half wild with the sport, racing headlong at times, regardless of rall or whistle, then pointing as steadily as in the open, each one doing his best. We hunted each side of the road, the wagon moving slowly along, and as we came out of the woods, and struck the prairie, we had as fine a lot of ruffed grouse as ever a sportsman gazed upon, and five woodcock that we picked up out of a small "sloo" in the timber. The sun was just going out of sight as we came out of the timber, and a more beautiful seene it would be hard to find, even in Minnesola. Far away on either hand stretched the broad rolling prairie to the timbered hills in the distance, and there with lakes and ponds, their grassy dotted here edges green and soft as velvet; the patches of timber scat-lered about glowing with all the colors of the rainbow; the smoke from the settler's homes rising into the still, cool nir, ontlined against the many tinted sky, touched and kindled by the last rays of the sun into wavy pillars of gold; the air overhead fleeked with flocks of geese, and long, straggling lines of ducks, going from the stubble fields to their resting places for the night; the whole confields to their resting places for the hight; the whole constituting a perfect picture, such as no other country, or no other season, can hope to exhibit. As we sped rapidly along in the gathering twilight, the lines descriptive of the season, penned by one of the truest sportsmen that ever lived, came to our memory:—

"It is a brithant Autumn time, the most brittiant time of all, When the gorgeous woods are gleaming ere the teaves begin to fall; When the maples boughs are crimson, and the bickory shines like gold, When the noons are sultry hot and the nights are frosty cold.

When the country has no green but the sword grass by the rill, And the willows in the valley and the pine upon the hill; When the pippla leaves the bough and the sumach's fruit is red, And the quait is piping loud from the buckwheat where he fed.

When the sky is blue as steel and the river clear as glass,
When the mist is on the mountain and the network on the grass;
When the harvests are all housed and the farmer's work is done,
And the woodland is resounding with the spaniels and the gun "

Nowhere in this wide world except among one's own kindred can one get us warm, as open-handed a welcome as he can among the settlers of the frontier States, and such a welcome we received from Henry Viels.
"Does Viels live here?" was the first query, as we drave

up to his door.
"He does," was the reply from a broad-shouldered, darkcomplexioned man,

"Have you room for three or four sportsmen for two or three days?" was the next momentous question,

"Well, if I haven't room I'll make it; come in, gentlemen,

and make yourselves at home."

And at home we were, for as long as we chose to stay and if we did not eujoy ourselves at Victs', it was our fault. The best the house afforded, the best the country afforded, was ours; Victs himself was up early and late for our benefit, and during the day driving his oxen and or our benefit, and during the day driving his oxen and wigou over the prairie, wherever we chose to go, and never got out of sorts, except when one of our purty played out and had to stay at home one day. Mrs. V., blonde-haired and rosy-checked, did her atmost to second her husband's endeavors to make his guests feel at home, and with the help of our wood ducks and milled grause, got us a smok iug supper, which was properly taken eare of. After supper the chances for sport having been thoroughly disensed and the dogs properly taken care of, we turned in to enjoy a long and blissful slumber, well carned by a thirty mile ride in a lumber wagon over a rough wood road.

The morning broke clear and beautiful. It had been

frosty enough to get the grause into large coveys, and soon after daylight we were among them, using the setters in the forenoun, pointers in the latter part of the day. There is no use telling the of-told tale of grouse shooting on the western prairies; sufflee it to say, the birds were in myriads, the dogs worked well early or late; the weather was every duy like one of Emerson's "charmed days," and we shot grouse on the uplands, ducks and goese on the ponds, ruffed grouse in the thickets, more than we could use, more than we could give away, till the time cume to bid our kind friends good bye.

There is only one objection to Parker's Prairie as a resort for sportsmen; it is so far from the railroad that one eannot dispose of the game he kills, neither can it be given away, as every settler can kill at any time, (almost in his door yard,) all the grouse and ducks he can consume; con-sequently the killing of game there as a sport degenerates into needless butchery. As a place to break young dogs and spend a few days in luxurious idleness among the hosand speint at the days in described made and ag the sopre pitable settlers at a moderate cost, we know not its sopre in the State. There would have been a railroad through in the State. There would have been a railroad through this prairie before now, to connect with the North Pacific and Canada Pacific Railroad, had not the bought-up engineer who surveyed this country said in his report that the prairie was a shaking bog, and that a railroad could not sibly be built across it.

When the time came for us to leave, we hired a new driver, Jim Kasson, a larmer, who, with others, helped make our stay among them pleasant, and to whom we are indebted for many favors and much valuable information. He is a capital good fellow, full of fun, a keen sportsman, and a good shot. With him we left Parker's Prairie and and a good shot.

started for Millerville and home. The ride for nine miles was a repetitiou of our brst day's experience, only Ilm was a different man to the frowzy old genius who first took us in charge, and kept us laughing at his keen wittlelsms and dry remarks about everybody and everything. About noon, having passed over Indiana Prairie, where Hicks bought some tame ebickens of a rure breed, Millerville bove bought some tame coickens of a rare breed, Millerville bove in sight. Jim put the lash to his horses, and exhorting them "to shin up and have a little style about them," he dashed up to the door of the only hotel the town can boast of, greatly to the surprise of the quiet villagers, and the manifest happiness of a host of white-headed school children, limpiled into the house, while headed be headed. dim piled into the house, whip in hand, his hat on the back of his bead, his blue eyes gleaming with fun, and ordered "dinner Ior ten men and sixteen dogs," concluding his

order with the remark that "that's the kind of a hairpin i ma,". The hostess and a "fraulien" started for the i am," The histors und a "fraitheil" started for the kitchen, and Potter made a straight wake for the bir, as the "felt a chill coming on." F. went over to the school-house and soon returned mittering something about an "old fossil," where he expected to find something different, and then, with his hands full of game, started to help the "fraulien" get danner, which he succeeded in doing to his own immense satisfaction, coming uround promptly when the meal was ready fact an appearance by the the mral was ready, (not an amusual chromatuace, by the way,) spouting Dutch, and smelling leady of a schieffind drink called "kimmell." The diract was first rate, and Jim observed, as we took our seats at the table, that the "old lady mare'n throwed herself gittin' up this dinner;" three kinds of game, roust pork, fish fried, boiled and pickled, and hulf a dozen unknown dishes that made F. usk, as he passed them, "how are you on the confidence gamey

The sky was growing dark as we left Millerville, and the wied blew decody as we climbed the "Leaf Hills," a range of small bluffs that divide Otter Tail county, mostly wooded, affording line cover for rulful grame; but we could not stan to my our respects in these birds, as the rain began to come down, and it was dark when we passed the hills, and came onto the desolute what-swept prairie in a hawling starm. To add to our wors, we had lost a a linwling starm. To add to our woes, we had lost a favorite dog; the team begun to show sigus of futlgue, not one of our purty had the least lifes where we were, the cold rain poured down, the flerce what blew its best, and, crouched in the wagon, we let the team go where they would. About nine o'clock we saw, away to our left, a flekering light, and heading our panies in that direction, we drove up to a settler's, who told as where to go to fluid the stopping place at Clitheral Lake, and verring about, feeling better, with Joe's rich voice pealing out in the the stopping place at Clitheral Lake, and verring about, feeling better, with Joe's rich voice pealing out in the misty atmosphere to the time of "If you want to get rich," we soon heard the low wash of the waves as they broke on the share of the lake. A hulf mile further on we saw indistinctly through the storm, a gloomy-looking house in a gloomy-looking grove. After battering at the door night it cautiously opened, and a sour-faced man, in unswer to our questions, hesitatingly admitted that he "kep" tuvern." As it was "Holson's choice," we crawled out of the wagon, our questions, levitalingly animitted that he "kep invern.

As it was "Holison's choice," we crawled out of the wagon, and were among the Mormans of Minnesota.

The sour-faced man, who looked ghoonily at us, and sighed when P, asked him if he kept anything that would

be good for a chill, was joined by two or three athers, morose looking men and buys, who, when we asked for our fire and something to rat, said it was too late for super, and it rained too hard to go for wood. If Jim, our muln. per, and it rained too hard to go for wood. Jim, our military, could not stand this, and guve the sour-faced man to understand what he thought of him as a hotel keeper in plain language, interspersed with some "sahre cuts of Saxon speech" that were doubtless new to that locality; and then, regardless of frowns and matterings, started for the kitchen, where we now heard his merry voice and an occasional "te-bee" from the female Mormons he had diseovered there. He soon returned with his arms full of dry wood, and a promise of supper, which, after a long delay, we were informed was ready; and such a framt as that repast was! Saleratus biscult, ranchi butter, stewed pump-kin, and some nameless abominations in a shie dish, which a high-shouldered priestess insisted on our enting. Then, preceded by the sour-fueed individual, bearing a tallow dip, and sighing every time anybody spoke to him, we were put late a liat attic, on some corn husks, alive with were put into a hat hine, on some continuous, artee with wermin, and so wore the night away. Breakfast was a repetition of the supper, except that the "yaller" biscuits had been warmed over, and, a tough old rooster had been steered up, spurs and all, for our benefit.

The Clitheral Mormous are a small band of seceders,

who, while living closely up to most of the regulations of the Mormon faith, incline more to the teachings of Joseph Smith than to Brigham Young; do not believe in polygamy, own everything in common, are "hostile to the whites," and to all intents and purposes are as good Mormons as if they

lived on the shores of Salt Lake Instead of Clitheral. One golden rule they observe most religiously: "If you meet a stranger take him in," and they took our unfortunate party in, most decidedly, when we came to pay the bill for the wretched accommodation afforded. Then they attempted another game, which, fortunately, did not work. During the storm on the prairle a young and valuable pointer strayed away. We spent Italf a day looking for him in rain, and left word to have him sent out to the rainton, if found, for which service we would pay liberally. An hour or so after our departure the dog made his appearance, and a week after, half starved, and looking as if he had been flogged within an inch of his life, he was cent out to the station, with orders to "collect twenty-five dollars or keep the dog," Yank, the pointer in question, is sufe in his owner's kennel, and the twenty-five dollars has never been paid i

his owner's kennel, and the twenty-five dollars has never been paid?

Glad enough were we to get away from Clltheral; and we drove along all day, stopping accasionally to take a few shots at plover or grouse, and at evening rame to Otter Tail eny, where, under Bill McArthur's hospitable courge, we felt that once again ''our lines had fallen in pleasant places.'' After support we took a stroll around the deserted village. The wind was blowing fresh; the waves rolled high on the sandy beach, far tun on the yeasty lake some squaws, in a burch canner, were setting their gill nets, three or four blanketed Indians stood on the share, and a flock of infinaked Indian children were practising with how and arrow in the dusty street. In western parlance, "there's a good lay-out" here for a town; a headiful lake, with its shores broken and diversified with wooded hinffs and headlands in front, and the rolling prairle behind it. Years ago it was a trading past of considerable importance. Fortunes have been made and faitunes gambled away here in the flush times; the sandy streets have been staired with the blood of the dusky antives, and the bluffs around the town have ecboed to their wild wboops as they danced the scalp dance, only a few years ago, with sculps acedy taken, and too often from the head of some unfortunate settler. When, a few years ago, the surveyors of the N. P. R. were running their lines all over the country. Otter Tail toole a new start, properly went up at once, corner lots could not be had at any price, buildings were put up, heavy stacks of goods were brought in, but the road was built ailles to the north, and the ambitions city "went lack," and is now, like too many paper towns, "played out."

We called, of course, on Donald McDanald, a weather-

coold not be had at any price, buildings were put up, leavy statcks of goods were brought in, lant the road was built affects of the north, and the ambitions city "weat lanck," and is now, like too many paper towas, "played out."

We called, of course, on Donald McDmadd, a weathermate hale old Scotchman, known all over the north and northwest as "Old Mac." He is certainly a character, a blood relation of the prominent Canadian funity of that name. He left Montreal when a boy, und joined the Hudson Bay Co. at Lachine, forny years ugo, and remained in their employ for years, visiting the far northern regions, berousing conversant with the different Incian languages, and well versed it their peculiar habits. Becoming tred of the wildcrness life, he left the Company without leave and engaged in business at St. Croix, trading with Indians, and as he ediposed a monopoly almost, he suon, to use his own wurds, "got mackle gold," having projectly and cash worth \$20,000, which he lost in a series of games of poker, hasing a week; and, without need, we next hear of him at Fort Ripley, where he worked till he got money enough to take him hack to the hunting grounds of the North, whilther he went and slayed for some years, notwithstanding the efforts of his old employers, the H. B. Co., who, jealons of his indiance among the Indians, and thea, as now, grasping in the extreme, had a stunding offer of one hundred pounds for him, dead or nive. He simmisted about this bleak courty for x long time, trailing with the Indiana and gambling with anyone who came along, with such success that he was able to come Sunth again, and located at the Hall Way House, between St. Pail and St. Anthony. Hotel keeping was too drill music for the old egoguer, and he sold out for an "old shot gun and half a keg of whiskey," moved to Crow Wing, opened a trading post, and on his opening night lots \$40,000 in gold to one into. When the game closed, at daylight, Mac went into his cellar, and for large and played to the way of the played by the revision

ground, the other in the air, thirty yards to the left. How he did it "deponent saith not." He was very much excited at the time, and it was useless to argue with him. When it got so dark that we could no longer see to shoot, we tied up our dogs, put the guus in their cases, and without further incident, arrived in Wadena in time for the train for home, well pleased with our long trip.

OFF THE LINE.

OFF THE LINE.

The line was our line of traps, extending for miles through the forest, over hills and mountains, by pomls and streams and they meded our care at some point constantly, as the storms of snow broke down our dead falls, and the weasel and other pests were continually robining our traps of hait. There was not much excitement "on the line," as it was soon an old story, varied only hy the different degrees in which we had been successful in enticing lur into our traps. At times we would strike unifur a short hand, and then we would love plenty of excitement, as well as hard work. I propose to tell you some of our experience "off the line."

We had a line rounding along the east base of Bates Mountains, through the notch meross Pierce Poul, over Otter Poud Mountain, and our again to the river. This line had unmerous small branshes, built according as we found signs. The line had paid pretty well, in fact, very well, and greatest trouble being to keep the line baited, as weasels and other pests were unusually numerous and bold. We had killed or scared off all the bait in the inmodulate vicinity of the line, and as our provisions were short we determined to look up something for both bait and provision, and to that end started trom "Camp Desolation," on Pierce Pond, one morning, taking with as our dinaers only. We had a short branch line some three miles long to look to first, but the recent storms bad spring or clogged all our traps, and it was late when we got through. We left our line and struck for Otter Pond Mountain, on the west side, und, circling around the mountain ou that side, we soon found signs of deer, name some three miles long to look to first, but the recent storms bad spring or clogged all our traps, and it was late when we got through. We left our line and struck for Otter Pond Mountain, on the west side, und, circling around the mountain ou that side, we soon found signs of deer, name some two mounts before. The signs consisted of browsings, and we judged the time when made by the con

where we had rift the deer half an hour spent in that codeavor we found that the deer hal gone. We had bree
deavor we found that the deer hal gone. We had bree
nearer to them the night before than we thought, and had
started them.

Perhaps some of your readers have an idea of a deer or
moose yard, as they guther from pictures, representing the
snow all tramped down solid, in an uneven spinee, with the
bushes all exposed for the deers' food, the snow forming a
wall, as it were, to prevent their escape. I have just such
a picture in my mind now. It is in Newhonse's 'teapper's
Guide, page 79, and is as unmatural as anything can well
be. Their yard is simply their feeding place, with a thousand paths through it, tracking over the ground back and
forth in every direction. When Winter overtakes them they
have some leeding ground in mind, and go there, not envering any more ground than is necessary, and enlarging the
yard—i.e., tuaking more paths—as the Winter progresses.
Their old paths or yards look as though a log lad heen
drawn through the snow, and a little snow had fallen into
the rut; that is all a yard is. But it gives a novice stronge
fredings the first time he visits one. I don't feel competent
to tell how I behaved in ry first deer yard. I know this,
that after emptylug my six shooter the deer had not lost
any shlood, and I didn't get that theer.

But to resume, finding our game gone we concluded to
follow. Now it was a test of pluck if we came up with
them. No creeping, and giving the deer no chauce, but put
your legs against his, and give bim a fair fight. We followed the fresh slot right up the mountain, over it, down
through dense thickets mad tangled windfalls, where the
deer, in vain endeavors to brush off their pursuers, land
run, then into dark cedar swamps, then over a hard wood
knoll, and into the thicket nigain. So the race went on, or
rather the pursuit, for we did not hurry any. After having traveled thus for some two mines, we found where a
buck—n very hirge one—last turned out from

was hut a moment and I heard his music; another moment and there was the back coming right on toward me. I can't tell how I felt; all I remember was that I made up my mind to kill that deer, rille or no ride. While I was making up my mind the buck was lessening the distance between us rapidly, hastened by the langry hound at his heels, and when I had minde up my mind to have him he came with a bound to the stream directly apposite me. How I longed for my rife! "Spry" had the back by the hock just as he launched out for a spring to my side of the stream, where I stood motionless, axe in hand, and as he sprang the dog's extra weight brought him down into the stream; the fall loosened the dog's hold, and the huck sprang for the hank again, followed by the dog, which gripped him on the hock again, bringing him in his knees before me. With a jump I was at his side. Swhiging my axe to strike him in the head, I struck, and at the momentary feet went from under me, my axe went through the air, and I fell right across the buck's neck. The dog, seeing ne thus, guve up his claim, which relieved the buck's hind legs. The first intimation I had of the fact was when he struck me with both hoofs in the small of my luck. I carry the marks now. I don't know as that had anything to do with the savage plunge I made at his thront with my bowie knife, but before I could get off the burk his hind legs had completely stripped my pants into shreds, covered my legs with blood, and ruffled my mail up into the nineties. All foolish; but I know more about deer now. Experience has knocked out all faith in the gentleness of deer, even when narrated by a clergyman, as exhibited in the Adirondacks.

I stood a moment trembling all over from excitement. The buck minde a few springs, and then fell dead. Nathan arrived in time to see the closing scene, and said that when he first saw me he was fearful I would get bindly pounded, and so I did. I got the huck, and hid three days in camp too sore to move; but then there would be no enjayment if ther

PISCATORY REMINISCENCE.

A BOUT fishing, Uncle John thought he knew all that was worth knowing; and if anybody questioned his knowledge or skill, he was ready to go into a long agrument to prove his claims to both. He was a professional fishermun; so he said, and so he thought; and what was mare, was certain that he knew every foot of fishing ground from "Slade's Perry" to the "Stone Bridge," and trom "Cedar Island" all along shore to "Benver Tail Light." He would not allow the possibility of his being mistaken, for what he knew, he knew, he would say, and you could no more argue him out of his notions than you could lilluminate a sunbeam, or catch a whale with a cod line. Reason with him, you could not, for he would annihilate all your arguments with the unanswendde logic, "What I know, I know," and anchored on this argumentum ad hominem, his position was invuluerable. But how sare Uncle John was of what he knew, the following little piscatory reminiscence will illustrate:

One benatiful day in the month of April, some two years ago, being in a fishing mood, and anxious to try my luck, I started with my good friend, the Doctor, for what was recarded by those who didn't know so much as Uncle John, the best fishing ground in the vicinity of Fall River. On reaching the shore directly opposite the lishing ground, who should we find but Uncle with his host anchored on the spot we were seeking. From the manner in which the old fisherman hegan to decry the ground, we were satisfied that he "knew what he knew," and one thing was, that this was the place for good fishing, and he did not intend that we should know it. Understanding this, we pleasantly salited the old gentleman, and asked, "what larky" and received in answer, "Nane—nane at all; there are no fish here ond his isn't one on 'en, I have fished the bay over and over, and know every spat in it worth knowing, and this isn't one on 'en, I caught one or two here yesterday, but it only happened so. There are no fish here to-day and may never be again. I haven't had my fingers tickled with

haven't had my fingers tickled with even so much as a nibble."

It was flood tide and we were anxious to get on the ground before the full, so we tried to hargain with the fisherman for his boat and buit, the latter of which consisted of about a quart of lively "fishflers," a kind of crab the readers of the Fortese and Stimman know all about indoubtedly; if not, will Mr. Editor please to enlighten them? Now, Uncle John was as fond of the "simmas" as he was of fishing, and a latte more so. Indeed, this was his weakness, and you have him. So in order to make sure of the boat, we told the old gentleman we would take all the fiddlers he could catch for the thay at fifty cents a quart. This was enough, and he handed the hoat over to us, remarking that he could make more by eatthing fiddlers at that rate than by fishing in such water.

We took possession of the boat and Uncle John started for the bait, and before his old hat was out of sight the Doctor and I were anchored upon the coveted fishing ground. In no time our hooks were overboard, haired with the delicious morsels we had purchased of the "uld fisherman."

with the delicious morsels we had purchased of the "uld fisherman,"

Soon I experienced at my fingers ends that peculiar sensation so encouraging to a fisherman; tirst a middle, then a jerk, then a pull, as though something was bound to carry away bait, hook, fishing tackle and all. I gave a jerk and found I had hooked something, and hand over hand went at it, and directly there lay on the bottom of our hoat as pretty and as plump a seven pound tauting as Uncle John of any other man, professional fisherman or otherwise, could wish to see. The Doctor fallowed my example, and in no time we were langhing over the sate limiting of another beautiful black fellow of about the same weight. The sport bad commenced; the lish were plentitul and hingry, and in forty minutes twenty-eight of these plump and delicions dwellers of the vasty deep were floundering in the bottom of our hoat, the smallest of which weighed two and one-half pounds, and from that up to seven pounds.

Soon we saw Uncle John returning from bis entables.

Soon we saw Uncle John returning from his catch of flddlers, tin pail in band, and nearly empty it proved to be. We reached the shore about the same time the old

gentleman did and commenced unloading our fish, having heen careful to cover the largest of them with the remnants of an old swine we found in the boat. Scarcely had we hegan to land our finny captives before the old fisherman exclaimed, rather groffly and in tones evidently of surprise, "Well, I declare, you have done pretty well!" We kept an throwing out the fish, and when the two seven pounders reached the shore, it was too much for Unele John, who "gurssed he knew what he knew," and he cried out with all the solemn emphasis of a man who felt that he had heen sold. "What a darned fool I was!" What more he might have said we know not, for we interrupted him by snying, "Uncle John, my time you want to give up twenty-eight fish like these for a quart of tiddlers, we are the men tor you; and laughing heartily, we left the old disherman to think over his knowtedge of good fishing grunneds, and wentled our way home, delighted with our half day's spirt and its result. Now every time we meet Urole John we jocosely remind him of this piscatory traininiscence, and the old man will shake his head and say, "sold ugain!"

THE LEECH LACE INDIANG gentlemen did and commenced unloading our fish, having been careful to cover the largest of them with the remnants

THE LEECH LAKE INDIANS.

FUR ANIMALS AND FURS-GAME-PASTIMES-WARDINOOD,

VILD ducks breed in this vicinity as well as wild geese. Young geese are ensily tamed, and soon as gentle as domestic geese; we have one at the

Agency.

Juffans very soldom catch mink alive; they use the ordinary rat trap, which usually breaks their legs; hesides the place of capture is so far from the settlements, and the Indians have no way of transporting them, which renders it very dithicult to obtain one alive. I understand that attrapps have been often made to tame them, but not with surcess. They are sometimes found in bonses of settlers and the frontier picking up any thing that they may like to cut, and then run to their hole to return again when haugry, but they cannot be handled. They frequently live about a houte all. Winter if numolested. The for eatch (except musk rats) is over for this Winter. The skins are forwarded to wholesale dealers. Furs cannot be bought here.

here. When the ludians start out on the Wiuter hunts the traders (who are regularly licensed to trade on the reservation) fit them out and wait for them to pay when they return with their furs. When the traders get enough to make a few bules they are sent to the wholesale dealers in St Paul, to pay for goods which the traders purchase in the Fall. I have a few times attempted to purchase mink skims for myself, but before enough of the same color could be procured, maths would destroy those I had; so I gave it up. I append the latest price list, viz:—

FURS AND SKINS.

Fail. I have a few times attempted to purchase mink skins for myself, but hefore enough of the same color could be pracured, moths would destroy those I had; so I gave it up. I append the latest price list, viz.—

Fush And Sand. Sand.

balls in his right hand while singing, makes several contortions with his arms aml body, places rapidly one hall under each mocensin, which are arranged in a row hefore him. Now the opposite player takes the wand and looking intently in the eyes of his opponent, makes a point to strike one of the mocensins then another; findly lurns over two of them, if the marked bull is found, the moceasins and bulls are passed over to this side and the opposite player proceeds as the other did, placing the hulls under the uncensins. If he misses turning the mucensin having the marked ball he pays four sticks, and the game goes on mult the bull is found. When the twenty sticks have passed over to the opposite player, a separate stirk is stuck in the ground as a tally, and so un until the number of tallies agreed upon are won by one shle or the other. Sometimes they choose to tarn hat one moceasin, when if they hoose, they pay six sticks. The skill in the game is for the player not to indicate by his face, or expression, the location of the ball, and his opponent's object is, when he makes a feint to turn the moceasins, to read by his opponent's countneance whether the marked bull is muler it. The drumming, howling, nod rattling goes on uncensingly. Ahout this time, when the Inflams are in from the hunt, we can hear this drumming in five or six locations all day and night, in the wigwams situated around the Agency. In the Summer senson they play on the grass, and when one of the party becomes fatigued he rolls himself up in his blanket and goes to sleep, the others cantinuing the game. Yesterday, while returning from the trading post, I saw a lot of Indian boys playing on the snow banks; two or three of them had nothing on but a calico shirt and a hreastpia. They seemed to be enjoying themselves finely, with no appearance of suffering from cold, at though the thermometer marked 0° above zero. I cannot account for their apparent freeioun from suffering from cold andess the amount of dirt on their feet and legs served the purpos

HENRY McMahon M. D. Leech Lake, Minnesota, March 17th, 1875.

For Forest and Stream

HARRISBURG HEARD FROM.

THAT Harrisburg is the capital of the old Keystone State, and within a few hours ride of the best hunting grounds in the State, is a well known fact. But that it is also the home of many, "mighty hunters," is not so universally known.

ing grounds in the State, is a well known fact. But that it is also the home of many, "mighty hunters," is not so universally known.

To those who are disposed to doubt the truth of this assertion, I can only say, that could they witness the amount of game, including deer, bears, turkies, &c., that—(during the season)—is unloaded from the cars at this point, they would have to admit that the sons of Dauphin County are as formidable in the chase as they were terrible in war. [See History of the Building of Fort Washington,]
The deer lunning season of 1874 was the most successful known for many years. But while more that the usual success attended the efforts of the majority of lunting parties from this place, many a good fellow started for the mountains with a light heart and ponderons knapsack, and after days of Herendean toil, returned weary and worn, bringing nothing back but tired limbs and torn garments as trophies of their sojouru in the wilderness.

Of the latter unfortunate ones, I propose to write, hoping more for sympathy than admiration from the thon-sauds of readers of Forest and Stream, In the early part of last Fall arrangements for a hunt on a grand seale were completed, and but for the difference hetween theory and practice many a noble back would have been non est. Ere said grand hunt was over the gentlemen who were to distinguish themselves on this (to them) memorable expedition were as follows:—

Juo, Alleu, Jr., newspaper correspondent and agent for several titerary works of great merit; James Wells, traveling engineer of the great Peun. Central Railrond; Genrge Hacket, James McKee and Martin Leonard, alias the "Blaeksmith," all first class engineers of the same great road, and last and least, J. O. Boggs, clerk in a wholesale coffee house.

We left Harrisburg as heavily an equipped and sanguine

"Blacksmith," all first-class engineers of the same great road, and last and least, J. O. Boggs, clerk in a wholesale coffee house.

We left Harrisburg as heavily an equipped and sanguine a party as ever started for the monatalus, and after two hours ride, were safely landed at "Anderson," the nearest railroad slation to the doomed valley, where we intended to "cry havoe, and let hose the dogs of war." Here, as per our arrangement, a tenm was waiting to haul our plunder to the top of the second monatain, from the sum int of which a railroad of very peculiar construction runs down the "Licking Creek Valley," the objective point of this never to be forgotten journey. Our ascent was painfully slow, for the horse, in addition to being false, was wind-broken. At last, however, by pushing the wagou and applying the hickory to the horse, we reached the summit. We transferred our baggage to the only car operated on this remarkable road, and were soon safely landed at the base. Shouldering our tremendous loads, we struck boldly out into the wilderuess. A few hours tramping brought us to an old cabin, which we intended to occupy. An hour's work made it very conifortable, and building a good fire, we turned our attention to getting supper. It was soon ready, and each of us did ample justice to the meal. After supper, by which time darkness was stealing over these vast solitures, we reptenished the fire, and in its cheerful light we sunked and discussed the prospects for the morrow. After due deliberation a plau of action was agreed upon, and we lay down to sleep that night, feeling confident that the old log-cabin would form the base of a series of brilliant operations that would inevitably result in the almost total extermination of the deer in this famous valley. The next morning, long before day-

light we had finished our breakfast and the first gray dawn found the "Blacksmith" and Hacket posted on crossings, where they sneed to let up living animal pass and live. "Thus far shalt thou go, but no further," was their motta, while Atlen, Wells, Mickre and the elects were each burrying nawly to perform their respective parts of the day's programme. So far all worked admirably, every man performed his part, but the deer failed to perform theirs; that is, instead of running where we had arranged that they should run, they persistently avoided the theoretically fatal crossings occupied and guarded as aforesuld. They were deaf to all our entractics to sun, if only far a second. The "plaintive bleat" and the "sharp shull whistle" were alike unfeeded. The day were away and the night found as back at the cabia, tired and hungry, and of course disappointed. A good supper, however, and the avviinfle smalle, greatly revived our spirits, and the evening was pleasantly spend, notwithstanding our disappointment, and we all agreed that the "camp thee" is the ne plus ultra of the phassness of the chase. What memories rluster armund it! What heart can remain indifferent to its lamber rilable charms! Many were the stories that were table that night, amf full of hape for the morrow, we buy down to sleep unce mare.

charms! Many were the stories that were tall that night, and full of lape for the morrow, we lay down to sleep amenative.

Next morning, by daylight, we were again an the "ware path." This day's laint began and ended as the first. This sharp crack of the titles and the tremembors roar of the double shot gan reverberated among the grand old monutains and awakened velices her miles around. Plenty of hair, but no liboal was shed by the deer.

The third day's hant began and ended is the two previous ones, but it was reserved for the fourth day to witness the climax of our misfortanes. We awoke to find the rall pooring it torrents, the faces of all lanked grave, but after hearing J. A., Jr., relate some of his exploits on jost such days is this, we resolved to try it again, let it rain as it would. Messes. Wells and Hacket, however, did not seem in a harry for the fray. They fingered long over their breakfust that morning, and we left thrue. All day we crawled through the dripping thickets, and fell aver the rocks, which the min had minde very slippery. The "Blacksmith," in one of his namerous fulls, disarranged the sights on his ritle, which sail mishap was ant discovered until he missed a their standing within sany range. He merely knocked off a tanneh of halr, when, but for the accident referred to, would have kilhed the elect, turne is a good shot. And again, while in the act of liring at another that was leisurely approaching him, a large hint of the tree under which he was standing, brake with a hond crash and fell within a foot of him the deer and the "Blacksmith" took approaching him, a large hint of the tree under which he was standing, brake with a hond crash and fell within a foot of him. The deer and the "Blacksmith" noty stopped when he reached the ratio. When the dier stopped, history sayeth nat. When we met that evening at the cobin we were greatly disappointed to find Messes. Wells and Incket gone. There is a limit to human endurance, mental and physical.

Wells and I lineket gone. There is a limit to human endurance, mental and physical.

They had succumulated to the demonstraing influences of bad luck and wet wrather, and packing their traps they had sadly and silently stale away, and no doubt by this time were doing their best on a famor run. We missed them that night, but a lecture by J. O. B. on the great value of potatoes as food, as demonstrated in the case of J. A. Jr., and some choice voral amise by the "Blacksmith," rembred in his nwn "prendiar and infinitabla" style, embled us to pass the evening vary agreeably.

Before we went to sleep, harrower, we manived that the fates were against as, and that the lest thing we rand do would be to imitate the example of the "departed" and go home. Accordingly, the next marning after enting as much as passible, we packed up, and hidding adher to the cabin that had sheltered us so well, we started for a point where a path crossed the maintains in Granville, a stather on the P. R. R., and the site of old Fort Granville, an Important post in colaminal days. This was several miles eastward of the eabin, and with the amberstamling that we were to meet at the point mentioned, we sequented; Allen and McKee intending to tand along the creek, while the "Blacksmith" and the "elerk" tank the foot of the mountain running parallel with the creek.

Eneumbered as we were by the wright of our knapsacks, it was lampassible to walk with that light contlants.

"Blacksmith" and the "relerk" tank the foot of the monntain running parallel with the ererk.

Encumbered as we were by the wright of our knapsacks, it was lappossible to walk with that light, cauthous step so appears to successful deer hunding. But, contrary to our expectations, we came suddenly on a bago flock of turkies. The veritable "Blacksmith" tred, but without effect, and they scattered in every direction. The "Blacksmith," after taking a position bedoind a lag that made his huge white knapsack the most considerous object in the vicinity, began to call them, disdaining the ose of any mechanical arrangement to lure turkies to their destraction. He depended entirely on his voral powers to me complish that object. To have heard that call was well worth a day's travel, so perfearly did he influte a tarkey (of some unknown species,) that the ones we were after fled in terror from that awful sound. We started once more, and after a long, tiresome tramp, reached Granville. In summing up the met proceeds of this "this hunt," we found it to be as fullows:—Six gray squirrels, four wild pigeons and six quarts of chestants, the latter J. A., Jr., procured by climbing a tree and cauting off the top. In justice to the parties who flare in this accumul, they have to say that they are all genial gentlemen and hunters of enoughershle experience, which is experally true of J. Allen, Jr., for unary indeed my the deer that have gone down at the crack of his trusty Ballaul. And for many years and a Thanksgiving Day has passed that the tuble of Mr. Wells was not graceal by a reasted wild tarkey shall by his own lamis. And all the rest of the party have shall their first deer in days gane by, and the almost hexcansable result of this great tant, proves the truth of the old saying that "the best bid plans of men and mine oft gang agive." But glarious Autumn will come again, and perhaps can give a better account of ourselves when we relure.

A HEART WOUND NOT FATAL.—C. L. Ford, of the University of Michigan, informs the Medical Record that a so vero wound of the heart is not necessarily fatal, as instanced in the case of a deer which was shot the past Winter, hav ing a bullet in its heart that had evidently holged there a year previous, as indicated by the chantrix. The shot had traversed the muscular structure for three luches nearly parallel to the septimn. "The whole indication," he says, "is complete recovery from the injury done at the time.

Mish Gultune.

MARVELS OF SALMON LIFE,

TT is well known that salmon ascend their native rivers at certain seasons of the year to spawn. At the United States salmon breeding establishment on the McCloud River, in California, it is an object of the commissioners to capture these fish at such times in order to secure th apawn for artificial propagation; and in order to facilitate this effort a dam and bridge were built last Summer under this ellor; a dum and bridge were built last Summer under direction of Livingston Stone, Esq., the superintendent, across the river to prevent their passage to their usual spawning beds above. Mr. Stone has kindly favored us with advance sheets from Prof. Buird's forthcoming report for 1874, describing the assault of the salmon last August upon these obstructions, and their wonderful but ineffectual efforts to pass them. Much has been said of the mar-vellous leaps of the salmon, and the assertions that have been mule as to the length or height of these leaps have generally been regarded as ower true tales; but the official

vellous leaps of the salmon, and the assertions that have been mute as to like length or height of these leaps have generally been regarded as ower true tales; but the official statements herewith printed establish their verity, and impel us to wonder at the muscular force which enubled these fi-h not only to lrap over the thm, but to "strike with vlolence" persons standing upon it. We quote:—

"About four o'clock in the afternoon a few days after the passage of the salmon was obstructed, and before the corrals were made, it was announced that the salmon were making their first assault upun the dam. The whole camp collected on the bridge to witness the attack. It was a sight never to be forgotten. For several rods below the bridge the salmon formed one black writhing mass of life. Piled together, one above another, they charged in solid columns against the bridge and dam, which trembled and shook continually under beir blows. Not dannied by their repeated failure, they hed stack after attack upon the fence, one cultum succeeding as another fell back. Encouraged by their numbers, and urged on by their irrepressible instinct, they entirely disregarded the observers on the bridge, and struggled their very host to pass the unworted distruction. Finding the fence impassable, many fell back a little and fried to jump the bridge. This several surrepelad in thing, sametimes violently striking the men on the latidge in their leaps, and sometimes actually jumping between their feets, For an hour and a luff this force assault rontinued, when, exhausted by their efforts, and discouraged by mony failures, they fell back to the teep hole just below the rapids, arrested for the first time to their proverse up the river since the McCloud formed its channel. The ludians who were watching their moven e is were will with excitement over the scene, which, even after a resilience of centuries on the river, was new to library and their repressible to their spuwn.

"When the sulmon had made their natural habint and surroundings, the

TRANSPORTING LIVE FISH. - The London Field of late date contains diagrams of an apparatus in use by the German Fisheries Association for transporting fish on long journeys, which consists of a long cask mounted on wheels, the motion of which works an aërating bellows, so that minual lator is dispensed with. There are iron or wooden tunnels utrached to the spokes by an open fork, and secured Imppels attached to the spokes by an open fork, and secured by a cotter, and when the wheels revolve the tappels strike upon and set in motion a swinging lever, and a connecting wire attached to the lever works the bellows. Should it be desired to work the acrating bellows at a quicker rate, without increasing the speed of the vehicle, this can be necomplished by adding to the number of tappets. The bellows can be worked by hand in case the apparatus remains stationary for any length of time, and the barrel can be easily removed from the frame at any time. It is a useful

THE BLUE LIGHT. - Orders have been issued at Wash. Ingion to fit out the United States steamer Blue Light, which has been laid up at New London, Conn., for the use of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commission. er. Commander L. Bearnslee, United States Navy, will be assigned to the command of the vessel. He has had command of her for two years past.

FISH COMMISSIONERS FOR KENTUCKY, -The Kentucky State Sportsinen's Convention, which meets at Paris on the 10 h instant, will recommend the appointment of State fish commissioners by the legislature. Kentucky is sailly in need of protection for her itsh and game, such prohibitive laws as it has being practically a dead letter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME LEAGUE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME LEAGUE.

THE annual meeting of the Fish and Game League of New Hampshire was held at Manchester last week. This is a powerful and intetligent body, and its services are much needed in the Grantle State, where the protective laws have hitherto been very lax and Inefficient. Its work thus far has been thorough and sagacious. Last April a year ago a very competent committee was appointed on "Restocking the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers," and also a sub-committee to cunfer with the legislature on the subject; speedal fish commissioners were appointed in all the counties of the State except Grafton, Merrimack, and Rockingham, who were desired to eo operate with the State commissioners in their labors; a Committee on Bird Laws drafted an elaborate hill, stating what birds should be protected, and at what seasons, which was presented to the legislature and passed with slight modifications. The principal changes made by this law were the termination of the close season for woodcock on the 4th of July instead of the 15th of August, as formerly; the omission of the Wilson's snipe from the list of protected birds; the clause relating to the suaring of ruffed grouse, and the one against the expansing of poisons for any purpose. Care was taken in the prepural poisons for any purpose. Care was taken in the prepural poisons for my purpose, Care was taken in the sometimes arises from that source. It may be interesting to know the kind of opposition which this bill met, and which any proposed changes of a similar nature are liable to incur. Some oppose any laws favorable to sportsmen because the dogs used in hunting sometimes kill sheep. Others object to any protection to that noble game bird, the ruffed grouse, because it cocsumes the buds of their apple trees in Winter, thereby, in their opinion, injuring the crop of apples for the creating senson. A very few would prohibit the use of the gon during the latter part of Summer and the earlier half of Autumn, in order that they may net a few pipers

PACKING SALMON EGGS.

COLD SPRING TROUT PONDS, CHARLESTOWN, N. H., April 8, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM

The picking of the California salmon eggs this year has been made the object of so each criticism that I beg to enclose the following noises on each pict for publication:

The California salmon eggs were packed for shipment this year on the

subject of so unen criticism that I beg to encrose the following noise on the aubject for publication:—

The California salmon eggs were packed for shipment this year on the same general plan that was adopted last year. The packing boxes are made two feet square and one footileen. At the bottom of the box wise placed a thick layer of moss, then came one thickness of mosquito bar, then it layer of riggs, then insignite bar again, then other encoessive layers of moss, netting, eggs, and neitling, and so on to the middle of the box. Here a firm weoden partition was fastened in, and the packing renewed above the partition in the same manner as below. The cover was then screwed on the tap, and mother box packed. When two boxes were ready they were placed in wooden crutes, mind large enough to allow a space of three luckes on all sides of the boxes. This space was filled with hay to protect the eggs against changes of temperature. The cover being put on the crale and the marking done, the eggs were ready to slip.

low a space of three luches on all sides of the boxes. This space was filled with hay to protect the eggs against changes of temperature. The cover behing put on the crale and the marking done, the eggs were ready to skip.

This plan of packing seems, he spite of many severe criticisms that have leven made upon it, to work remarkably well. Of the eggs sent in 1873 to Great Sait Lake, distant a thousand miles, only three per cent, were lost. Seth Green reports a loss on the 200,000 eggs consigned to him in 1873, in only eleven per cent. In both the transportation and hatching. Mr. James Tuompson, of New Hape, Pa., writes as follows of the eggs sent kim this season: "The 150,000 salmon eggs shipped from California, arrived in splendid order." The entire loss on this fot its transportation and hatching was only six per cent. These facts seem to show that the packing is all right. The trouble with those who found fault with it is, that they do not understand whint it is that kills the eggs in the lots that do not go well. The mischlef is not in the packing, but in the high temperature to which the eggs are exposed in transit. I will agree to take any of those hits of eggs to New York, and back to California in lits packing, without serious loss, if I can have entire control of the temperature of the crates. But what can be expected of eggs that are packed in a hot climate to begin with, are compelled to travel a whole day la a temperature often much shove 100°, and then for several days eliter where the weather keeps them warm naturally, or where the care containing them is artificially heated to an excessive degree, as is the case with the express care, which convey the California salmon eggs, and when In addition to all this they are delayed by negligent express agents several days beyond the regular time?

I challenge any one, whatever may be his ingennity or skill, to pack salmon eggs so that they will make the overland journey safely under these circumstances. If the eggs were not destroyed in any other way, t

ade ready. Fifth—General economy in regard to expense should be sludied, as

with such a large number of eggs, even a small additional expense per thousand makes a large bill in the aggregate.

Not method that I have been made aware of combines these advantages better than the one actually employed this season in packing the California eggs.

Livingston Stone.

Hatural History.

INSECT LIFE-No. 4

BY KEURA

THE very extensive class-colcoptera, or the beetle trihe-to which the eockehafer belongs furnishes many other examples of insects exceedingly injurious to agriculture, both in the larva and perfect states. the different kinds of weevil which attack grain, both while growing and when stored away in the granary—the turnip fly, the wire worm, which is the grub of one of the little slender beetles allied to the exotic fire flies, and many others, an attentive study of whose habits in their various stages would probably suggest remedies for the injuries inflicted by them. On the other hand, the same class furuishes examples of insects conferring benefits upon man, either by preying upon other insects whose ravages interfere with his comforts, or with the supplying his necessi-ties, or by removing decaying substances which would otherwise become offensive to the senses. Of the former description are the larvæ of the lady birds, which do good service by destroying the aphides infesting the hop. Of the latter, in a small way, is the sexton, or burying beetle, which actually consigns to the bosom of mother earth the body of any small unimal it may meet with, not, however, with a view of conferring a beuefit upon the "lords of creation," but in order that its own pringery may be provided with a fitting nidus, and that they may find a sufficient with a fitting ridus, and that they may may store of provision on emerging from the egg. Au exceedingly pleasing description of the proceeding and his mate, from the pen of an observer, who, we regret, and his figure, from the pen of an observer, who, we regret, now writes no more, appeared some years ago in the "Entomological Magazine," with the signature of "Rustieus, of Godalming," and is quoted by Mr. Newman in his "Introduction to the History of Insects," from which we here

tomological Magazine," with the signature of "Rustieus, of Godalming," and is quoted by Mr. Newman in his "Introduction to the History of Insects," from which we here extract it:—

"The sexton beetle is ahout an inch in length. It is of black color, and so forid that the hands smell for hours after handling it, and if it crawls on woolen clothes which are not washed the smell continues for several days. The sexton beetle lays its eggs in the bodies of putrelying dead animals, which, when upracticable, it buries in the ground. In Russia, where the poor people are buried but a few inches below the surface of the ground, the sexton beetles avail themselves of the bodies for this purpose, and the graves mre pierced with their holes in every direction; at evening hundreds of these beetles may be seen in the church yurds, either buzzing over recent grives or emerging from them. The sexton beetle in this country seldon fluids so convenient a provision for him, and he is under the necessity of taking much more trouble. He sometimes avails himself of dead dogs and horses, but these are too great rarities to be his constant resort. The usual objects of his search are dead mice, rats, birds, frogs, and moles; of these birds and ruts are most commonly obtained. In the neighborhood of towns every kind of garbage that is thrown out attracts these beetles as soon as it begins to smell, and it is not nutsual to see them settling in our streets, enticed by the grateful odor of such substances. The sexton beetles hunt in couples—male and female—and where s x or eight are found in a large animal they are almost sure to be makes and females in equal numbers. They him they seen tonly, the clause being mostly performed when no other sease would be very available, viz., in the night, when they have found a bird great comfort is expressed by the male, who wheels round and round above it like a vulture over the putrelying circass of some giant of the forest. The female settles on it at once, without this lestimonial of satisfaction. Th

nose elevated with a kind of jerk which sends the earth forwards. After the grave is thus filled up, the earth is trodden in, and andergoes another keen scrutiny all around, the bird being completely hidden. 'The beetle then makes a hole in the still loose earth, and having buried the bird and his own bride next buries himself.

"The femals having laid her eggs in the carcass of the bird in numbers proportioned to its size, and the pair having enten us much of the savory viand as they please, they make their way out and fly away. The eggs are hatched in two days, and produce flat, scaly grubs, which run about with great activity. These grubs grow excessively fast, and very soon consume all that their parents had left. As sum as they are full grown they cease eating, and burrowing further in the carth become pupe. The length of time they remain in this state appears uncertain; but when arrived at the perfect state they make round holes in the ground, from which they come forth."—Neuman, p. 53.

Of the unwearying ladustry shown by these beetles some idea may be formed by the result of experiments conducted by M. (Heilitch, as quoted by Kirby and Spence, from an interesting article in the "Acts of the Berlin Society" for 1752. M. Gleditch found that "in fifty days four beetles had interred, in the very small space of earth allotted to them, twelve carcasses, viz., four frogs, three small birds, two fishes, one mole, and two grasshoppers, besides the entrails of a fish and two morsels of the lungs of an ox. In another experiment a single beetle buried a mole forty times its own bulk and weight in two days." To this account the authors add the following pertinent remarks:—

"It is plain that all this labor is incurred for the sake of placing in security the future young of these industrious insects, along with a necessary provision of food. One mole would have sufficed a long time for the repast of the heetles themselves, and they could have more conveniently fed upon it above ground than below. But if they had left

EAGLES AND GAME COCKS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I would willingly comply with "Roamer's" request to put a good game cuck against my white headed eagle, but that is now impossible, since the old build head has gone where all good eagles go. I think the bird must have died of old age, as he had the apparatance of being rery old, though not so old, pythajas, as the one that lived at Vlenna 104 years in confinement. I have not find mine so long. Does "Roamer" imagine that the best game cock that ever buttled for victory, no matter how well heeled, could stand for an instant against a white headed engle? For alshough the game cock has the counge that can date "Thy deadliest form that death can take, And dare it far the daring's sake,"

yet it goes for anaight when majohed with the eagle's provess.

I have bred game forels for a dozen years, of the best strains there are, merely for my own amusement, never baving sold them, and many a fine bird has sent forth bis last challenge for battle lieueath the piercing eye and lowering mien of my eagle. Did "Roamer" over bear the story of the American game cock (a white headed eagle) pitted against the champion of Sannatm?

Now, in regard to the white headed eagle having been chosen as the tembern of our great and glorious country, we have nothing to do with final. Perhaps the country is not so much honored by the representation as is the bird by being the representative. I cannot, however, think that the white headed eagle was chosen on account of any particular merit of the species, but rather on account of the paculiarity this bird has of so early assuming the with the ead, giving I a bald appearance—like our country, young my years, but old in the trials and battles for independence, I believe that our forefathers generally did things with clear heads, and we have the first the tall they greatly erred in honoring the bird in question. But perhaps the ant might netter suit the fastidious, and bave been a more wortby representative, as it is hudustrious, minds its own business, and we have. I

fer frum "Roamer's" former letter that this eagle was a cannot, numbering and cowardly bird.

I do not regard it at all of uncommon occurrence for the white headed eagle to capture its own prey, whether from the land or water. "Roamer" of course knows that the bald eagle is not considered a trac eagle like the golden eagle, and although denominated a lishing eagle, lives equally well from the offerings of the sea and land, in fact I find it stated in Prof. Baird's "Birds of North America" that the baid eagle preys "for much the greater part on living animals."

The within headel eagle is one of the swiftest of all the eagle tribe, and being fully aware of his own power of whig, oftentimes performs strange deeds in mid air that rather surprise us here below. It is rather inconsistent to speak of the eagle's having courage enough to rob the powerful osprey of his booty, or to cause the vulture, more frightened than injured, to cast forth his plunder, and yet to set forth the idea that this same eagle has not the courage to attack or beat off a bird "not bigger than a spurrow."

sume eagle hus not the courage to attack or heat off a hird "not bigger than a spurrow."

Why, it is not the courage tint is wanting, but the eagle in his strength regards this little bird as too insignificant to pay any attention to, and so permits it to culpy its harmless sport. I think it really unfait to cast abuse upon the eagle because be conquers in mid air birds nearly or quite his equal in size, and does not molest the harmless sport of birds the sparrow's size. Truly I regard this as his great reliceming trait, and were it the apposite he would indeed be a mak coward.

On the whole, friend "Rouwer," take the baid cagle day in and day out, I think him not so bad a hird after all. My golden eagle now reigns suprome in bis solitary confinement, and is ready for a cat, small dog, or chicken. He is a magnificent specimen, of full size and pluninge. His feathers shine with the gloss of health, and be bids fuir to has many a day yet. Yours very truly,

PINE GROSBEARS.-The pine grosbeaks, to which we have made frequent reference the past Winter, were seen as far south as Meadville, Peun., which is remarkable, in-asmuch as these birds are inhabitants of Aretic America, and are only seen within the United States in very severe

and are only seen within the United States in very severe Winters. The Meadville Republican says:—

"In the mule bird the legs are black; bill brown; general color carmine red, not continuous above, however, except on the head; the feathers showing brownish centres on the back, where, too, the red is darker; portions of the breast, sides, wings, and tall ashy brown; wings with two white bands across the tips of the greater and middle coverts. The female is ashy in color, brownish above, tinged with greenish yellow beneath; top of head, rump, and upper tait coverts brownish gamboge yellow, with tail and wings as in male, though not so dark; the size of the birds is a little larger than the blue bird, and not as large as a robin. They appear in yards or gardens to feed on berries that may remain on the vines or bushes in flocks of eight or ten, with seldom more than one or two male birds in each flock."

The Rennel.

THE SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW.

E print below the Circular and List of Premiumns of the Springfield (Mass.) Dog and Gun Club, for their first annual Bench Show, to be held at the City Hall in that city on the 28th and 29th inst. We trust that the energy displayed by the gentlemen who have organized this event will be duly rewarded by full lists of entries. The cups are of solid silver, handsomely designed and fit to grace any sportsman's sideboard as mementos of the occasion.

CIRPULAR.

The great interest and rivalry shown of late throughout the country in the importation and irrecting of dogs of superior blood, especially of dogs for sporting purposes, will render an exhibition of such animals highly useful and interesting.

The Rod and Gun Club of Springfield desire to bring about such an exhibition. The club is some baying buying buying the presents organized and because the first production of the country of the country

highly useful and Interesting.

The Rod ant Gun Chib of Springfield desire to bring about such an exhibition. The club is young, baving bren recently organized, and has never liven richly endowed. Therefore it does not feel itself able to offer very high premiums. But it is hoped and believed that the opportunity offered of seeing a good many fare dogs together, to compare their respective mults, to effect sales, etc., will induce the owners of dogs to bring them to this Show.

This Bench Show will be open to all dogs. In the distributions of premiums, preference will be given to dogs for sportling purposes, but dogs of every breed and variety are cordially invited to the exhibition.

An entry fee of two dollars each will be charged for all does mentioned.

thitlon.

An entry fee of two dollars each will be charged for all dogs mentioned in the premium list.

Owners are requested to give notice of their intention to exhibit dogs as soun as possible. Entries can be made at any time previous to and on the day of exhibition. Entry fee to accompany nomination.

The rules and points used by the judges will be those of the Lomion Kounel Chab, except that a dog with mutilated tail or cars is not barred.

Dogs from all parts of the United States are eligible. If in the opinion of the judges no dog in any class is worthy of a diret premium, It shall be in the discretion of the judges to make such award as they may deem proper.

All cummunications, and applications for entries may be addressed to Robert O. Morris, Secretary, Springfield, Mass.

Class lsr.—Setters, Laurenck.—For lorst dog, one year old and up-ward, a silver cup: second best dog, diploma; best bitch, one year old and upward, silver collar; second brest bitch, diploma; pedigree re-quired; best dog may, under one year old, diploma; best bitch pup, di-ploma; pedigree required.

pioma; pedigree required.

CLASS 20.—Setters, Gordon.—For best dag, one year old and upward, silver cap; second best dog, diploma; pedigree required; byst bitch, one year old and apward, silver collar; second hest bitch, a sliphoma; pydigree required; best dag pip, under one year old, diploma; best bitch pup, ninter one year old, diploma; pedigree required.

CLASS 30.—Setters, English, IskA and Nutice.—For best dog, one year old and upward, silver cup; second best, diploma; with or without pedigree; best dog pup, under one year old, diploma; best bitch pup, diploma.

pediagree; best dog pip, under one year our, apronar, best bitch pip, ur plomin.

Cl. Abs Ath. — Pointers, English. — Por best dog, one year old and upterly the pediagree required; best bitch, one year old and inputed, silver collar; second best bitch, diploma; best dog pip, under one year old, diploma; best bitch pip, diploma; best dog pip, under one year old, diploma; best bitch pip, diploma; best bitch, diploma; best dog pip, onder one year old pediagree required; best bitch, one year old und upward, silver collar; second best bitch, diploma; best dog pip, onder one year old, diploma; best blich pin, diploma.

Cl. Abs Bri. — Pointers, Multer.— With or without pedigree. For heat dog, one year old or upward, silver collar; second best, diploma; loe pich, one year old or upward, silver collar; second best, diploma; loe pich, under one year old, diploma; best bitch pip, under one year old, diploma;

ploma.

Class The —Fox Hounds, Bragles, Harriers, Dachshunds,—For best day in this class, one year old and upward, silver collar; second best, diploma; best blich, one year old and upward, liploma; lest day pun, ander one year old, diploma; best blich pup, under one year old, diploma; best blich pup, under one year old, di-

under one year out, unpoints; best bitch pup, inder one year old, diplying.

Class Stir.—English or Irish Retrieurs, Clumber Spaniels, Cockers, Springers.—For best due in this class, sun; year old and upward, silver critur; second best, diploma; best blich, one year old and upward, diploma; best dog pap, under one year, diploma; best blich pup, diploma Class Priz.—Terriers. Societo, skye, Donde Dimonat, Rough Coated, Pug, Black and Tan Toy.—For best dog in this class, one year old und apwards, collar; second liest, diploma; best blich pup, diploma.

Class Hru.—Neufoundlinds, St. Bernards. Collies, Dubratunes, Spitz, Blubein Spiniets, Poolies, Haidon Greybounds, Greybounds.—For best dog in this class, one year old and upward, diploma; best blich one year old, diploma; best blich pup, a diploma.

Class Hru.—Mautiffs, Bulls, Bull Terriers.—For best dog in his class, one year old and upward, diploma; best blich pup, under one year old, diploma; best blich pup, diploma; best blich pup, diploma.

In addition to the prizes mentioned above, Forest AND STREAM offers a cup of the value of twenty-five dollars for the best specimen of dog or bitch, either setter or pointer, without regard to strain, on exhibition.

—We would suggest to gentlemen who may desire to send dogs to the Springfield Show, that if they will send uotice of such intention to this office in ample time, we may be enabled to make arrangements for a special car for their transportation.

—We kope that the railroad companies will be sufficiently magnanimous to allow dogs en route to the Springfield Beach Show to occupy the smoking car, if properly accompanied. In this connection we would call attention to the fact that baggage men of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have been instructed to collect as fares for dogs, fifty cents for the first 100 miles or fraction thereof, and twenty-five cents for each additional 100 miles or fraction thereof; for each gun, twenty-five cents for the first 100 miles, and fifteen cents for each additional 100 miles. It will not be long before dog rights will be fully recognized in all respects, legal and otherwise.

ANOTHER FINE IMPORTATION.—Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, Western Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, writes us that by the Allan steamer Scandinavian, which arrived at Portland, March 31st, he received from J. S. Skidmore, Esq., of Nantwick, England, the Irish water spaniel bitch Liffey, heavy in pups by one of his prize dogs.

Mr. Skidmore sends her as one of the heat of those advertised in our paper. She is by Young Doctor, out of Bridget, both first prize winners at Birmingham, Crystal Palace, &c. She is of a very tlark liver color, without any white. Mr. Whitman is well pleased with her, as he has a dog of the same breed, a splendid dog for ducks.

-The State Sportsmen's Association of Kentucky, which as organized in September, 1874, is composed of members of the various clubs throughout the State. The membership amounts to over one humbrat. The lirst tournament takes place at Paris, Ky., in May 18, 1875—to continue five days. Besides the placou matches, there will be a Beuch Stane of pointers and setters.

The oblination progress amounted to appear the moviement.

The object is to secure unautuity amongst the sportamen of Kentucky and current of action in regard to the preservation of game, the passage and enforcement of game laws, and legislation requisite to protect the fine bred dogs which are being imported into the State.

DOCKED TAILS AND BENCH SHOWS.

WEST TROT, April 3, 1818.

DOCKED TAILS AND BENCH SHOWS.

West Thor, April 3, 1878.

Edition Forest and Stieran:—

As I understain' it, one of the rules pertaining to Bench Shows excludes entry for prizos to a day having been disclosed. Such being the case, is it not going to have a tembercy to bessen the interest which would otherwise be fold in these shows, if this rule order modified? The majority of our best days are owned by spartsum, and inheren our of teachy dodock the fulls of their days, and it is to my opinion a great blee sing to them. A case just now overas to me. I met a friend with his system few days since, and I naticed bis day carried the full as if it had not healed since has season's shooting, and was getting wome. I suggested taking a little off, which he said he would the ne soon as the aveator permitted. This dog was hunted all through the Fall with a soor all, caused by switching about the linesh, and has suffered all whiter with it. It might perhaps have came in contact with same poten, but any dog is liable to do the same. No apertained he gaing to sacrifice the comfort of his day for the purpose of cotring him at a ship thow. Thus it will be seen the majority of our best dags will not be represented. I am the possessor of a blitch whelp by Rauger, also a day show. Thus it will be seen the majority of our best dags will not be represented. I am the possessor of a blitch whelp by Rauger, also a day show will sumpare favorably with anything learn saw in the day line. I should very much filte to enter them at the Watertown show, to be held under the supervision of "Mohawk," but they are also and Kirhy, which will sumpare favorably with anything learn saw in the day line. I should very much filte to enter them at the Watertown show, to be held under the supervision of "Mohawk," but they are also and they not suffer from it. Cannot this ruln be mailled somewhat, so not permit dogs that have of docking as short as to disligate a day, that short enough to prevent these from whipping their our England they have bey littl

propriety of excluding setters and pointers from brack shows in consequence of docking, yet we do not think, with him, that all such dogs are either benefited or beautiwith him, that all such dogs are either benefited or beautified by docking. In regard to pointers, we are convinced, from long experience, that judicious docking not only improves their appearance but avoids the cruelty of working them with sore tails. With setters, however, it is very different, the tail being so much better protected by the feathering. A sore tail from hunting is an exception, yet there are many setters having talls out of proportion in learnth, and some with an authoristic excels over the conlength, and some with an awkward crook near and all such can be much improved in appearance by Judicions docklug, a course we have always parsural; yet we have bred some pointers, and many setters, which required no docking, their talls being just about the proper proper-

no docking, their talls being just about the proper propur-tion and shape, and any alteration of them would have marred their beauty.

The tail of a dog is a prominent feature, and should al-ways be so considered in a beach—show. We call the at-tention of our correspondent to the fact, that at the brach show of The Rod and Gut Club, to be held at Springfield, Mass., on the 28th inst., the rules and points—used by the judges will be those of the London Kennel Club, except that a dog with a mutilited tall or cars is not doexcept that a dog with a mutilated tall or cars is not de-

IRISH RETRIEVERS.

The following letter on the shove subject is from the pen of a gallant officer of Her Majosty's service, whose experience as a sportsman entitles his remarks to great weight. We hope to hear further from him on kennel subjects gen-NEW BRUNSWICK, April 7, 1875.

erally:—

New Biumswick, April 7, 1675.

Edition Fourest and Stream:—

My fancy was a good deal tickled by the engalities of a gentleman in your issue of let in-t., who has two due Irish tetrievers, but does not exactly know what to do with them.

As retrievers are epoclal favorities of mine, and I have been in the habit of he uking my own for soveral years in Englin I and class where, I will give you my vajorities of what can be do see with them.

To begin with, a retriever ought to come to heel the moment he sees the master has fire gun with him, he should mark where the game fells but never attempt to fetch it till ordered; whe tool it in saced was!" he should run up to the place where the game fell and if dead, flud it stone by seent; if only wounded, he should quickly fit off the foot out man follow it mp, baving engined it, he should him fing it back to him master with not ruffling a feather, and give it into his hand. When he is perfectly steady at this work, he should be made to him to everte and rough ground; he will not set like a politice or setter, but puts the gine up, standing afterwards the told to retrieve. If a clever dog, he will generally manage to drive the game towards yin, not from you.

After the first of the season in England a ad Scorland, a geod retriever is, to my opinion, the best dog a man can ne, and I should into his it must be the same in most parts of the Stries. I know I felt the want of one a few years ago, when solpe shouting in Ludsiana. This re is no more companionable dog; he does not want to be forever ranging like a sector, but remains near you at all times.

This morning, while out riding, I accidentally dropped my whip Nell, being engaged with a bone, did not notice what had happened till I called

her attention to it. She then picked if up and gave it me, sacing me the

trouble of dismonstring.

1 had one dog he England who shrays accompanied me when trout fishing; he used to take rhorge of my basket, carrying it from point to point; and if my line got cought in anything in the exact that he could bring out, he would do so.

There are a great many different strains of those dogs, some of which are very faulty; so, before taking the trouble to train one, I should addisc ancone to make suce that his pup is lateliligent, tender-monthed, mult, and has a first-chas nove.

DOG FARES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM

Edition Forest and Sturam:—

Dog fares on Pri, Central, Philadelphia to Philishing, are \$1.20 cach; on the Urice lines between Pittsburg and St. Louis, \$1.20 for each dog, or from Philadelphia to St. Louis, the regular fare for one dog is \$6. On ronds west of St. Louis the fare averaged the same.

The curr given the dogs by baggaze masters, feeding, watering, transferring to other roads in the hight, and other incressity altention, was excellent and all that could be directed. We were fastinhously particular as to the proper care of our riogs, and through all the various laggace men's hands redich they passed there may nothing to except to, but everything to commend.

The gentleman to whom we are included for the above.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the above information, Mr. C. S. Bonteher, has prepared for private circulation a little hook entitled "Notes of a Western Hunting Trip," being an amusing and exceedingly interesting account of a luming expedition in Missouri, Kunsa, and the Indian Territory in the Winter of 1874. The illustration are applied of the property of the proper trations are unique and remind us somewhat of poor Squibob's attempts, but the information contained in the book is very valuable to sportsmen ineditating trips in the same direction.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR APRIL

Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

GAME IN MARKET .- Every week reduces the variety exposed for sole, and the assoriment on the stalls is of the most meagre description. Ducks have ceased to come from most incagre description. Ducks have ceased to come from Southern waters, and the canvas backs, red heads, etc., on sale are refrigerated birds. Brant are in better condition than any variety now received, and sell for \$1.75@\$2 per pair. Widgeon, broad bills, etc., are being received from the East end of Long Island in large quantities, but are in very poor condition; they sell for 75 cents to \$1 per pair. Geese are also killed in large quantities in the same locality; price \$1.50 each. English snipe from the West are coming in freely, but New Jersey and Maryland are supplying few birds; the former bring \$3@\$3.50 per doz., and the latter \$4@\$1.50. Player \$4. Wild pigeons are worth \$1.25@\$1.50 per doz., and, as the nesting senson soon begins, but few more will be received.

—A new Game Protective Club is now being formed in

-A new Game Protective Club is now being formed in Washington City by the most respectable chizens, who will wield an influence that will ensure the enforcement of the present laws or secure the passage of new ones, if necessary. Violation of law is more imprudent and recknecessary. Violation of law is more imprudent and reck-less in the District of Columbia than most unywhere else. —According to the Dallas (Texas) Herald, Mr. Hedgeman

Brown recently killed "two hundred and afteen rice birds at a single shot. He fired one barrel of his gun only, which was loaded with fine bird shot. We wonder if the gnn ovus one of the one and three quarter inch bores used by market shooters on the Potomac?

—On the 14th of January, 1875, a sportsman's club was

formed at Ferrisburgh, Vermont, the chief object of which is the enforcement of our game and lish haws. There is a broad field for missionary work in this line there, and the club hopes to accomplished some good.

-The "Sank County Sportsman's Club" of Wisconsin, was organized at Buraboo last mouth. It will encourage legitimate sport and protect gume. Its officers are R. M. Strong, President; Win. P. Barrett, Vice President; Muir

Pointou, Secretary; Geo. Mertens, Treasurer.

—The Hunters' Glub of Lexington, Ky., was organized in 1870, and comprised originally twelve members, but n short line since the number of members was increased to fifteen. Besides the usual contests in field sports, the club fifteen. Besides the usual contests in field sports, the club has quarterly matches at the trups, in April, July, October and December. The club has, since its organization, been matched in contests at the trups with the Frankfort Club, which it heat; and in a home und home match with the Nimrod Club of Bourbon, of which the Hunters' Club won the match at Lexington, and lost that at Paris. It also beat the Woodford Club in a number at gyros.

NEW JERSEY.—Kinsey's Ashley House, Burnegat Inlet, April 10.—Ducks are leaving fast and what remain are wild. Brant still thick, Joe Predmore killed nineteen on Monday; Theodore Predmore eighteen same day. Quite a number of geese licre yet, but searcely a day passes that we do not see more or less flocks take their long flight to the northward. In alcont lea days more and there will be nothing left but cripples.

Messennesses 6.4.

nothing left but cripples.

Massachusetts—Salem, April 9.—Yesterday being "Fast Day," of crurse we had to try the snipe, and I have the pleasure of inforucing you of the first and only bird taken this secson thus fur hyone "bighly esteemed colored brother," Chas. Fuller. For the benefit of those who shoot at Newburyport, I would say the grounds are not yet in shooting order. Woodcock are along but not numerous. More anon from "Teal,"

Essex Co., April 10.—Streams open and ice breaking up in the lakes and ponds. Numerous detached flocks of wild ducks passing over, low down, and manifesting an inclination to alight. Wild geese have been in the Essex ponds; don't know of any being shot.

ILLINOIS.—Duck shooting on the Calumet is unusually good just now, and large numbers of sportsmen are encamped about the lakes, as well as along the Illinois River. Large bags are frequently made by the more skillful shots, but the game is extremely shy.—Chicago Field.

Wisconsin, Baraboo, April 6.—Pigeons are flying here and good bags have been made.

R. M. S.

-A reliable geutleman of this city has hunded us the following abstract of len duys' shooting at Bayou Teche, trish Bend, St. Mury's Purish, Louisiana, and vouches for

its accuracy:—
austract filling game book of the snipert, november such

		1874, DNE	nes.			
Date	English Suipe.	Parl- rldges, (Quail.)	Wood- cock.	Hares.	Wood ducks.	Total Heml.
Norember 14 November 17 November 20 November 21 November 23 Nocember 25 Nucember 17 November 30	207 214 228 301	4 5	1	1	1	139 115 208 200 228 301 208 256
Total, eight days.	1.662	9	1	1	2	1,675
December 1	116 103	5			3	119 107
Total, two days Tutui, len days	218 1,890	ű 14	···;	i	3 5	22t 1,901

The servers sensons, 410 days' shooting, 24,169 enlipe (1,088 other kinds), 25,237 brad.

The series seasons, 410 days' shouting, 24,169 selipe (1,088 other kinds), 25,237 brad.

—A pigeon shooting contest of unusual interest and under peculiar conditions as to rules came off on Wednesday last at Dexter's, the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club, near East New York, L. I. The event was a match between Miles L. Johnson, of Rohinsville, N. J., and Dr. B. W. Talbot, a veterinary surgeon, of this city, fifty birds each, thirty yards rise, sixly yards boundary, 14 oz. shot, five traps, and \$250 a side. In addition, it was stipplated that the gin should be held below the elbow until the bird was on the wing, both barrels allowed; that each should find, trap and hundle for the other, and that, instead of alternating the firing, ten birds should be shot at in succession. Each used ten bore gins, made by W. & C. Scott & Sons, of London. The birds were good, and the "gun below the elbow" business bothered both men. The following is a summary:

Denten's—Grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club, near East New York, L. I., April 7, 1875—Pigeon Shooting,—Match of \$500, play or pay, under the Long Island rules, with special provisions, fifty birds each, thirly yards rise, 60 yards boundary, 14 oz. shot, five trups, gnu to be below the elbow until bird is on the wing, both barrels allowed, find traps and haudle for the other, and ten birds to he shot in succession.

Miles L. Johnson (B.)—0.10** 0.10** 0.10** 1.11** 1.10** 0.10** 0.10** 1.11** 1.10

LOTISVILLE, Ky., April 9, 1875.

LOTISVILLE, Ky., April 9, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stheam:—
The shooting match came off yesterday at Greenland Race Course according to jungramme, between Capt. Burton Bray, of Burding Green, and Col. L. C. South, of Frankfort, 100 single birds, \$100 to the best shot. The wind mus blowing a stiff breeze, but with all that a very good score was made by the rictor. At the seventieth round Capt. Bray there up the sponge, the score standing: Bray, missed 65, killed 43: South, missed 6, killed 63. The match seems to have been for the champion ship between the 1mo benfiftes, and rrill hardly be considered as deel sice, inasinned as Capt. Bray bad hardly recovered from a term of illness, thereby being minible to meet the expectations of his friends as a good shot, and had taken the prize agrifust Col. South on two occasions before this, but I don't believe any one can get army with Col. South of thout a desperate refact.

B.

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

POICTLAND, ME., March 25, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I see by your imper of Jairnary 23 that I have at least done one service to sportsmen by my answer to "Clerck Cord," (i.e.; I have stirred up "Sancz") to give lids views to the public, and (withough differing from high and glad of R, for I knine that to be a keen lover of gira, dag and rod. I am still "copin to concliction" on the woodcock question, but do not think "Sancz" quite sane when he allocates "a general close there on gime birds for New England from Jinnary 1 to October 1;" and I think his mords convey more than he mems, and that "Sancz" intraself will own he does not mish to debr himself and friends the placause of an August day's sport on oil Scarborough acarsis smong the yellow shanks, dowltchers, goldmand upland plorer. We have each trad many a good day's sport there in the three atomihs preceding Detobre, and Ire, at least, has made too many unrighted bugs to wish now to forewear those days forerer.

al least, has made too money enriched bigs to wish now to forewear those days forerer.

"Sanez" says, first: "I think we should flud better sport and more bints if let alone until the first of October;" and secondly, "and one day's sport or a necitor Antonia day is corth more than a month of Summer stroottag." As to "firstly," I Ildink you are remag, "Sanez," but us to "secondly," I second you most kernily, as to the playsure, but mosers one binnestly, O, "Sanez!" when do ne, pour fellores accay "flored Rast" here in Maine, get the most of those poetleally "arellor Antonia days?" Is it out in Septrather? and although a few come norm and then in October, are they not like angel visits, ten and far between? Now, there are tro ways of looking at this question of the proper close time for croodcock: First, looking at his question of the proper close time confectle. Maine, or not at all, it appears to me utilis light: If the close time is January 1 to October 1, as "Sanez" suggests, I must keep, pay tax or feed and traic my dog during a micle year for the privilege of using him three weeks. The first feet lines I mert sacribed my sport to my dog, as his year's abstinence will have rendered bin crid and excited. The bulgace of the three creeks—after my dog bas steadled down to honest mork—I can enjoy and make the nost of, provided I have nuthing else to do. But suppose there is some other good sportsman

here beside "Sauez" and myself, who cannot decote so much of October as marks the stay of woodcock with us, (say three eccks,) to seeking and shooting them, and suppose his business uffairs are such that ut the most be can only spare one day not of a ceck for his gun and dog, how fares it with him? Why, be will get three days moodcock shooting per amoun, (for on arerage years recodeock shooting is over here by October 21st.) and those three days that this poor unfortunate dors gri are barely enough—not enough to get this dog well broken into his work. Secondly, looking at what is best for both game and sportsmen throughout the whole continent opens up a whiter field for discussion and more room for doubt. Spraking "firstly," it would be unsurer enough to "Sanez's" proposition he say that the Atlantic States almost unauthously have fixed the close time on proodcork about the same as our own, viz., January 1 to July 4, and indicturily is morth more at this stage of our game laws and of public sentiment than conformity to ail the actual requirements of the game to be protected. But speaking "secondly," I am in same doubt whether or no ne, in Maine and Northisen Nore England, ought not to sacrifien our proodrock shooting—brief as 11 is—for the henceft of our neighburs and the country at large, and might be medicined to say "yea," did to believe it could be of avail. Prehaps the three is coming, and I believe it is, when the people of this whole country will realize the ralue and importance of game, and of respecting and abserving all lars for its protection; yet, I know too neil, as do all who are interested in this matter, that that time has not come as yet, and that me must teach prople the importance of and necessity for striet game laws before they per reacted, in order to hace them and in mach. Commence in the chase times too short rather than too time, first you runse a feeding of opposition and thereby defrat oil lines on the subject. A modecan haw, cell enforced and haring the sympathy of the whole communit

ling the shooting of gains but of breeding season and relice fit for the table.

The fact is, legislation can do much, but not everything in this matter of protecting the decizens of our fields, forests and streams, and it can do most and best by fullowing the laws of initure as to close time, by probibiting the killing of far, the or leather during its breeding season, each according to its own season, and and go heyoud that. Do not attempt to these the lines too closely to try and regulate to a day the least possible time within which this or that game may be killed, but rather to learne all the liberty to the spurtsman that comports with safety to the game, and above all, do not attempt to promint the killing of game in herful sportsmanlike manner when the game is at for the tube andsing good condition, as by so doing you are templing and provoking violations of the tary and endangering the tife of the line fiself, or will at least faul that public sentiment and supporting it, the law will be read shingher. The time any coan when some of our game briefs are threatened in its total extinction; then, and not notif then, will it be well to extend the close times beyond their natural limits, but, menuminile, let overly sportsman it our fate land da what in him lies to anysken the whole pengir to the Importance of lineing and obeying game laws. Organize associations in every torm and Sute, and reliablish an a sound hasis an association to harmonize all laws, that one births may be protected from their Florida feeding grounds to their Northern breeding places.

Mac.

BIG GUNS ON THE POTOMAC.

Washington City, Murch 29, 1875 Editor Forest and Stheam:-

Washington City, March 29, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stiean; in the case of proodcock shooling, our poor prospects in the future for gaore, (and I can mude add, for anything that has midgs or flus, as you call preceive before I finish this letter,) mises me rise en masse and hare Congress, at its next session, to pine a stringent game law. To illustrate, I saw in a restandant crintow, this work, a bunch of bliris consisting of thice birds and red birds. Nox, I do not suppose that there is a game hay to existence that dues not have hearf penalties for any one shooting these two hirds. These blirds are not fit for fool, but are guarded both by the hare and by certry farmer as destroyers of insects and large; and in sour sections in this vicinity, I am happy to say, that any farmer eatching my one shorting threse birds respecially the latter, would inlied a panishment on the violator, hay at no lare, that he crould remember for some time in the future, and so much so that they would acoud his place in the future, though it constitutes that they would acoud his place in the future, though it constitutes that they would acoud his place in the future, though it constitutes a pair or two of these songsters to dired! In its ricinity.

In order to carry out our prospects to regard to fish, I med only add that I was informed two days ago by one of the most skillful and streeses in followers of Isaac Walton in this vicinity, that me future than alrent I'ro creeks ago a being bacing life, and all the semifluince of belonging to the human race, rem to the ricinity of the Falls, (nor great biass dishing place), our a hole in the ice, over an assoon the lask raind come to the hole to get air be could scoop them up critic a small sum of morney, or out of pure cassedness, dis bring is inflored to destroy the fish in this cantor may. I have had been able to find out as yet from he disposed in them, but emphase the world soling is inflored to destroy the fish in this cantor may. I have had form any of the curious game birds, provi

re hare never prospered slace the Penitentiary and abolished in this district.

Henried a ferr days ago that a party of geothemen came here from the North to enjoy our direk shooting, for which the Potonne kas such a high reputation. They decided to go to Giymont, about eighteen indes troot erre, is direks, especially causes harks, are so inbunded. Thirt trip from here to those most hare roused the bighost expectations, for the electrodinary contains plenty of direks. Thry coursed in a short time and said three mere plenty of direks. But there are a cound Glymont three theekers with hig gurs, that is to say, much gans that shout from one in three points of shot at a discharge. The first of one big gun, let alone three, tolls the whole tale, for it is incursified to shoot direks where one of three gurs is in ass. You will always the pleaty of direks at this place, as the rired is three index while and two-thords of it is mater from three to ten leet deep, and it is this shallow mater that contains so much callisheria, the food of the mayes ballow mater that contains so much callisheria, the food of the mayes ballow fairs from certify do not be darks then the allisheria, the fact of the mayes ballow first enace, are object to get good shots foring the day, where it directly direct to our handred and twenty durks; but soon the darks brare their foe and it is impossible for in limit triapproach them. The hig guiner has then to should then just after sundaying or before surfix in the neutring. To not this they get between the direks and the

land, and by ilds means they can most airsys obtain a shot. If the night be clear, then they will notice before dark where the ducks are fredine, and then, whenever the moon gets an hour high, or the same trom moon down, (depending upon which side of the river you may be on) they get between the shore and the ducks, and by this means they have a full view of all the ducks without their seeing the bont. One shot at incite, while nalwey at night, will sware them more than a week's constant shooting in the day time with a small gan. Between here and Alexandria, (distant five miles,) the river is and has been fur the last two news filled with ducks, and if you were here Locald show you now from two to dive thousand between these two points, and yet, you might try all day and secure, periaps, one or two. There has been four large gunes with the Wilder at Four Mile Run, phoor built-way from here,) and just as soun as a banch of ducks alight, they will try and creep up on them; but if they dual this impossible, they deter hall hight, or just before suntare, when you will thin a navid engagement is going on. We have no law against these higgains, so you see our condition, and if at any time we go duck shooting we go fur from this place.

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE HUDSON,

DUCK SHOOTING ON THE HUDSON

Edition Forest and Stream:

I notice that the pytition to allow duck shooting on the ilinison with swivel gans is again incore the Legislatine. Undonbyrdly you are already aware of the fact. I do not favor, but oppose that petition, yet is it not objectionable as a fare probibiting shooting from boats, or making September a close time in this locality for duch shooting? These amendments may do for Long Island, but I do not believe they are winted viscowhere. Darks are mated by the 1st of May, and I have seen them in Notthern lown with young by the middle of May; yet this amendment would indicate that it is more objectionably to shoot thom in September than in May. Yours very truly,

Dr. W. H. H.

FERRISBURG, Vt., March 26, 1875.

Entring Forest and Stream:

In your paper of the 18th that, is an item stating that "George L. Mutherson lately remined to Lyndon from a deer hunt in East Haven, Yi, having seemed two deer during his absence. Ho says there is a dear yard in had lown five miles long, where the snow is completely traingled down like a door yard. He believes there are two hardred deer within fiven miles of that village." I am afraid there are not troo hundred deer within the limits of Vermont, thanks to just such barbarlans as this same G. L. M., who wandonly slaughtered the helpless and balf-starved animals by bundreds, in a Winter of deep and crusted snow some forty years ago, when the deer witches. If there are any honorable sportsment in that partion of our beloved State—which one may well doubt, when such a mardetous exploit is boosted of—the wonder is that they did not mount this G. L. M. on the shapest rail that could be found, and escort him with all honus beyond the horders of the State, after moleting him in the face of \$250, to which he hald himself liable by killing a deet in Vermont at may season, under an act passed Nov. 8th, 1865, which makes a tine of \$50 the penulty for killing any animal of the devekind found ranning at large within this State, or assisting he sneb killing, or haulting, or worrying may such animal. Nothing but a sarage love of stangliter could prompt one, not starving, to kill deet toward the close of a Winter of such almost unprecedented severity as the past bas been, when the past bas been, when the pool bears must be unjected by corrections of fair play and true sport, do give this fellow the seoughing he deeveree.

Yours truly.

Horden, N. J., April 9, 1875.

Hoboken, N. J., April 9, 1875.

Editon Fourst and Stream;-

Hodden, N. J., April 9, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As your valuably and Interesting paper is about the only sporting paper rend in this section of the country, I have taken the liberty of addressing, through your medium, some udvice to several German pot limitives hiving to West Hodden. They are out on the Hacketsack and vienity the year through, and nothing escapes their gons. Not long since the writer saw several woodcock in Secaucus Woods; one week uffer, (being yesterday the 8th.) they were all gone. Come to make enquirive in regard to the uniter, I found that this same party had been them and shot them all off for specimens to set up, as they said. The game keepers live in the same street with them, and must know of the frameaction. Are the laws of New Jersey so loose that they allow fatelgaves to come over here and exterminale game in their breeding spision? I have repealedly read of centlemen wishing the close season from January 1st to October 1st, or the woodcock would in a few years lie non est; but, Mr. Editor, I think there are more killed in the close sous on than there are in the mouths of July and August, as for instance, July 1st, 1874, I took my brace of setters in said Secaucus Woods to show them grouse. I was carprised to find so many points in different blrds. I went there on the 4th at emrise, and beat the wholeground and never gat usingle point; they had all been shot off on the 3d. I would say, Mr. Editor, that this party of pot hunters are now watched, and will not be allowed to shoot sone or rail on the Hoboken meadows in July, as they did last year, while on their nests hatching.

Yours, HUNTING COAT.

HUNTING COAT.

Buston, March 25, 1875.

Buston, March 25, 1875.

Editor Porest and Stream:—

Considerable ingeninty has been displayed in the Invention of various siyles of hunting conts, cartridge belts and vosts, and game bags. Now, presunding the sportsman carramot to array himself in the toggery of utiligative of the home guards on dress parady. I would like to recommend a partificular styly of coat. It consists simply of a coat mady in sack painting, of stout duck or corduror, having as many small pockets iniside or out us may please the fancy of the inerrer, and then a pocket in the back in many prease the fancy of the inerrer, and then a pocket in the back mining from the holtim of coat up to the arms, leaving inputings for the hand at each side near the upper corners. Such a parket van be introduced in anyold suck coat at the expense of inventy-five conts and an hour's work with the needle, and serves a variety of uses. It is never in the way, and always with you when needed. If on a fishing exertein, it will hold a drinking cup, lines, fly-book, or limit along," and nothing will be lost out while jamping, or in contact with the brush. In fact its great safety is the important teature. I would rather have it than all the other pockets in my clothes, when carrying the gun it is more caparious and less troublesome than a game bag, and thirty poonds of game in it will not pull painfully on the shoulder. Then again, if the day's spurt has not been crowed with rejectable success, you have not the martification of an empty game bag daugling under your raturs as you meet your coursides on your return. You all know how that is yourself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March of volume Entropy Figure 1 and Stream:

A spiritsmens' viall was organized here on the 28th inst., under the name of the Amateur Pigeon Shooting Club of San Francisco, with the following officers: President, Mitchell Wright; Vice President, John Mustorson; Secretary, I. P. McSweney; Treasurer, T. F. Misgill. We have agreed to have the first match on the 18th of April, of which I shoultake pleasure in sending you an account. With best wishes for the success of Forkst and Stream, whose principles have won for Inelf the respect of all true sportsmen, I remain your humble servant,

I. P. McSweeney, Secretary.

METAL SHELLS.

Bartinar, March 25, 1875.

Entron Figurat and Strkam:—
I he leave, for the satyly of those using brase shells with the screwed top, to engest in the manufacturers of them a simple and valuable improvement, which is, to have the orifice through which the pin strikes the percussion caprimined out sufficiently large to adult of the vap being placed upon the nipple atter the shells are loaird, without unscrewing the platy to place thy cap, as they is great danger in screwing it on, of the cap, if at all long or fall slow, becoming wedged. In the too small orifice in the top of case, and mainly with same. The friction thus created thave known to explode the cap, and in one case the shell bursted and dreadfully matured the band of an acquaintance. After this arcident Liumedintely but the orifice in my shells made larger, and find it can now use eafely Eley's waterproof caps, which was great improvement over the short and more indifferent caps, usually used with these shells.

BORING GUNS.

BOSTON, March 23, 1875.

BORING GUNS.

Bostos, March 23, 1873.

Entitud Ferret and Stream:

I nollee "Side Lever's" letter of February 17, and conclude he must bave real my communication with extreme carelesances, or not at all, as he pretends to quote from 11 the following: "U. G. says that If I look at a namber of guns of different malvers," &c. (mack the Rollectastasfyecties). His whole refutation of my argument on that particular point fails to the ground on the simple statement that I did not nee the word the indictast in that cuntext, and in publit of fact it does not occur in the entite article. The word actually used conveyed simply enough my meaning, and the Iden—or tailen the fact—which I wished to present was, that no one of the notinerous English makers, whose guns are moto of less us tensively for Falo by our importers, had any special method of chambering to which they invariably and carefully adhered, simply because they believed if to be the &c. I have seen aw reason to vinuee my option on this polot, but on the contrary am quite confirmed in it, by life more extended observations which geutlement of the opportunities than mine have since mady. This ovents, too, in very fine guns. It is not impossible that this arivers from the proverbal carefessness with which almost every article is made, when intended for open, general sale in the American market; but whatever may be the causer, the fact remains all the same. I never previended that "my Bookon man," as S. is. somewhat facetionely styles our well known gunnuker. Mr. Whit. R. Schaefer, but no formula. Qulte the contrary. He not only has one, but one that both he and bis enstomers have proved to be good; likeviote he stick to it, buring big guns on that plan and no other, and that, ton, with all possible care and nicely. That Myssients, our neighbors across the nater, do not do it, is the very lining I complain of.

The art of gun making is by no minue, at this late day, a close curporation; no oue non "knows it all," and good gains are made on several different plans.

CREASING SHELLS.

Ruitor Forest and Stream:

I noticed not long stace a stalement that the creasing of the shell affected the shooting very untrivially. I consider that the rolling over of the end of the shell will vause the wad to bend ingether, consequently jum be shot, and while Increasing the recoil, vary the pattern just he proportion to the amount of rolling. It endwavered to get something that would at the same time fusion the wad, and yet not jum it or increase the recoil. Since I make my marbine, Mr Hull, in the creaser, has given to sportsmen something similar; but as a matter of course (f) I do not think it quite the thing. My marbine was made to be played upon a luader, and consists of a shurl, hollow cylinder with a heyeled plug in one coil. On one side of the cylinder is similar a short arm, with a dye at one coil, which works through a sill in the cylinder upon the herylof the plug. The shell is hadred, pressed ture the open end of the cylinder till the wad is firm against the end of the ping, the arm forced hiwn, and an indentation made just in fund of the wad; the shell can then be tormed and as many indentations made as whiled. These methylatious form very hitle resistance to the wad in shooting, and yet they have, with me, always held the wad firmly in place while in my pocket. Shells creased with this marbline perform much befter than by any other method which I have ever tried, and I have no doubt it is on account of the hitle resistance, about the same as in a brase shell, which the shot ment will he essaping from the barrel.

In the last mumber of Forest and Stream year mention a slyle of tying tiles invented by Mr. Mullaty. I trust this haven tion (f) has made been pairated, for in the Sammer of 1872, while camping on heaver litter, in the North Woods, my guide criticised the lying of my fles, saying that the right way was to have the "hock lurned up instead of down," as he expressed it. He suid lind was the way he slively eithed fles, and that he capit way he alway as to have the "hock lurned up instead

We regret that want of space prevents our giving the diagrams of our correspondent's attachment. With regard to the Mullaly fly; that gentleman's invention may be the same as the one mentioned by "II," or quite different, and yet in either case original as far as Mr. M. is concerned. And unless the guide has patented his fly, the first appli-cant will be the one entitled to the benefit,—ED.

Captain J. M. Coventry, of Canada, formerly of H. R. M. 15th Regiment, Infantry, says in a prevale latter to us that the hollow point builet of the Martini Henry Express ritle makes the most awful wound in an animal, and drops it stone dead whenever hit in the body. This gentleman killed right carlbon early in March, and has trapped \$1,000 worth of firs the past Winter. This is turning sport to valuable account. Captain C. has a flyn young carlbon, which he is taming to drive.

Juswers Co Correspondents.

Anunymous Communiterations not Noticed,

Ananymous Communications not Noticed.

July Major, Hantaville, Ala. Thirdenble harrefulfil and altot gue to whilely you refer has been sold. It has a muzzle loader.

J.H. T.—Please give me the price of a good splitz, if convenient, and where I can parefuse eme? Ans. We can get you a good one, two or litre mouths old, at \$10.

J. R. G. (Chy.—I have a very promising softer pup intermouths old. Will you kindly inform me where I can have it bruken? Ans. Call at this office, and we will give you the name of a good breaker.

S. B., Washington, D. C.—Are such trivial barrele hable to have flaws or small dotts inside of them? Do them flaws at dents injure then shooting? Are. They should not; well in ide inartele have no flaws or dents. We think and, maturally

J. A. B., lluston.—Can you inform me where I can procure a copy of the different game laws ublamling in the various States, particularly in the Western States? Ans. Address Chas. Suydam, Killer "Par, Fin and Fyailer," it Wingen struck, N. Y.

J. C., Gravenburst, Muskoka,—I have a liver and white colored dog.

and Evaller," it Winten struct, N. Y.

J. C., Gravenhurst, Miskola, —f have a fiver and white enlored dog a tries believen an English politic rand a deer hand. Do you think his will be any good for a sporting dog? He be ten miniths old. Ans. He could be made a good squired and ribbit dog.

W. H. B., Wilmington, N. P.,—Ravi you yet published results of experiments with the Hitman product? Ans. And term of March 18th contained the results of series experiments willi whost pointer. We prodult to wave alto for exercising further reports.

F. W. G., Erle, Pa.—Will you kindly hidron me where a Gulfo to Supvilor Falling can be gotten, its price, &r. J. Ans. Address & United well, 17 Santh Sixth street, Pulladylphia. In Chas. F. 1197a, Miroybester, Ve., a dealer in Habiting goods of visibilished typintation? Ans. Excellent.

ter, Vt., a dvalor to fishing group of veinblished reputation? Ans. Excellent.

J. Van D.—Will you please describe the provess of making a split bamboo cod? Ans. Calentin bambon as selected, of the first institution and proper length and saveral into strips, which are first divested of their pithy portions, and then filted logether with given their years though sired taper of fits rod to be made. These places are thin gland together, whilppert with silk at short intervals, and vacualised with simple. First further particulars inquire of any remarker.

W. H. C., Cazynovia.—In a recent paper there is a helter from some one that went to Florida, who says that he was compelled to real ten days for an officer to happer this heat; had to have an eighner's centificational a pilot. Is he tight about it? He carried no passengets of any freight for late. Ans. Any streamhol, however small, must entry an engineer, capitate and pilot, no one that to had two herees, which cast \$10 cach. These are serious embarrassments to yachtenen.

R. B., Ironian, Ohlo,—By whom was the whining short in the great

\$10 ach. This was extone with a reasonal; to yachtsinen.

H. B., Ironian, Ohio.—By whom was the whitting shut in the great rile match fired? A dispute array between two young men, one cleaning that the Americans wan by the Irishian firing at the wrong target?

Ans. Captain Redine fired the bot shut in this international Match, without knowing limit the result depicated upon him. He media a builty ye, which counting tour, wan the match by their points. Due of the Irish term shot at the wring target and lost himshot. It is by no means certain, however, that buil in fred at the right one he wanted tave maile the bullseys, which would have been necessary to have combined his shie to who.

the bullseys, which would have been increasary to have candidatiles shie to win.

S. K., Jr., Boston.—You will greatly obligative if you will time out from your correspondent Me what one thoughts are if deather and shellar to be used for harquering gims to keep off salt water? Ans. We are the be used for harquering gims to keep off salt water? Ans. We are the debted to "Mathusk" for the fullowing: Take of read 2 drachins, of sandarach 3 drachins, of gim his 24 straphes, and heat them gradually until theroughly methal and mixed; then add 2 drachins of trepentine and beat further, after which all 3 drachins of recuted sicond. Effice curvfully, and put into rightly corbed hutbos. It should be applied on the barrel of the gim with a small braish. For gims that are put away from season to available in till be found of methaling spring fed pouls, which once contained trout, but are more full of pund pickerol. How shall I externituate the pickerol? Shall I lime the pound? Ans. The latter question is frequently asked. Litaing kitts everything, unband smil vegetable, so that it the pands were thoroughly cleaned and in this way and trout put in, they would de for the want of that unteral sustemantaces in ponds. An effective way to get rid of your pickerel is to stock your pond with larse. These will soon lines the pickerel, and in time they will prey upon their own kind and run out. Then draw at your pand, take on the few remaining base and sock with trout. This will take some years, but is an effect and mother fracedine.

W. E. R., Ferrishough, VI.—Will you guestly oblige the Ferrishough.

one years, but is an effective mode of proceeding.

W. E. R., Ferrishough, VI.—Will you greatly oblige the Ferrishough Sportsmens' Club by meavailing the following questions: 'There is a portion of a small river here, some three miles in longth from our until dame in the next techne. It is empth, shufting, will occasional deep holes. The button is gravely in some places, slay in others. 'The water processing sufficient modern by and in Summer. No dash in them the hole, date, and suffi, but not very cold in Summer. No dash in them the hole, date, and suffi, but not very cold in Summer. No dash in them tentes, date, and suffi, but not very cold in Summer. No dash in the order to intrive and hreed here, if introduced, and let be experiment worsh trying? Ans. Probably not; can't vill very well without testing. Success depends much on lood and cold halton springs. 21. There is a dispute among us as so whether the has a seminant to the sunteern portion of Lake Champlain and its tribularies, is the black bases for the Obsergo base. Will you give us simple descriptions of both varieties? Ans. The Oscacy these is shuffar to the black bases in all lie outward marks, except that I has a large brad, layks the dauble curve at the raid of the lateral line at the juinting of the taff, and has no real spot to the great and the lateral line at the juinting of the taff, and has no real spot to the spot of the pounds. Elshy has I ame tent Waters.

E. R. S. Albany,—Will you please Inform me what charges you used

Fighing to Ame, tean Waters.

E. R. S. Albany.—Will you please Inform me what charges you used in your doubly harrelled breech loading sind gain, 31 inch barrel. No. 10 gauge, teamington & Some nodes? I recently purchased a gain from thom of this description, and receibed of recenting in out out just reports last. Fall il have taken the Fourset and Stuken regularly since August last) that you had used one of Rembagton's goods the season prestons in Floration. I have taken my gain a few thresh in a poper taken, 30 tuchrash in the amiver, at to yards, with the charge 34 deschais powher and 14 or, shot, two wads on powder, and put 97. No. 8 shot. In the target, some went through and others did unit; only one thickness was used. I forgot to state the weight of the gain, which is elight pounds. The revolt was tremendous, ekinned one fluger, and lattered my nore somewhat. I had not used a breech loader but a two three drop roce somewhat. I had not used a breech loader but a two three drop roce somewhat. I had not used a breech loader but a two three drops which ought to be used. Will you be kind enought to latter to use in your gain on wantcock, sulps and dateled. I have been told that I oz, of shot will give as good results in a gain of the gaing and walght as hadres as 14 nc., at shot. Ans. Part sulps, woodcock and qualt, we use 3 dractines powder and 14 oz of No. 4 or 5 shot. Thus are the assar charge, had you must experiment with your gun until you have ascertained the best charges to



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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with eal name, as a guarantly of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are softened. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

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Secretarics of Clubs and Associations are nrged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will and our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Fonest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and conficuence of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is heautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tasks, not pervent the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if

Wo cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if inney remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HAHRIS, Business Manager.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

WE have so many applications for information regard. VV Ing artificial incubation, and us to where it can be seen in practice, that we are pleased to be able to present something definite on the subject. Mr. S. Leonard of New Orleans, in a letter to "Our Home Journal," of that city, describes his process, which was perfected after a series of experiments made in Uniontown, N. J., under the patrou-age of Dr. Preterre, the distinguished dental surgeon and amateur, of No. 159 Bowery, this city. The incubator con-sists of a tight and dry cask with the head out. The chines of the cask rest on three bricks placed in a triangle, leaving a space in the centre. Ou oue side of the cask, close to the bottom, is a hole 6x8 inches, to receive a wooden pipe same dimensions and four feet long, resting on the ground. The pipe has a little gate at the exterior extremity, which

is used to ventilate the inculator when necessary.

The heat of 104° necessary for incubation is obtained by horse manure, which is piled three feet thick around the cask or incubator, and over three fect of the wooden pipe. The head of the cask has a cover, closely fitted, and in which are six holes with movable plugs, to regulate the degree of heat. The recipient or trap for the eggs is placed in the centre of the cask, and is made like a seive with a wire bottom. On top of it is a thermometer, which indicates naturally at all times the degree of heat in the incubator

At 104° the eggs are placed for incubation, care being taken to move them gently with the hand at least once a day, like the natural mother. During the period of twentyone days care must be taken to keep the required degree of heat, which can be regulated by the draft, given instantly by the ventilator in the wooden pipe, or by removing one or more of the plugs in the cover of the incubator.

As fast as the chicks are hatched they are removed to an

artificial mother, for the making of which several patterns are adopted, the best we have seen being that of Mrs. Cheshire, of Acton, Middlesex, Eugland. This consists Cheshire, of Acton, Middlesex, Eugland. This consists of a tank for the reception of water heated by a spirit lamp, and having under it a frame on which is stretched strong canvas, to which are seven strips of finnnel reaching nearly to the bottom of the apparatus, the whole affording the requisite warmth and protection to the chicks.

In China, where artificial incubation is carried on to a

greater extent than elsewhere, cotton wool is the principal agent used. Frames are raised in tiers over an oven-like I though young in years, is nevertheless sturdy and capable.

structure of brickwork in which a steady heat of the neces sary temperature is continued. The eggs are placed in the frames on the wool and covered with the same material, and the room kept darkened. Ducks are much more easily hatched by the artificial process than chicks, and more successfully reared afterwards, as they take naturally to the water and find their natural food slong the margin of the streams. Even when full grown the ducks are still herded and curefully tended by a man who acts as herdsman. A boat is their usual resting place for the night. As twilight approaches the herdsman throws open the sides of the heat places are larger to the larger place. of the boat, places a plank to the water and whistles to his ltock. The ducks come trooping from every direction, each with outspread wings striving to be first, as the keeper, who stands by the plank, invariably whips with a bamboo rod the last duck in.

BOYTON'S LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

OUR cousins across the water are so chary of awarding O the faintest meed of praise to anything American, or any invention the product of "Yankee" skill and ingeunity, that when the epidermis of distrust is once pierced and that true-heartedness which lies beneath, freely reached, it is doubtful which gives the grenter satisfaction, the ac-complished feat, or the frankness with which merit is

Capt. Boyton, the last individual who has succeeded in as-tonishing the "Britishers," is an intrepid diver, who, while acting as Coast Guard at Athentic City and vicinity, is said to have preserved from drowning no less than seventy persons. His first feat with the life-saving dress with which his name is now identitied, was to leave the steamer which carried him across the Atlantic when off Cape Clear, on the Irish coast, and on a tempestuous night, swim or paddle a distance of thirty miles until the waves washed him ashore at Trebuska Bight, Skibbereen. So fierce was the gale on that night that for hours no mail hoat crossed the Irish channel, and great destruction was done on the coast. One can scarcely conceive a more horrible position; tossed from one huge breaker to another, on a rock-hound coast the darkness of the night adding to the uncertainty and desolation of his condition, while each lifting wave showed him nothing but a long line of threatening cliff. Making his way along the shore he fortunately struck upon the

ouly safe landing place for miles around.

The dress itself is an india-rubber suit of peculiar pattern, containing compartments which can be inflated at will, and enables the wearer to carry signal lights and flags, rockets, an axe and bowie knife for sharks, and a paddle

Arriving in London he gave exhibitions of his appuratus on the Thames, to the amazement of the Cockneys, and on the 5th of this month had the honor of appearing before the Queen in Cowes harbor, where he was personally thanked by Her Majesty and the life preservers ordered for the royal vacht.

It remained for him on Saturday last, however, to attempt a feat, which, although not carried out entirely according to the programme, was sufficient to demonstrate not only the adaptability of his contrivance as a life preserving dress, but his own wonderful powers of endurance Taking the water at Dover at three o'clock in the morning, he started on a pleasant little swim to Boulogue-sur-mer, on the French coast. At six o'clock in the evening he had traversed a distance of fifty miles and was within five of Gris-nez, the nearest point of the French shore, lying opposite that of Britain at South Foreland. Here the captain of the steamer which, with the press representatives on board, accompanied him, declined proceeding or piloting him further, and contrary to his own inclinations took him on board. He was not fatigued, and his clothing, him further, which was worn under the marine suit, was quite dry. Probably there is no better indication of the success of his performance than the enquiries made to the London Field and other papers regarding the dress and where it can be procured.

We would like however, to note our protest against the growing practice of exhibiting the national flag on every occasion. When the American Eagle screams himself hourse in after dinner speeches there may be a reason and excuse for it, and we can even pardon a circus rider or ballet dancer who ekes out the weakness of his performauce by appealing to the audience through the medium of the national colors; but Sergeant Bates and the company of patriots who thrust the flag in the faces of foreigners on every oceasion, are nuisances which should not be tolerated, putting the question of good taste on one side,

OPEN AIR LITERATURE .- In our article last week, noticing briefly the status and movements of our sporting contemporaries, we omitted any allusion to a most worthy knight errant, the Germantown Telegraph, which, though sangit etrain, the Germanious Teagraph, which, though not regarded as a sporting paper, has for many years devoted a portion of its space to topics pertaining to the sportsman's craft. Long before most of the journals now existing came into being, the editor of the Telegraph was prominent in the field, and old fogies who taught their children now grown up to study its column as they children, now grown np, to study its columns, its they would study the orncular leaves, the babbling brooks, and sermonizing stones, look to it to day for weekly informa-tion on fishing and shooting matters, and regard its ulterances always as authority.

We heg our contemporary to forgive our omission of last week, and to stand god-father for our bantling, which,

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME,

THIS society held its regular monthly meeting on Monday evening at Delmonico's, Royal Phelps Esq. in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been approved, the Secretary read the allidavits of Lewis Kneiving and John II. Robinson, against whom suits for violation of game laws had been brought, praying that the same might be discontinued. Mr. Charles E. Whitehend, counsel of the association thought that in certain cases elemency would have the same effect as though the suits had been pushed to trial. ofr. Palmer usked whether any convictions had been obtained this year, and thought an example should be made of some offenders. The President stated that he had paid out large sums of money to the detectives, without receiving any flues in return. Counselor Whitehead stated that he had brought suits against three prominent dealers and restaurant keepers and would them vigorously.

In the case of Kneiving and Robinson it was resolved to discontinue the suits, the offenders being unable to pay costs, but in the case of other ollenders the counsel of the association was directed to press the suits.

The Secretary called attention to the wholesale destruction of ducks by "dusting," on the Great South Bay.

The Executive Committee was instructed by a mannimous vote to procure an amendment to the Game Laws preventing the shooting of ducks between sundown and sun-

Mr. Colburn offered a resolution authorising the Executive Committee to procure the passage of an amendment to the game laws authorizing the destruction of all traps, snares, or nots whatever found in the State. The resolu-

tion was adopted,

Mr. Whitehead reported that he hadfiled a suit in equity to set aside the conveyance of property of Raccy, the market man, against whom the association had procured three judgments.

A series of resolutious in enlogy of the late William J Huys, ex Secretary of the association, offered by Mr. Whitehead, and seconded by the President, were mami-

mously adopted and placed on the records.

Mr. Charles Hallock introduced the circular of the International Association for Protecting Fish and charge, object of which is to provide a co-operative system of Game laws in the United States and Canada. The Advisory Committee of the association includes the names of many of the leading scientists in America. In organizing national Association for Protecting Fish and Game, the the International Association, the following conditions have been studied:

1. Geographical Representation.—Securing an intelligent representation from every part of the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great northwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great northwest to the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Economic Interests.—A sweeping recognition and representation, by and through its members, of all the economic interests that come within its scope, including finvial and freehold tights, fish culture, game propagation, sportsmen's prerogatives, and practical natural history.

3. Distribution of Fauna.—To obtain through its representatives a thorough knowledge of every game bird, animal, and fish within the limits of cach State, Territory, and Province, its habits, food, breeding season, range, and period of migration.

4. Nomenclature.—To define and classify each species scientifically, designating it by a specific name, so that intelligent legislation can be secured for its protection.

5. Segregation.—To group each identified species, as far as practicable, within a defined latitudual or climatic zone, the respective zones to be determined by existing State boundaries.

6. Uniformity of Laws.—Laws governing class sensons to apply uniformly to each species throughout the entire area of its geographical range, so that there may be no diversity between the laws of contiguous States lying within the same parallels of latitude.

These conditions heing satisfied, enforcement of the laws will be much facilitated agreefully as regards the provi-

These conditions being satisfied, enforcement of the laws will be much facilitated, especially as regards the provisions that apply to trapping, the sale and transportation of game, trespass, and the rights of land owners and finvial proprietors.

The meeting then adjourned.

-A hill is about being introduced into the British Parliament looking to an international agreement and enforcement for a close time for seal-fishing. It is recommended that no seal be killed before the 6th of April or after the 30th of June, and in view of the fact that the present course of killing old and young, dam and calf alike, is leading to rapid extermination, such action is not only judicious but a positive necessity. Nothing hut legal enactment, rigidly enforced, will save, not only seals, but other representatives of fur, fin and feather from utter extinction,

THE CENTENNIAL.-The one hundredth anniversery of the hattle of Lexington occurs on the 19th inst., and is to be celebrated in appropriate style on the old battle field. The presence of President Grant will add eclat to the occasion, as he purposes spending the Sunday previous either at Boston or Concord, and being on the ground by 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon.

-On the 25th of March the Sioux City, Minnesota, rail-roads were opened after having heen blocked up ten days by the snow. A Shakopee correspondent gives us a specimen of some of the drifts. He states that the six miles cut on the prairie west of St. James, 1,600 feet long, ten feet wide and eight feet deep, contained 128,000 cubic feet of solid

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO. B.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONER,

ENROUTE we were repeatedly assured that we need not encumber our boat with a large stock of provisions, as a fresh supply could be purebased at old Lauier's store, at Fort Meyers. Early the next morning after our arrival I visited the store for the purpose of adding to our stock of hard tack, but found a total absence of the staff of life. Fearful that our supply of sugar would give out, I purchased four pounds, for which I paid one dollar. One of the residents kindly spared me one bushel of potatoes, and I paid therefor one dollar.

At this point I met Dr. McCallam, formerly of South Carolina, but who bas settled thirty-five miles farther up the river. This gentleman informed me that be had half a barrel of flour at his camp, and if I would accept a portion it was at my disposal when I reached his palmetto hut, Here was an awkward position—a limited supply of breadstuff to carry us through a long journey, and none to be obtained nearer than Manatee; but we could not consent to impose on the Doctor, and leave him short of flour, so we concluded to go for the sweet potatoes, and hurry over our route.

To any one attempting a trip to Charlotte Harbor, or up the river, I would say carry, or have transported by the steamer Einclie to Punta Rassa, a sufficient supply of provisions for the return trip. They can be stored at the telegraph station until wanted. Uncle Sam has not supplied the residents above Punta Rassa with mail facilities, and advantage is taken of every opportunity to forward letters and papers to persons residing on the river. Dr. McCallam requested us to take charge of the letters and papers addressed to persons at or near his settlement, and we of course consented.

Anxious to reach our objective point, we left the fort at eight A. M. Commencing three miles above the fort, for a distance of nearly three miles the navigation is rendered difficult by islands and mud banks. At the lower, or western end of the first island an extensive mud bank will be found, and the channel will be discovered on its north side near the northern bank of the river. Soon after entering the channel several stakes will be noticed on the port side and one on the starboard side of the channel. Opposite the upper end, and to the north of the first island, a small circular one will be discovered, which must be left to star-The next two islands must be kept to port, when koard. a projecting point, studded with tall cabbage palmettos will be sighted on the northern bank of the river. Beyond this point another island will be observed, which must be left on the port side. If attention is paid to these directions, and the shallow water on either hand of the channel looked for, no great difficulty will be experienced in navigating this troublesome locality. Above the upper island navigation is easy to Fort Thompson. The river in the neighborhood of the upper islands is famous for its well developed alligators. We devoted about an hour to their destruction, and killed eight—the smallest of which measured over ten fect. Above the islands the river narrows to a few hundred feet, and somewhat resembles the St. Johu's above the Devil's Elbow. To within about two miles of the telegraph station the banks are low, and are covered with mangrove bushes, cabbage palmetto, and live oak trees, with an undergrowth of ferns, some of the fronds measuring eight feet in length. If the tourist is a disciple of old Isaac we would advise him to drop a strongly geared spinner overboard after leaving the islands, for if disposed he can have his time fully occupied in landing cavalli rang ing from two to twenty pounds. During our ascent of this stream we daily and hourly regretted the absence of a Grains (fishing spear), for we felt tempted to capture some of the large poinpino that exist in countless numbers in this stream. We have seen a dozen of these huge fellows "brenking water" at once within fifty yards of the boat, hut as they refused a bait their capture was impossible.

Late in the afternoon we reached the Caloosahatchie telegraph station, forty miles from Punta Rassa. At this

point the line crosses the river, and the wanderer can communicate with home for the remarkably low price of two hundred and fifty cents. We received more than a hearty welcome from the gentlemanly operator in charge. Disposed to keep our teeth inoving, we purchased from this gentleman two bushels of excellent sweet potatoes. Here e met a son of old Ireland, and were favored with a true Hibernian welcome, and an invitation to visit his residence and see the "ould woman and the hairns." He stated that he had two acres of superior sugar cane under cultivation, and that he was about to make his first attempt at the man ufacture of sugar. He assured us that if we would favor him with a visit he would present us with stalks of sugar cane fourteen feet long. Ascertaining that his residence was two miles distant, we were forced to decline. The was two miles distant, population of the locality consists of three families, including that of the operator and our Irish friend. Irishmen are to be found everywhere, and are ever ready to ex tend the hand of welcome to the wanderer. We deeply regretted that we could not visit our new made acquaint auce and discuss at his ingleside the merits of the Cove of Cork and the demerits of the Head of Ould Kinsale; but the bareness (not of our exchequer) of our bread box stimulated us to push ahead. After supper, we fried a supply of sweet potatoes for the next day, and left our water keg with the operator. At this point the water was almost fresh, and we deemed it best to make room in our crowded boat.

Dr. McCallam's clearing being twenty miles faither up the river, we made an early start the next morning after our arrival. During the day we amused ourselves benting and rowing up the tortuous channel. Above the Cabosa hatchie telegraph station the banks of the river bremmer. bigber, and are studded with live oaks and majestic palms For miles in many places the bunks are nearly perpendicular, and range from ten to eighteen feet high. bank rich high hammocks extend back from the river for a distance of oue quarter to one balf a mile. Back of the cammocks rich pine land will be found, and beyond this the open prairie country, which will be described at some future time. Above the telegraph station the intending emigrant will find an admirable climate, excellent health, superior land, a noble river, and everything to induce a man to settle. The day is not far distant when this river will be bounded with happy homes, orange graves, farmand tropical productions, and the evidences of education, christianity, and civilization. We have at various times visited almost every portion of Florida, from the Apala ebicola to the Atlantic, and from the Gulf to the northern boundary of the State, and we are forced to give this sec-tion our unqualified recommendation as the most desirable place for the pioneer. I admit that the region is wild and unfrequented, but the time is near when navigated by steamers, and residences, school houses, and churches will arise as if by magic.

Night overtook us, and as we were auxious to reach Dr. McCallam's residence we furled our sail and resorted to an ashen breeze. We had rowed but a sbort distance when we heard the welcome bark of a dog, and soon after the pleasant sound of hunan voices. We hailed, and were pleasant sound of hunan voices. We hailed, and were met at the landing by five human beings. The welcome we received in this wild spot will long be remembered. We found one gentleman from New York, who had settled on a section next to that of Dr. McC.'s, and four from Rubway, N. J., two miles above, at "Camellia Point," We announced the fact that we carried the mail, and the joy ous shout that arose on that river when the settlers receiv letters and newspapers from bome beggars all description, Aware of the fact that Dr. McCallum and his companion in this wilderness had but a limited supply of the necessa ries of life, we positively declined a pressing invitation to stop and partake of the hospitalities of his lackwoods As soon as we announced our intention of proceed ing to the Jersey settlement, the Jerseymen pocketed letters and papers and followed us to the river bank. They took our boat in tow, and while rowing and paddling the yelled and laughed as joyous men never laughed and yelled before. After proceeding two miles, we reacted their camp and landed. We found them comfortably settled in a pal metto but, and apparently more than pleased with their We started early the next morning, and were escorted for several miles by our new friends. It is a gratification to the wanderer to meet with a welcome in the wilderness, and annoying to refuse hospitality when kindly and courteously tendered.

and courteously teudered.

During the course of the the foreuoon we sighted a "gator" about seven feet long reclining on a grassy bank enjoying the sanshine. I handed Harry my Winchuster, and requested him to shoot. He did so, and the 'gator quivered and dropped his head. Harry expressed satisfaction at the result of his unidea shot, and wondered what effect had been produced by the half. I suggested that we should land and examine the critter. We did so, and Harry seized the brute by the tail and attempted to turn him over. Like a flash the dead 'gator doubled on himself, and endeavored to seize him by the band. As a result the pair stepped into the river, and the celerity with which Harry scrambled up the bank will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Before the ugly customer could get away I gave bim a pill in his brain, and he turned his paws heavenward. Thus ended the only 'gutor scrape worthy of record.

As we proceeded the river gradually narrowed, and above the former site of Fort Donaud the overhanging live onks gave us some trouble. Still farther up the river wo met with shallows and annoying sand bars and drift logs. Having rowed all day, we found ourselves tired at five P. M., and came to an anchor.

At Freeco.

QUAIL AND PINNATED GROUSE IN ENGLAND.—A writer in London "Field" is convinced from sundry experiments, that it is useless to attempt to introduce the pinnated or prairie grouse into Great Britain, the characteristics of their native American ranges being totally different from any tract of country in the British Isles. He is of tho opinion, however, that ruffell grouse might he introduced with success, and also the quail (ortyx Virginianus.) With regard to the latter, he remarks that they are to a certain extent migratory, in Autumn following the courses of the streams from bigh to low ground, and working their way again to the uplands in the Spring. This means that they are prompted by instinct to move to localities where they are more likely to find food and avold inclemencies of weather. The only way to ensure success in acclimating them to new localities is, to turn them out in large number in various parts of the country selected. This suggestion is worth noticing here.

A writer in the "Fancier's Journal" says that "prairie chickens are more easily tamed than any bird of which I know. I have bad them, in the short space of five or six days from the time they were caught, to cat from my hand. They will breed while confined, and do well, if provided with suitable run. It is my intention to breed them this season, and the following are the plans I propose to adopt:

My poultry house is built in the shape of a crass, having a centre building with four whags, each wing has a yard attached, forty feet square, enchosed with a lattical fence, six feet high, so arranged that the fowls can pass from the house to the yard, or the yard to the house. I will make the house as private as possible, in order that they may use it for laying and hatching, as they are stay the first season, and do not like to have their nests exposed. The tool should cansist of corn, wheat, torries, and lands, with plenty of grass. They are used, widdle young and in their wild state, fould of hisects, and in earler to satisfy this natural craving I propose to give them the run of the yard, that they may be supplied with this kind of food, as well as gravel."

Glie Bifle.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS ON THESHAY EVENING.

THE minutal meeting of the Amateur Ritle Club was held at No. 7 West Thirteenth street last Tucsday evening, Cid. Wingate, the President, in the chair. The report of the Trensorer showed a balance in the treasury of \$627. Col. Giblersdeeve, in helialf of the American teour In the late International match, next presented to the retiring President a bundsome bronze statuetta, entitled "Victory, or the Messenger from Marithma," It represents in the most spirited manner a noda figure of a Greeian soldier raising blurself from the ground and waving in his right hand a sprig of burrel, representing the Greek begend of the massenger who, histening with the glorious mass of Marathan, fell dend at the City (Intes, lint In falling waved adoft the palm of victory to signal the result to his countrymen. On the base is a silver plate be aring the inscription, "Presented to Cat. Geo. W. Wingata, Captain of the International Team of American Rillemen, by the members thereof, as a manuarial of the victory over the celebrated team of Trish rillemen, Creedmoor, September 26, 1874. In responding Col. Whogate sald:

sing the inscription, "Presented in Cot. Geo. W. Wingsta, Captain of the International Team of American Ribanea, by the members thereof, as a momerial of the victory over the celebrated team of Irish ribemen, Creedinoor, September 26, 1874. In responding Col. Wingsta and one pleusure than to revelve at year loands this beam ifful and appropriate gift. It is but selshom that one has an opportunity of representing ble country to such it has been done with success forms in episode to which we all will loak with pride and pleusure. Few lot those engaged in the straight know the earliet we felt about the success of this natch—the hopes that we hardly dared acknowledge us or sources imprived at seel campetition, the fears that soam presention ought be condited which would present the termination of excitences of this natch—the hopes that we hardly dared acknowledge us or sourcess. I shall greserve this broaze not only as a token of your friendship, but as a remembrance of those scenes of excitences that we wenthrough with together, and booking at it is after days, perhaps it will laring leach to nee not only the fares of my friends now present, the kindly words that you have spoken, but the triff limit has been under the desired that which it was all felt when the while first a committee to select a suitable testimenial for the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Parleanks. The mothon was carried, and the President of a tomismic gold mutting case, stem-winding watch and chain, which is referred to elsewhere. Mr. Alford mived the appointment of a committee to select a suitable testimenial for the Secretary and Treasurer; also a clause; permitting the members of the club to have free access to the books. Cedame Wingste then stated that having held the position of President since the organization of the club, in felt that the intended and miknown body into a vigorous organization of President, Col. John Budice; Serreinty, Mr. W. R. Congidarys of the confiders of the club for the easily year, with the collowing result; Presiden ness the meeting then adjourned.

Cherimoon.—The "Challenge Shell Badge" was contested for by the members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club on Saturday last. Only a small number were present, and, owing to the strong wind prevailing, very poor shooting, with small scores, was the result. Left General Guide Sergeant Conglitry was the winner.

THE AMERICAN REFLE Assuranteen.—The directors of the above association have held two needings in relation to their new range. On Friday of this week they hold another meeting, when the matter will be definetly settled.

THE TARGET QUESTION

EDITOR FOREST AND SCHEAM -

Referring to your request for an answer to the long article from the Army and Navy Journal on the subject of target, it may be proper to state that the main reason it gives for the change—"that the coming International match is shot at the new target; that the team neight in practice at them lest they should become demorratized, etc., practice at the first transfer of the team is to shoot at the old targets, not the new; and at the last meeting Capt. Fulton kimself moved to decline Majac Leech's offer for

refered and the property of the train is to shoot at the old targets, not the may; and at the last marting Capt. Futton himself moved to decline Major. Levech's offer for a change.

The same error exists in regard to "the adoption of the new targets by all English speaking colonies." On the contrary, almost, if not all, the Canadian (who are almost the only English-speaking colonies we know of) matches last year were shot on the old style, and no official change has yet here amoranced.

The only object of this letter is, not in criticise the article in question, but to state the grounds of upposition to the clouge, which seem to have here unisunderstood.

They are based on the fast that the National Rife Association is organized like that of England, to develop military shouting. That with the solbitor a slight deviation to the right or left is minimportant—indeed almost inevitable with open military soglits—the main unint being to secure the proper elevation. Thus the Prussians make their bullseye extend the whole width of the target, as also do our American officers commanding the Expiring army, and the English Red Ecolor of 1858 substituted square bullseves for the round ones formerly in use.

The sixe of the bullseye has been settled by calculation based on the average "mean deviation" of a utilitary rifle, and has here made just large mough to allow for the errors of the piece. To reduce its size to any extent would be to introduce lack in the place of skill, and they bave not been so foulish as to try that at Winnfledon.

The introduction of the "inner" as an extra sublivision on the target is agood thing. Whether it will work well on the iran targets in use at Creedinnor is a question, os involves the handling of another disc by the marker, and their substituted when they changed their targets at Winnfledon, we can be an experse being £1,000.

Outside their ounaer of indicating hits, the expense being £3,000.

Outside their ounaer of indicating hits, the expense being £3,000.

Outside their ounaer of ind

It is true that this can be obviated by going closer to the target, but this in turn is objectionable where the targets are arranged as in Creedinoor, and none can practice at 200 yards if any are firing at a shorter distance.

Also, while if this change had not been made, we would have lost the advantage of compuring our scores with Wimbledon (which more but those greatly interested in rifle practice ever do); the change itself destroys at a blow all the data obtained from three years' practice at Creedinoor. The standing of regiments, the scores of teams, the scores of prize winners, which are at least as important to as as the scores at Wimbledon, are henceforth of no value.

value. I mention these facts not to criticise the action taken by the National Rifle Association in changing the targets, because, under the circumstances, it was so clearly wise for them to the sor that the vote was manimous, but, as requested in your article, to give the grounds upon which the change was opposed, in the first instance, by many thoughtful riflemen.

MILITARY RIVLE.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH —General Dakin has asked to be allowed to studd upon his last years' record in the competition for places on the International beam, and his request has been granted. A similar favor has also been conferred on Mr. L. L. Hepburn.

The committee met again on Friday. In consequence of the bad weather preventing practice at the range the

of the ban weather preventing practice at the tange the dates of the four competitions were extended a week, the first to open on April 24 instead of on the 17th. The dates now read April 24 and 28, May 1 and 5, with May 8 and 10 for shouting off challenges. It was resolved to require of each person competing for places on the tenn a pledge that should be be successful, he would take part in the internal transfer. the international cautust.

Major Arthur B. Leech, the captain of the Irish team, sent a letter, which was read, acknowledging the receipt of the formal challenge and unmouncing that the American team must become the guests of the Itish people during their stay in the country, and that no refusal to this proposition would be accepted. It had been announced officially by the Reception Committee that the fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, would entertain the two rifle teams at a formal bunquet in the callege hall during their visit.

The following resolutions were ununimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee be cordially extended to Mr. John H. Bird and the ladies and gentlemen composing the Amateur Dramatic Troupe, who so faithfully represented the characters in the play of "Othel-

lo" on the evening of the 3d inst., at the Academy of Music, for their coluntary services and for the pecuniary benefit derived therefrom; and

Resolved, That this committee acknowledge the meritorious services remlered by Prof. Ernst Eberhard and his skilled performers of the Conservatory of Music, No. 112
Fifth avenue, including Miss Alina Kopp and Signor R. Buunglorm, on the sance occusion, and the committee begs to express in this form its most cordial thanks and its high appreciation of their abilities.

The Academy beautiful extericipment method 22, 500

-The Academy benefit entertainment netted \$3,500.

-At the last annual precting of the Amateur Rifle Club —At the last annual meeting of the Ainacen time Craps. Henry Fulton was presented with a watch as a well-mrrited token of recognition of services in the late luterarticual match. The watch—a gold hunting ease, stem wimher, is the linest finished timekeeper ever made by the celebrated "New York Watch Company," of Springfield, the celebrated "New York Watch Company," of Springfield, Mass. On the gold cap is the fallowing inscription:—
"Presented to Capt. Henry Fulton by the Amateur Rifle Club as a memorial of his remarkable achievement in the International match, Sept. 28th, 1874. Score 171 out of 180." And H. F. in monagram on the case. The chain is of solid gold, heavy plain links, with drop for the scal, which is of a heautiful and appropriate design for the day it communicates, being two iniciatore Greedmoor rifles, copied from the one he used, crossed and made of platina and gold; between them a long range target with the scores datted, and an only stong beneath all. The whole was made expressly to order by Messrs. A. Runrifle & Co., of Broadway and Chambers streets, and reflects great credit on their skill and taste. In presenting the watch, Col. Gildersleeve, chairman of the committee, acknowledged, in handsome terms, the kindness of Mr. Geo. B. Jaques, the junior member of the above firm, (and a veterun of the Seventh Regiment) in abling in the selection, his painstaking in getting it up, and favor shown in the price.

—The annual meeting of the Irisk American Rifle Club

-The annual meeting of the Irisle American Rifle Club will be held at No. 243 Broadway to morrow at four P. M. A board of officers will be elected for the casuing year.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Trunt, Salmo fontinalis.

Salmon Tront, Salmo confinis, Shad, Aloss.

FISH IN MARKET. - The slabs exhibit an abundant sup ply of all descriptions. The fish pur excellence of the senson, the famed North River shad, has put in its appearance in such marrities as to be within the reach of everybody, the the behaver and the Potomac, bring 55 cents. Large schools of stripped bass linve made their appearance in the latter river and have been received here in large quantities; in one shipment over thirty of the fish averaged fifty pounds each, dressed weight. Halibut are worth 18 cents; coil, 7 cents; hablock, 7 cents. Lobsters are now being taken near Fisher's Island, in the Sound, and may be had for 12; cents per pound. Crawnsh, or fresh water lobsters, an eagerly sought for by our German friends for their krap soup, may be had for \$4, per 100. California salmon is in abundant supply at 35 cents per pound.

-Last week we made a flying trip to the regions about the ancient villages of Islip and Sayville, Long Island. We use the word "flying" in the Pickwickian sense, of comrse, as Long Island is not celebrated for its railroad facilities. Yet, to give the devil his due, the Flushing, North Shore and Central did make the trip one way on time; and as for equipment—well, we know of at least two rouds out of New York which cannot compare with it in this respect. Notwithstanding the drawbucks incident to a late seasou (and the morning after our arrival we had to break the ice in the creek to get a least out) the fighing in the wicinities of in the creek to get a boat out) the fishing in the vicinity Sayville and Islip has been remarkably good thus f Probably the largest fish taken were those by Mr. W Terry of the former place, in Terry Creek, the stream which runs from Mr. R. B. Roosevelt's dam to the bay. On the 17th ult., Mr. Terry killed one trout weighing 2 lbs. 102 oz.; one, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; one, 1 lb. 9 oz.; one, 1 lb. 101 oz., the four aggregating 8 lbs.; also two on the same day weighing nearly a pound each. On the 19th Mr. Terry caught one nearly a pointd each. On the 19th Mr. Terry caught obtained weighed 2 lbs. 2 oz. All were taken with a live minimum for hait. The dam below Mr. Rooseveit's pond hail been partially carried away, and possibly some fish had recaped, but those caught by Mr. Terry, from their appearance, were unboubtedly from salt water. We drove over to Mr. Amasa Keith's "slimity" on the stream above the to Mr. Amasa Keith's club-house, and although the day was most unpropitious, by the skillful piloting of the proprietor, we managed to secure a fair basket of fish. It is a pleasure to wade this becatiful stream, with its hard bottom of sand and gravel, and when Mr. Keith's improvements are finished, with the fucilities for both natural and artificial spawning at his

ommand, the property should be very vulumble.

Mr. John Stellenwerf of the Lake House, Islip, is prolably the most persistent fisherman about those parts. His own pond adjoining the house has afforded some fine sport with the fly this season. Here there is ahundant room too got the sport with the fly this season. for easting, with no undergrowth to cause the use of "cuss words." On the 15th alt. Mr. Stellenweif eaught, in salt water, in Great river on Halsing Lane, twenty-seven trout, averaging § 1b, each. On the 22d he took forty-nine; on the 24th, twenty-me; on the 26th, thirty-six; on the 27th, three, weighing 4 lbs. (from the pond); on the 30th, sixtyseven fish—this last day's work was accomplished on Mr. Keith's stream. The largest fish taken at the club-house this season was by Mr. Griswold, and weighed 2 lbs. 6 or

Great preparations are being made by the Southsiders for the reception of their summer guests, and the season promises to be an unusually brilliant one.

-Those gentlemen who wished photographs of Brack ett's Salmon Pictures can have them by culling at this fice. Price \$8 per the sett of four—"The Rise," "The Struggle," and "Landed."

Our readers are directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Aldrey & Imlaio, announcing their intention to lease the privileges of the salmon river St. Marguerite to a clab. Under this arrangement the angler can enjoy even greater advantages than if he were the sole lessee. We are persually acquainted with Messrs, Russell and Powell, and with the river, and recommend this opportunity as one senione offered. The Marguerite is a branch of the famous river

The Graylind.—We have received a copy of Professor James W. Milner's "Notes on the Grayling of North America," which contains also descriptions of new species of Corrgonus and Argyrasomus, a comprehensive pany life containing all the information available on the subject. The fact that the grayling, since its discovery in accessible waters in our country has enlisted so much of the interest of sportsmen and scientists, gives particular value to this pamphlet. We have endeavored to place before our readers everything in relation to this fish which has been brought to light, and up to October, 1873, had collated most of the information which at that time had been made public. The interest thus awakened has led to tauch discussion as to the merits of the grayling, and whatever may be decided as to its qualities for the table, the question of its gameas to its qualifies for the table, the question of its game-ness has been placed beyond a doubt. Mr. Milner, whose scientific attriuments amply qualify him for the task, has put together in his paniphlet all the information concerning this fish that is available, and we recommend our readers as may be interested in the subject, to peruse it.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes:-The fishing at Gloucester commenced on Saturday, but the catch of shad is not so good as might be expected. Delaware shad are plenty in our markets, but they are caught farther down the river. The first load of sturgeon arrived on Monday last. There seems to be a great many gunners after snipe, but we fail to find many birds at the game stores.

-The most remarkable fishing in California, of which we have heard, is the instance vouched for by an exchange, which states that Henry Harrison killed with a club in five inches of water in Wild Cat creek a true blue brook trout weighing five pounds and a quarter

Figure Matters—The whole number of fishing arrivals for the week ending April 9th, was fifty-live—fifty from Georges and five from the Grand Banks. The receipts of Georges cod inve been about 2,500,000 pounds, and the vessels average about 1,000 pounds halibut. Bank halibut have been in light supply, the receipts being some 100,000 pounds, which have sold quickly at \$10 and \$6 per ewt., for white and gray.

Schooner S. R. Lane, Capt. Solomon Jacobs, whose arrival with a large Georges fare we alluded to lost week, weighed off 123,115 pounds codfish, and 862 pounds halibut, and stocked \$2,544. As the record now stands on Georges fares, the S. R. Lane is high line in largest quantity of fish landed in one trip, and the Everett Steete on stock, the latter vessel in 1865 stocking some \$300 more than the Lane.

The receipts of Georges cod up to this timo are not much more than one third as large as those of last senson sturing February and March, from the fact that most of the vessels, owing to the ice embargo, this year, have made but two trips against five last senson, during the same time. There is quite a scarcity of bait at present.—Cape Ann Advertiser, April 11th.

—The herring have made their appearance at Yarmouth

-The herring have made their appearance at Yarmouth and other Cape Cod ports, which is good news for the fish-

The lobster fishermen of St. George, Me., are busily employed in their avocation, but, owing to the extreme searcity of lobsters, cannot make much money, notwith-standing they are commanding high prices.

—A telegram from St. Johns, Newfoundland, says the steamer Greculant has arrived with a full cargo of 25,000 seals. The captain of the Greenland reports the steamer Iceland also to be loaded.
—Salmon are selling to the London market at 2s and 6d, or sixty cents per pound.

HOW TO PRESERVE FISH FRESH.

NEWCASTLE, Ont., April 5, 1875.

Newcastle, Ont., April 5, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stheau:

As I have no doubt many brother fishermen, as well as myself, have ere now regretted the impossibility of shelt friends at bonic enjoying in anything like perfection the ephendid tront and other fish which they, in their campling experience, have found it difficult in make neemly, allowing, through the medium of your widely circulated and popular paper, to lay before them my experience in the preservation of field. Take your fish and split it open (if large, say three pounds and upwards, in the back); wipe it clean, but don't wash it; lay it in your keep or tarrel, skin down, then sprinkle over much tayer of fish a mixture composed of one-half sail and one-half Muscovado sugar, putting on whom one half the quantity usually used in sailting fish. On arrival at hunce I would advise to re-pack, using a very small quantity more of the same mixture.

The above plan I have pursued on the Nepigon, in July, have brought the fish home and used them for three months afterwards, and find they do not get an sailt as to require freshening defore cooking, merely tequiring rusing in fresh water; neither do they tuse their flavor, nor become dry, as trout always do when sailted in the usual way. I have not yet tried this method on salmon, but hope to do so on a fishing hour irropose making to New Boinswick in July maxi, and have no doubt I shall find them as much improved thereby as are the trout. Years,

-There have been 10,000 visitors to St. Augustine, Florida, during the past Winter season, with whom fish ing has been quite popular,

THE BLACKWATER REGION.

DEEB PARK, MD., April 3, 1873

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM .-

Bettor Forest and Stream.—

I tend you the following information on the Blackwater region, the cost of getting there, the route, &c:—

The fave from New York to Deer Park is about fifteen dollars; it is the same from New York to Deer Park is about fifteen dollars; it is the same from New York to Wheeling, W. Va., so if you buy a ticket to the lutter place it can be disposed of all Deer Park in Oakhand for a couple of dollars. Messes, Conk. Son & Johlins, of 47d Broadway, Issued tickels last Summer from New York to Deer Park and return for \$19.80. It can easily be ascertained whether they will do so again.

All trains of the Baithnore & Ohio Rallway stop here in the Summer Most of the sportsmen who have been over this route to the Blackwaler hare started from Oakhand, but the "Glades Hotel," (fumous for its tuble and general excellency,) was hurned to the ground last Fall. The distance from Deer Park in Oakhand is but six miles, and those who prefer to go on the old road cao go from here.

Thure is a large bottel here owned and operated by the B. & O. R. R. It is a first-cluss house, newly built, with "all madern improvements;" the changes are from \$3 to \$3.30 per duy.

The sportsman need not burden himself with much luggage; let him bring his roil and gain, and if the latter be a breech lander, his cartridges also, for he cannut get them here. Other kinds of anomantion, Dilmar's wood powder and athers, all kluds of shot, wads, &c., he can get; also tolerably good lines and fies. A blanker will not be maiss, us cold alghts are the (10 he Irish) "order of the day." Coffee pots, frying pans, &c. can also be had here. It will not be necessare to take much fool from here; and a couple of bams, some bursin, coffre, sagar, &c., will be supplied al very reasonable rates. Good guides can be had for \$1.50 is \$1.75 per day; they will do the cooking, &c. Horses will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1.50.

There is a tract of land called the "Dobbin Estate," where parties generally stay. It has upon it a good frame ho

Dachfing and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

					1	10	t	e.							Eo.	ston.	New	York.	Char	leston.
Amti April April	115		٠,	٠	ı.		,			٠.			٠		11. 7 8	34, 48 41 25	0. 1 5 6	1). 33 26 11	н. 3 4 5	M. 48 41 25
April April April April April	19											 		 	 10 10 11 11	06 45 21 55	8 8 8	52 26 03 33	6 7 7	06 45 21 56

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.—The International Yacht Club, having its headquarters at Detroit, are preparing for a vigorous campaign during the coming season, its list of yachts and members leaving increased in an unprecedented wachts and members leaving increased in an unprecedented manner. The following officers have been elected for the coming year:—Commodore, K. C. Barker; Vice Commodore, W. H. Burke; Rear Commodore, George S. Duvis; Secretary, P. H. Van Bureu; Treasurer, A. G. Lindsay; Mensurer, D. Reatime; Executive Committee, W. G. Thompson, E. Brush, Edward Lyon, J. V. Moran, and L. D. Racker; Regat'a Committee, A. H. West, L. L. Hotchkiss, A. Brush, and E. Locke.

The Cora, Commodore Burker's flagship, was built by P. McGiehnu, builder of the Meta and Kaiser Wilhelm, at Pumrapo, New Jersey. We saw the Cora while on the stocks, and admired her lines. The by-laws of the club provile for six regaltas during the year, one in each of the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October, that in June being the graud event of the season. The following list will show of what the fleet consists, and how, in numbers at least, it compares with our Eastern or ganizations:—

Name.	Оунет.	Place from,	
Corn	K C. Burket	Grosse He, Michigan,	
Lena	., John Oides	[Derrid).	
hin	A. D. Shaw	Turonto, Ontarlo. 💎	
Plinon	George Hill	Detroit.	
Cathbert.	, Alex. Cmbbert	[Coburg, Untario,	
Aertwing	James Cralg	[Detroit	
Cornl		Toronto,	
Ludy Stanley	l. E. Robertson	Toronto,	
Orinte		Toronio.	
Mystle	C. J. Sheffleld	[Clevelant].	
Phanlom	C. J. Sheffleld	!Clevelaml.	
(Building)	hl . Craig	Gibraltar, Michigan.	
Ruilding	A. A. Torm r	Treuton, Michigan	
Arlebuide	Brush & Thompson	. Delroit.	
Lullu Rookh	C B. James	. Detroit.	
Arbelie	Geo. S. Davis	Delroit.	
Alica Burk	W. H. Burk	Petite Cole. Outarlo	
Hunglatta	George Hackett	Detroit	
Vietna	Charles B Hull	Delmil	
Carrio	K, C, Barker	Grosse He. Michlean	
Clara Datele	W. H. Burk	Potite Cute Unmeio	
Lada Wast	A. H. Wisst	Petite Cole, Ontario	
Parada	TO D Vargo	Dotroit	
Paulie	Langua 6 Maid	Dutroit	
Two Sames	T. B. Fargo. James & Field Edward Lynn	Chause the Michigan	
May 100:	Eubaru Lynn	There is	
No Mame	J. V. Moran.	Dotavit	
wenpppp	, is mon & riquenci	uperroit.	
Tittle	. L. D. Rucker	Grosse in Albenight.	
KINTIN	. Reambe & Truax.	Trendin, Michigan	
amygu	H. Hackell	Amuersmorg, Michig	
мание	A. H. Wesl	. Pente Cole, Ontario.	
AINV	Cowner & Taylor	131+1 PC177	

Douchester Yacht Club.—At the annual meeting of the Dorchester Yacht Club held last weck, the following officers were elected:—Commodore, William H. Bangs, Jr.; Vice Commodore, Nathaniel Wales; Fleet Captain, H. S. Maun; Secretary and Treasurer, U. R. Pettingill; Mensurer, William W. Lewis; Trustees, William T. Adams, W. H. L. Smith, Charles E. Folsom; Regatta

ommittee, W. H. Bangs, Jr., Nathuniel Wales, Coolinge truard, Walter Burgess and W. P. Halsall. It was voice adhere to last year's rules, after which the meeting ad iourned.

-List of yachts belonging to the Beverly (Massachusetts)

Name.	Оwner.	R\g.	Keel or C. B.	Length on Water Line.	Port.
Arlel	W. D. Solder	Cal	C. B	g1.11	Beverly
Arrow	II. II. Jackson	Sloop	C B.	21.15	Salem
Avla	W. C. Hasketl	Cat	C. B.	115 15	Sicamprentt,
Bussle,	W. W. Lowis	Cal	C. B	16.9	So Bosona.
Binchell	W. A. deffeles	Ca1)! . B.	16.9	Swamperoit,
Chrlew,	Herbert Tappan	Cat	е. в	118.7	So amparutt.
Ellie	 T Cholings, Sd 	Cut		18	Purtland.
Eva	W. 11 Bangs, Jr	Sloop	C. II.	25 4	So. Buston.
Panchon	Arthur Burgess	Stoop		25 6	Becerly.
Firetty	G H. Balch.			21 6	Boston
Frolle	N. H. Gibbs	!Cut		16.8	Swninp coll.
	G. A. Goddined	[Cot	C. B	18.0	Bever y.
This	II U Leeds	t'at	C B	19.5	li-verly.
Jennie		Stoop	Keel.	21 6	(So. Boston,
Mua	Ehen Dale	Stonp	C. B.	19.8	(Glonemiter,
Madallan	J. T. Coolidee, Jr	Cnt	[C 1L	12 2	{Comit_
Maranasa			Kert.	17.6	Naturat.
Muelin	S. S. Gray	Sloop	C. B.	23	Hoston
Minna	Finnels Amory	CIR		17	Buston.
Moma	H. B. Richardson	Sloop	Keel U. B.	18.8	Berryly,
	J. T. Coolidge, Jr	tha	C D.	19	Summiscutt,
Niebla		t'ol		19	Coton. Burtan
	Franklin Dexter	Cat			Beverly.
Peri.	T. W. Burgess	ont	0 B	18.6	Beverly,
Rocket	B. F. Bass	Cat		15.5	Quincy.
Smlie	W. D. Hodges	Cal		18.6	Suhant.
Shrimp	A. T. Perkins	Čn1		12.2	Cointt.
	y t. B. Mills, Jr.				
Spray	IT. W Preston	Sloop	C. B	23.11	Boston,
Sprny	Coolidge Barnard	Ca1		18	Dorchester,
Surf	I I I'V K. BOLINKI,	Sloop		41.9	Beverly.
Sylph	A. Hememvily, Jr	Cat	C. B.	16,9	[Nowport,
Thetis	A. В. Denny	Cat	le, B.	119	Swamp-cott.
Tolip	Walter Borgess	Cat	[e] B.	16.6	Beverly.
Ymritas	F. C. Welgli,	Schr	Kecl.,	27.3	Boston.
Vletur	J. Brooks Partner	Cat	C. B.		Buston.
Virginia.	C. H. Plimpton	Cat	е. в	16.1	Sn. Boston.
Walf	E. W. Coduish	Sloop	. C. B.		Nuhunt,
Waqmit	A. T. Perkins	(Cat	C. B	20.11	Cotnii.
Water Lily.	P. Grant, Jr	(Cnt	.'С. В	19	Nahant

Arrived April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Yacter Club for Bioucester.—The Cupe Ann Advertiser is trying to arouse the population of Gloncester and the Cape generally, to the advisability of organizing a Yacht Club. To us it seems a mystery why it has not been done long since. With splendid cruising grounds chose at hand, a fine fleet of boars for a nucleus, and a population almost web-footed, the Cape should be able to support a club which would, through its fleet, do honor to the community.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN YACHTS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

That there is a wide difference believen English and American yachts, so far in their general model is concerned, is well known. Each nation clings tenaciously to its own style, and each has its own good reasons for so doing. The English yachts, as a ride, are of great depth and small beam, being very deficient in this linst respect when compared with the average American yacht, which has great beam and does not draw much wiler. Of course the fact that many of our yachts bave centre boards is a purtlal explanation of this, but even our keel hours will be found to draw much less water than those of English huid. The natural explanation of this is, that in England most of the prenting is done in deep water and pretty cell out to sea. It is here that dight counts and great beam is a discount. In our country, horcever, must of the races take place in harbors, where the full brackt of the whild is not obtained, and where the water is comparabledy smooth. Under these circumstances, and with a stiff breeze blowing, our yachts travel along at a high rate of speed, while those from the other side of the water, with their great volume under water, would make slow work of it. But lake it in a heavy breeze, with a bigh sea running, and I donate very much if the result would be the same. True, the New York Yacht Club have many races which take them into rough water, and their busts "cleaned out" the Livonia and Cambrin, which were considered anning the fastesi of the English clippers. But there have not been enough races between the two to decide which is the fustor, the English, or the American model. Apart from speed, here is no doubt that a deep boot is the best and most camfortable in rough weather, being very steady, while one of the fini-hottomed persuasion rattes and flops about in a manner by no means pleasant. Not that our yachts behave hadly when it blows heavy, for several of them have made the trips to England, and have done credit to their builders; but they are not equal to those de

The difference between the American and Euglish yachts was commented upon in our columns a few weeks since

YACHTING NOTES FROM BARNEGAT

HARNEGAT, N. J., April, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAD:—
As pleasant weather approaches, our yachtsmen are bringing ibeir craits out of Winter quariers, preparatory to overhauling, and naturally incomeries of their different varbs are being overhauled also From conversations gathered there will be ambrevous races and plenty of excitement this summer. In calling over the bames of the different yachts I find no less than 78 from Tones River to Ildenegat, a distance of eighteen miles, counting no yachts less than 18 ft. keel—from 23 to 23 is the prevailing size. Theiry-one of that number half from the village of Tones River, and aftern from Barnogat. Several new ones will make their appearance this Spring, and mraneous changes have liken place in the ownership of others. The Tomes Theer Yacht Club will give their first regalating dame. Their prizes generally smoonn in value from \$20 to \$250. The club numbers but into yachts, jet all are entitled to pater. To hold the challonge cup, valued at \$400, is the height of all the capitans' ambition. Mr. Charles Potter, secretary of the club, and own of its most enthusiastic members, has purchased no fres than five yachts—to hold the sand cup being his sole object. He has not bought the sancy little Vupor, whiner of the cup in four races, and although sonns ten years aid, le a tangle customer to teckle. Mr. Joseph Condrick will bring out tils new yacht, Iterale Turner, when her qualities are to be iested. The Great Roothson, whener of the cup in one regatal has Sammon, will be disposed of at a fatr to be given at Barnegat in sid of a new huit. She is put up in \$800.

A FAMOUS YACHT.

In glancing at the pages of a very ageil journal we find therein a sketch of a yacht which was famous in her time, for site attracted, probably, more attention than any of our modern clippers that have prossed the stormy Athantic. The writer of the article, Col. J. S. Sleeper, knew the charoling boat which he describes, and as his feelings about her are of the kindly enthusiastic order, he presents a picture which to us seems in the highest degree romoric. The owner of the Cheopatra's Barge, for such she was called, was Captain Geo. Crowninshield, of Salem, Mass called, was Captain Geo. Crowninshield, of salem, famo and forlune in the war of 1812, he having proved a purfect scourge to the British merchantmen in the well-known

courge to the British merchantmen in the well-known privateer America.

After the close of that war he returned home, and having no family he concluded to still roam over the element he loved so well, and with this object in view, he called for models of a pleusure yield from all the shipbuilders in Massachusetts. He finally adopted one designed by Becket

In Barcelona, Castanos, the Captain General of the Province, with all his suite and other noblemen, visited the yacht and were samptaously entertained. During the few days while the vessel remained in port it was computed that twenty thousand persons of both sexes and all combitions went on hourd. Indeed Captain Crowinshield was in a manner compelled to leave the harbor sooner than he intended art wished, in consequence of the rush of people to tread the deck and examine the eakin of this wannerful curiosity! When the brig left the port boats followed laden with men, women and children, imploring the Captain to return and allow them to came on hourd the vessel and gratify their longings to examine her interior.

While the Chapatra's Barge was at Civin Verchia, the scaport of Rome, the enthosity of the Savereign Pontifi was excited in relation to the floating womber and her unwonted poission. He necepted an invitation to visit her, and was accompanied by many dignituries of the Church and other persons of distinction.

Indeed, the appearance of the Chapatra's Barge in any port in the Mediterranean scenned a signal for jubible and rejuicing. The effect of her presence was magical, Captain Crowninshield had abundant reason to be proud of his yurbt, and to rejuice in baving undertaken the trip across the weter. And while he realized all the gratification be anticipated from his cruise, the darling wish of his heart to gratify others was also realized.

Captain Crowninshield was absent from this country about six months, four of which were passed in visiting planes and examining objects of interest in the Mediterrancen. He returned to Salem on the 4th of October, 1817, perfectly satisfied with the result of his expedition. He announced his intention to make, in the course of the next senson, nuother trip across the Athurtic, pass through the English Channel, the North Sea, the Categat, Baltic and Gulf of Finlant to St. Petershurg, stopping at the principal ports on the route.

The Cleopatra's Barge prived everything

home.

But "the vanity of human wishes" has often been said and song. Captain Granninshield never departed on another earthly craise. In less than six weeks after his return from the Mediterramena, and while reposing in the subnon of the Gleopatra's Barge, apparently in the full cipyment of health, with a prospect of many years of prosperty and usefulness, he was struck with apoplexy, and died on board his heantiful yacht!"

DORIES AND PILOT CANOES

NAHANT, MIRS., April 5, 1875.

NABANT, Mass., April 5, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:

In regard to the comparative ments of duries and pillot's emocs for cost shooting. I think both parties meal straightening out. As I have for the last I woulf years anomally devoted considerable three each Full at South Share and Uppe Ann, and curried a great many parties from here cooting, and keep hath kinds of loats and am boatkeeper for Station to of the Humans Surley, and have had occasion to hoard vessels off Nabant In very cough weather. I think I can prove to both parties that I was right in any aparties. I consider the deep the safest hoat in the hands of a fastorman in the roughest menther, and will the hanger at anchor off Avery's Ruck, and keep dryer than any pillot's came that ever was made, but they are the light and quick motioned for goo's shooting. This is particularly the case when the wind is against the tide, making a short chap sea. I always use a gifted's came thirteen feet long, and have been at Avery's Ruck mornings gunning, when, on account of the rangh weather, I have been obliged to shift inside and leave the dory there.

I would say to "S. K., Jr." that the reason pilots do not use duries, is because they are had touts for broarding vessels in rough weather, but when it the open sent they are the safest lunds made. The pillots are not used to them, while the Cape Ann fulks use them altogether, out that makes all the difference.

V. L.

Oniox Rowino Association.—This flourishing bouting organization held its mound meeting in Jersey City a few evenings since and cheeted the following officers:—President, J. J. Toffey; Vice-president, F. C. Fry; Treasurer, P. W. Leuning; Secretary, Geo. McKichine; Captain, Idaha Kase, Jun.; Log Keeper, E. H. Harrison. The selection is an excellent one, the gentlemen anned being among the leading citizens of Jersey City. The cuptain und stroke is an old college oursoman, and although somewhat severe and strict as regards work, will bring forward a good crew if the men will second his earnestness. The club have a fine boat house at the foot of St. Paul's Avenne and are in possession of a barge, one pair oared gig, one four-oared gig and one single shell, with two new boats, naw building, to be added about the middle of May. A brilliant future is before the "Orions" under their popular and genial captain.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1875

PHEADLEMIA, April 12, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STHEAR!—

STURDAY was the flyeliest day we have had on the Schnytkill this season. Tom Fearon was out whith tot of new boats. A new gig for the Quakers carried their crew tenunifalty, but no be not than did their new four oared shell. Their cooling crew were out, except West, (bow) and minde a creditable appearance. For the Vespers, Fearon brought a double and a single, the latter for their graining sculter. Jas, Mingus, If Mingus can sustain the regulation eartied last year, we do not see a that for thin here except McBeath. The Crescents had their eight out, preparing for the 24th. The Undhes have their southhost every day, and on Tuesday will have their crew together. By next week we will have seen enough of the two crews to form some idea of who will a lit. Scells.

— Sadler, the champion of England and R. W. Boyd, rowed a skiff race on the afternoon of March 22, ever a like course on the Tyne for £200. Boyd won by half a

-A large portion of the swamps of Florida are said to be capable of producing 500 bushels of frogs to the acre, with alligators enough for feucing.

-Paul Boynton performed experiments in Boulogne Tuesday in the presence of 20,000 spectators.

One robin with a lary rake and another with a pitch-fork, were around yesterday trying to discover straw enough to build a nest with.

The Colleges.

RACING RULES OF THE R. A. A. C

RACING RULES OF THE R. A. A. C.

WE last week published the racing laws of the College Association, as originally adapted. We now print them as amended at the late convention held at Springfield. A computison will show some changes worthy of note, and repleted necessary by the made adopted in laying out the routes:

1. Any host not it is post at the time specified shall be liable to be disqualified by the ampire.

2. All rares shall be started in the following manner:

The starters shall usk the question, "Are you rearty?" and receiving an reply, after waiting at least three seconds, shad give the signal to start.

3. If the unspire considers the start false he shall at once recall the crows to thair stations; any boat refusing to start again shall be disqualified.

4. A start shall be considered false if, thering the first len strokes, any of the competing hoats shall be disabled by the breaking of an our, or any other accident.

5. Each boat shall keep its own water throughout the race, and any boat departing from its own water shall be disqualified.

4. A hoat's own water is its Imoyed course from the station assigned in it at starting to the finish, and the unprire shall be sole judge of a heat's deviation from its own water shall be sole judge of a heat's deviation from its own water shall he sole judge of a heat's deviation from its own water shall he race.

7. Nu fouling whatever shall he allowed; the boat com-

u. A hoat's own water is its imbyed course from the station assigned in it at starting to the finish, and the unpire shall be sole judge of a huat's deviation from its own water during the race.

7. No forling whatever shall be allowed; the boat committing the ford shall be disqualified.

8. It shall be considered a foul when, after the race has commenced, any competitor, by his two our, boat, or person comes into contact with the our, boat, or person of another competitor, unless in the opinion of the umpire such contact is so slight as not to influence the race.

9. A claim of foul must be made to the numpire by the competitor himself previous to his getting out of the hoat.

10. The ampire, when appended to, but not before, shall decide all questions as to a fund.

11. In the event of a fond, the umpire shall have the power, (A) To place the bouts, except the hoat committing the fond, which is disqualitical, on the order in which they came in, provided that the fouled boat come in first, or that the first boat hud a sufficient lead at the time of the foul to warrant the race being assigned to it. (B) If the fouled boat obes not come in first, or if mable to decide which boat is in error, to order such of the leading boats to row over again as in his opinion are entitled to another competition.

12. Every boat shall abide by its accidents.

13. In the event of a dead heat taking place the same erews shall contend again, or the erew or crews refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the race.

14. No boat shall be allowed to accompany a competitor for the purpose of directing his course or affording him other assistance. Any boat receiving such direction or assistance shall be disqualified at the discretion of the unique.

pire.

15. The jurisdiction of the impire extends over the race, and all matters connected with it from the time the race is specified to start until its final termination, and his decision in all cases shall be final and without appeal.

16. Any empetitor refusing to abide by the decision, or tendlow the directions of the ampire, shall be disqualified.

17. Boats shall be started by their sterns, and shall have completed their course when the bows teach the fluish.

18. The umpire, if he thinks proper, may reserve his decision, provided that in every case such decision be given for the day of the race.

19. If in conformity with rules 11 B or 13, a second race is ordered, it shall not be called on the day when the first was rowed.

The College Regatta.—The delegates from the clubs forming the Ruwing Association of America assembled at Springfield on Wednesday the 7th inst. The following colleges were represented, Bowdoin being minitted during the session:—Amberst—R. M. Smith, G. W. Clonk; Bowdoin—Oliver C. Stevens, John M. Burleigh; Brown—J. W. C. Joslyn, W. C. Greene; Columbia—J. K. Rees, E. S. Rapallo; Cornell—L. F. Heublein, A. M. Eusign; Dartmouth—S. B. Wiggias, J. Foster; Harvard—W. J. Oris, L. W. Clark; Princeton—R. J. Hall, J. C. Drayton; Trimity—W. J. Roberts, J. D. McKennan; Union—A. V. V. Raymond, V. V. Fanchot; Wesleyan—J. E. Eustis, H. H. Downs; Williams—J. F. Herrick, M. P. Washburn, Yale—C. H. Ferry, S. C. Bushnell. Hamidton did not send delegates.

A revised set of racing rules, which will be found in A revised set of racing rules, which will be found in another place, were adopted. Numerous amendments were made to the constitution, as follows. By Mr. Ferry,

another place, were adopted. Admissions and additional were made to the constitution, as follows. By Mr. Ferry, of Yale:

"That the name of this association shall be A Rowing Association of American Colleges.

"No college elabor clubs, other than those now members and those which have been members of this association, shall be hereafter admitted as members, and any college which shall fail to be represented in three consecutive regultas of this association shall he deharred from future membership.

"Any college not represented in either the University or Freshman race of the regulta immediately preceding the amount convention of the association, shall not be considered a member of the association, shall not have a vote in any succeeding convention until it shall have gained its full membership by such representation in the regulta immediately preceding such convention.

"No college which is not represented in either the University or Freshman race of any regatta of this association shall be allowed to compete in the other races of this regulta.

regutta.

The Regalta Committee shall cousist of three members, who shall be graduates of colleges belonging to this association, to be elected by a majority vote of the members present.

There shall be an annual meeting of this association held on the first Wednesday in December, at such place as the association may decele upon at its annual meeting of the year inamphiately preceding.

The implies and judge at the annual regatta of this association shall be chosen at the annual meeting of this association.

By Mr. Herrick, of Williams: That no trainer or coach be hereafter allowed to train crews for or in races of this

association, except graduates or under graduates of the colleges represented. And any crew receiving aid or instruction from any trainer, coach, boatkeeper, or janitor, who is a professional carsman, shall be disqualified. Thanks were voted to Mr. James Gordon Bennett for his generous donations of the past two years, and also to Mr. Wm. Blaikic for his earnest efforts in promoting attletics.

Mr. Wm. Blaikle for his earnest efforts in promoting althetics.

It was decided to hold the single-scull and Freshman race on the first day (July 13) of the regatta, and in case of rungh water and postponement on the first day, the University rure to have precedence. The races were ordered to be called not later than 11 o'clock A. M. The positions of the crews were drawn for, and resulted as follows, numbering from the west shore: 1, Williams; 2, Cornell; 3, Amberst; 4 Bowdoin; 5, Brown; 6, Columbia; 7, Wesleyan; 8, Princeton; 9, Dartmouth; 10, Yale; 11, Trinity; 12, Harvard; 13, Union; 14, Hamilton.

The Freshman and single-scull entries will preserve the same intuition as their respective colleges have drawn in the University race, moving up over the blank lines. The following colleges announced that they would send representatives for the Freshmen and single scull races: Freshman—Autherst (?), Brawn, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Yale. Single-Sculls—Bowdoin, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Yale.

A private session was then taken to discuss the selection of an umpire. Mr. James Watson, of New York, was chosen to act in that capacity, with full power to appoint his own afficials, in conformity with Racing Law, No. XV. The Convention adjourned, to meet at the Massassoit flouse on Dec. 1, 1875.

HARPARD UNIVERSITY, April 12, 1875.

House ou Dec. 1, 1875.

Handard University, April 12, 1875.

Empor Forest and Stream:—
The school bis advanced far enough for out of door exercise, and the crems—Vireity Class and Club—are at work in their boats. The Buse Balt, Cricket, and Foot Balt Club have received an answer to their chalthing to play Columbia; they will not play this Spring, as they have been answered that Yale '77 will accept the Harvard Balt Team have been answered that Yale '77 will accept the Harvard Club shall play a series of games with Yale. It has not yet been decided challenge to play foot ball, if Harvard will agree that the '77 Buse Ball Club shall play a series of games with Yale. It has not yet been decided to play on any such terms, as the foot hall and base hall interests are an inely distinct, and the one has no power to accept or refuse any challenge for the other. It is not probable that Harvard '77 milt refuse to play Yule '77, if Yule wishes to send in a challenge. The University and '77 Foot Bull Teams have voted to send to London for jerseys and stock-'17 Foot Bull Teams have voted to send to London for jerseys and stock-'17 Foot Bull Teams have voted to send to London for jerseys and stock-'17 Foot Bull Teams have voted to send to London for jerseys and stock-'17 Foot Bull Teams have voted to send to London for jerseys and stock-'17 Foot Bull Teams, received unite a server struin, which will take one of the best '8 kicks' in either club, for a month, if nut more. The Harvard Cricket '8 kicks' in either club, for a month, if nut more. The Harvard Cricket '8 kicks' in either club, for a month, if nut more. The Harvard Cricket '8 kicks' in either club, for a month, if nut more. The Harvard Cricket '8 kicks' in either club, for a month, if nut more. The Harvard Licks and the following officers: King. '72, president; Harris, Club have elected the following officers: King. '75, president; Harris, Club have elected the following officers in the prospect of having a stronger elever than last Fall is now very good, and it is

—In the English university choss match Cambridge was successful, the score being Cambridge, ninc games; Ox-ford, five; drawn, 2.

Rational Pastimes.

Tononto Chicket Club.—Being one of the many readers of your popular paper, and knowing the interest you take in the many athletic associations throughout the country, I submit to you the result of our annual meeting of the Toronto Cricket Club held at the Rossin House this evening. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Col. F. W. Chmberland, Presdt.; Thos. Swinyard, 1st Vice Presdt.; R. H. Bethunc, 2nd Vice Presdt.; Mujor Draper, 3rd Vice Presdt.; R. B. Blake, Secretary and Treasurer. Committee:—Messrs. J. O. Heward, W. Pickering, R. W. Wand, H. Totton, J. L. Gordon, D. R. Wilkie, J. Goldie, H. J. Campbell, C. H. Sproule. There were one hundred new members proposed, and G. P. Shears, Esq. elected unanimously an honorary member. It is the intentiou of the club to send a picked team to play the respective clubs of Philadelphia, St. Louis, Detroit, &c. during the coming senson. The club is in a most flourishing condition, and anticipate an exciting season of the manly game of cricket.

—At the annual meeting of the Beaver cricket club, of

-At the annual meeting of the Beaver cricket club, of Toronto, last week, the following gentlemen were elected officers:—W. H. Harris, President; W. J. Halworth, Vice President; T. H. Hudson, Secretary and Treasurer; R. H. Dee, captain; O. Nicol, W. Barr, F. Henley, and J. Ormiston, committee; after which thirty new members were proposed. The club now numbers upwards of eighty

members.

—The now noted "Force case," the bele noir of the professionals this Spring, husled to the breaking of the entente cordiale between the Boston and Athletic clubs, the disruption of friendly relations having become a serious detriment to the interests of the professional class this season. The facts in brief are these. The Judiciary Committee of 1874 decided that Force's services for 1875 were due to the Chicago club. To this decision the Athletics appealed to the convention, who sustained them by a majority vote. They then placed the matter before the committee of 1875, who decided that Force's services belonged to the Athletics. The dispute, and some comments thereon by Harry Wright, brought out letters and statements from the Athletics and the Judiciary Committee of 1874. Finally, the action of the Fresident of the association, in appointing three Philadelphians on the new committee, including himself, led to a circular being addressed to the clubs of the

association, urging them to join the Boston club in bringing about the reorganization of the committee; but this has not met the approval of a majority of the clubs, nor did it deserve to, worded as it was. There is but one way to end this trouble and to withdraw the discordant wedge which is splitting the fraternity, and that is to call a special meeting of the association in June next, and at that neceing revise the constitution so as to appoint every delegate on the Judiciary Committee.

The Athletic pine played a gene with the German

—The Athletic nine played a game with the Germantowns on April 10th, and they won by a score of 32 to 2, the Germantown nine scoring singles in the sixth and until innings. They also beat the Doerr club by 26 to 3 on April 10th

—The Philadelphia nine defeated the Gloucester city team on April 9th by 11 to 0; and they beat the Cregars by 17 to 2 on the 6th.

The Centennials whipped a field nine at Philadelphia on April 10th by 13 to 6.

April 10th by 13 to 6.

—The Western of Keokuk heat the Minstrel nine at that city by 25 to 2 on April 7th.

—The Mutnals opened play April 10th against a field nine on the Capitoline grounds, and wou by 10 to 7 only. Umpire, Mr. Chadwick.

—On April 17th the Bostons will play the Harvard college nine, and on the 19th the New Havens in Boston, and the same nine in New Haven ou the 20th. They then go to Washington to play the "Child's" none, of that city, but from all accounts it is not likely to be "child's play."

—On Saturday the New Haven nine played a match g of seven junings with a picked nine, which resulted victory for the New Havens by a score of 7 to 0.

—The game in Boston on Saturday letween the champions and the Beacon nine resulted in favor of the former by a score of 10 to 6.

-In the opening game on "Fast Day," at Boston, the Red Stockings defeated a field nine by 8 to 0.

The opening game between the two well known clubs, the West Ends and Wood's Museum nines, was played Friday afternoon at Oakdale Park. Wood's nine, 4; West End, 3.

—Allen Brown has walked 500 miles in six days at Nashville, being, it is claimed, the first pedestrian who has accomplished the feat without a charge of trickery.

—Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John DeWitt, of Albany, commenced a walk of 100 miles at the Rink on Friday evening last, O'Leary finishing the distance at 9:38 on Saturday evening and winning the match. DeWitt walked but sixty miles. O'Leary appears to be the coming pedestrian, and efforts are being made to get a match on with Weston. The great "ped," however, will not hook at any thing tess them \$20,000, which savors very much of the bluff game. lduff game.

—The professional billiard tourney in Brooklyn has progressed very nearly to a close, the score of Monday night's games leaving but four of the original twenty-one games to be played. The full score up to April 13th is as fol-

Players.	Games Played.	- Остез - Woн.	Games Lost.	Best Average.	Best Kun.	
Garnier		5	1	15	89	
Vignaux		3	2	14	50	
C. Dion		3	3	1î	100	
J. Dion	6	3	8	50	t09	
Ubasey	6	3	3	. 9	111	
Daly	В	2	4	23	127	
Rudolnhe	5	1	4	16	51	

Weduesday night's play will decide the ownership of the first prize, but there will be ties for the others.

SCOTTISH GAMES

QUOITS .- No. 4.

A LTHOUGH the game of "Quoits" cannot be claimed as peculi r to Scotland, either in origin or practice, it is played to such an extent in that country that it deserves a promineut place in the list of Scottish games. It is further deserving of this position from the partiality shown it by Scotchnien abroad, and more particularly, by such of that nationality as have found their way to Ancerica.

To follow the usual course, and fluid for the game a beginning and a history, would enteil a somewhat laborious research. All the Scottish games previously noticed in these columns are possessed of the certificate of respectability conferred by a more or less remote antiquity, but all fall short of the lioary elevation to be assigned to quoits. To reach the time when men first engaged in this pusting we must traverse universal history, and brave the danger of losing ourselves among the mists which envelop the legendary history of Greece When we have reached the limit of advance in that direction, we learn that even the gods condescended to throw the discus. A distinction is, however, here to be observed. The discus was a round plate of wood, stone or metal, varying, when of the latter materials, from ten to twelve inches in diameter. It was held in the right hand by the outer edge, so as to let it rest on the forearm, and was cast with a swing of the arm and twist of the body. It was thrown edge foremost, and he who threw it farthest was the winner. The story of Apollo killing Hyacintlus, his young and favorite papil, by accidentally striking him on the head with a quoit, is one of the most familiar tales of mythology.

The game of quoits, though probably rightly traced to the ancient throwing of the discus, differs from it in several essential particulars. The quoit is a ring—not a plate—of iron, thick on its inner edge, and brought to a sharp edge on the outside, so that when pitched it may stick into the ground. The shape of the quoit varies according to the taste of the player in several minor particulars. Some are m

passing the forefinger along the outer edge. It is then delivered with a swing, forward and apward of the aria, and leaves the hand with a rotatory motion, cittler flat or at an angle, to suit the exigencies of the game.

The ground is the next thing to be outleed. Sometimes plose on unprepared turf, or turf simply sacked with water. "Chy ends" consist of a patch of eby round each hole, of an high or two in depth, and extending to about eighteen inches or two feet in diameter. The object, of course, is to give the quaits a better chance of lying where they first strike, and the matter, in a match, is determined by prearrangement between the proposed routestants.

The game is one which requires very considerable strength and a course of steady practice. In Great Britain it may be said to be nonhood's sulestitude for boyhood's indulgence in pitching pennies or neckless bottons. In Scotload the game is a great favorite, especially anong the working classes, in whose ranks its devatees are mainly to be found. Its great stronghold is in the west, centering in Glasgow, and extending through the mining districts to the eastward of that city. It seems indeed to have a peculiar fascination for miners, as we find it zealously practised in other coal regions, such as Lochgelly in Fifeshire. Its prevalence is, however, very general, and it fluids many enthusiand, and even in the stately english listeff.

There can be little doubt that the game was introduced into the United States from Great Britain, and jodging from the manber of Scotelimen who are addoted to it, it seems not improbable that the first pair of imported quoits were brought to our shores by some Scot, who had Jodging from the manber of Scotelimen who are addoted to it, it seems not improbable that the first pair of imported quoits were brought to our shores by some Scot, who had Jodging from the manber of Scotelimen, who are addoted to it, it seems not improbable that the first pair of imported quoits were brought to our shores by some Scot, who had Jodging

rymple at New York. It will be played for this year at Yonkers.

In this match no clay is used, the distance is eighteen yards, and there is no regulation as to the weight or size of the quoits used. In regard to the latter point, "Stomehenge" says:—"The quoits are light or heavy, occording to the strength of the player; and in playing a match it is usual to specify the weight." In the curler's match, just noticed, it is different; each player uses the quoits which best sait bino. The consequence is, that a man playing with small quoits may be "ried" with one using quoits of the size of a moderately sized barrow whired. A manifest mixmiling lies with the latter. Weight tells when an opponent's quoit, lying dangerously near the "pin," has to be knocked out, and size gives a corresponding advantage when the conditions are reversed. Some modification of the existing rule seems desimble, if practicable without destraying the harmony of the game, or keeping out any players who would otherwise enter.

Outside of the Grand National, the health and strength fostered by the game have given it considerable prominence. The programme of Caledonian games invariably includes one of quoits, and with so many features to recommend it, it cannot do otherwise than increase in favor with all classes of the community.

Dew Publications.

Binds of the Northwest. By Dr. Elliott Coues, U.

fall short of the hoary elevation to be assigned to quoits. To reach the time when men first engaged in this pasting we must traverse miversal history, and brave the danger of losing ourselves among the mists which envelop the legendary kistory of Greece When we have reached the limit of advance in that direction, we learn that even the gods condescended to throw the discus. A distinction is however, here to be observed. The discus was a round plate of wood, stone or metal, varying, when of the latter materials, from ten to twelve inches in diameter. It was held in the right hand by the outer edge, so as to kit irest on the forearm, and was east with a swing of the arm and twist of the body. It was thrown edge foremest, and he who threw it farthert was the winner. The story of Apollo killing Hyacintlus, his young and favorite papil, by accidentally striking him on the head with a quoit; is one of the most familiar tales of mythology.

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The game of quoits, though probably rightly truced to the ancient throwing of the discus, differs from it in several sensing the property of the discus, differs from it in several sensing particulars. The quoit is a ring—not a plate—of iron, thick on its inner edge, and brought to a sharp edge on the ontside, so that when pitched it may sitck into the ground. The shape of the quoit varies according to the taste of the player in several minor particulars. Some are sent of the player in several minor particulars. Some and correct them in accordance of the action of the action of the contribution of the contribution of the work, as often the property of the contribution of the correspondingly conceave. Others are made with both in, and the property of the discusting the pr

searcity, not only within the region mention d, but throughout the general area they inhabit.

By his examination of the general ornithological literature involved in the study of the abore cited points, the author has achieved one import not result, and that is the complishin of they extensive spinonymaile lists, which, in concertion with a rear unmber of miditional references, make an extensive index to the iterature of the subject. The contents of the more allowed in the parts be risining to the parts, although not intended for general resuling, cell be found to be highly interesting. To sportsmen—especially the parts perialing to the game birds of the country—It will prove to be not only entertaining, but instructive, and the volune will nothoubbuilty become, to a nuch greater extent than the author imagined when he samed it such, a "band book" for the scholar, the sportsman and the public. Although the nothor has been compelled from man in space to abbreviate much that he would have otherwise detailed, yet his happy style has emilted him to instit into earn before and most enighteenthy portions of the work a fixed multon that urriess the attention of even the minificated, and acakens in him an interest in a book which he before though could have on charous for him. The ambor's horoughout the mork are graphic and full of beauty. We upone the following as a paragraph indicating how schones can, like Mr. Wegg, sometimes drop into poetry:

"A beautiful sight it is to see the enancred little pressing suit with all the pount and circum stance of their milliant contribuses. The firm and stately trend, with hody exect and context shape this played to hest advantage; the uphering nanga, the modean of the plumes, that travay like the standard of kingths certain; but home disputers, and he may return a standard of kingths certain; he hashing eyes beyone can, filter ourses standard of kingths certain; he hashing eyes beyone the more strain to more intens, almiring his bearing, foschasied by the course, but regard to t

age. In conclusion we must not mult to mention mother important pottion of this work. We refer to the columniums finlex, allich to the curacy and completeness, shows the usual care and thoughtahous of the nuclear.

Pyssile and Fysstivnge. With an Angle, from the Boke of St. Albana. By Dame Juliana herners. The American edition, edited by Geo. W. Van Sicklen.

How notify they spelled to those old days—A. D. 1991 But they knew have to dish. Here is the father of all fishing books on our table; purhaps few ought to say the mother, for it was written by a norman—Dime Juliana Herners. Izuak Walten quotes her work, and a charming qualit old book it is. An American edition is before as, and like editor (a member of the New York har) felle as that the is hed in publish at because when he colored to have a copy of the old house for thin self he could not find own for sale in this country, and to happen the could not find own for sale in this country, and to happen the could not find own for sale in this country, and to happen the forest to read. U is an interesting study, too, of old linglish spelling and rhetorle. We have decided that the old lind understood orbit she cars writing about; just hear what she says (but list we may be unbanken, she may have been a going buly own. The book cass written, but the foreward orbit she cars writing about; just hear what she says (but list we may be unbanken, she may have been a going buly own. The book cass written, but the foreward orbit she cars writing about; just hear what she says (but list we may be unbanken, she may have been a going buly own. The book cass written, but the foreward orbit she cars writing to the property of the she was a sea o

A REN WITH THE HOUNDS.-Here is about as concise

A Ren with the Holds.—Here is about as concise a description of a fox cluse as can be stated in technical terms. We copy from the London "Field."

"Tuesday, the 16th, the Tipperary hounds neet at Feth ard. Drew Kilnockin and Furry Hill klank; then called on Rathkenny for its seventh lind this season. We were not hing in suspence, for a brace were space in foot—one a very interesting looking lady—but Maiden gat his haunds settled on to his lordskip; for fifteen adoutes they rattle him roand the covert us only good hounds can do; then away through the woods and over the braok to the next road. Here the fox ran the road to lathkenny bridge, bridge, bore to the right for Drongan, then wheeled to the left for Carbally; here the huntsman and his good little mare, who were lending at the time, came to grief over a harge double. They lay side by side a few seconds, but were soon up and going as merry as ever. The hounds ran through Shannicoyle Wood, then near to Ballandsky, bore to the left to Kilkennybeg, tried the earths at Sloginstown; Buding them stopped, he steered on to Peppertown, and being so hard pressed he disappeared in a large drain. So we left him to congratulate himself on his narrow escape, after showing us as grand a fifty five minutes as ever a man saw—forty minutes in the open. Every one now turned for home, for forty minutes over this heamiful stiff country without a check is enough for any horse. Every hound was up, and were dreaming over their good deeds on their benches soon after three P. M. We have only been stopped one day by frost, and have had a capital season,"

The Horse and Connse.

—Clara G., the tribing mare that was severely injured in the Hippodrome, can put her weight upon the fractured leg once more.

put her weight upon the fractured leg once more.

New Orleans Races.—The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commenced on Saturday, the 10th inst., having been postpowed on account of the weather, and was in have been confined during this week. The first race, two miles over eight hirdles, resulted in a dead heat hetween Limestone and Capi, Hutchlasin, who divided first and second amony. The second race, the Pickwick stakes mile heats for three-year olds, \$1,000 added money, and Faunie F, wan first and third leats and manney. The third race was two miles for all ages for a parse of \$500. The race was wan by Bonaventure, heating Univary, Granger, Stamperle, etc.

—The postponement of the Spring meet-

The postponement of the Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club has necessitated the patting forward of the Galvaston Jockey Club meeting until Suturday, 24th inst., and three days of the ensuing week.

—Active preparations are being made for the Spring meeting of the Galveston Jackey Club on the 24th inst.

—The Pacific Joe key Club lucve formally offered a purse of \$30,000 in gold for a four-nile and repeat race, apen to the world, to be ran at distributing in November next; \$15,000 to the first larse, \$6,000 to the second, \$5,000 to the third, and \$4,000 to the fourth. Horses from Europe will be allowed \$1,500 for traveling expenses, and from east of the Rocky Mountains \$1,000.

—Sisson Girl, dim Brown, Commodore, and Pullerton are under training in San Francisco.

Francisco.

—Previous to the breaking up of the ice in Merrymeeting Bay, mear Bowdoinlum, Me., Col. H. S. Russel's stuffion Dread maght trotted on the ice a unital against time for \$100. The match was made for the horse to but 2.30. He was incompanied by the running horse Eagle, which he distanced quite easily, and won the race in 2.28\$. The time was the fastest ever made by a trotter in saven years old.

—The columnated trotting with a seven years old.

seven years old.

—The celebrated trotting gehling Occident was to have arrived at Philadelphia on Balat Dable's palace lorse carsonar time this week. He will be trained for the coming campaign at Pain Breeze Park. The presence of Occident in the free-facult division this Summer will add greatly to the zest of our leading trating meetings. He is said to have lost his unstendiness ender the skillful manipulation of Dalde, but if Fulletton remains in California, and Goldsmith Mail has retired, there must be a "coming horse" to compete with him.

—A new disease has developed itself a-

—A new discuse has developed itself among horses near Albany. The horse's breast and forelegs are covered with lumps, which must be joinful, as the united exhibits signs of sickness and severe suffer-

-The report that the filly Vandelite had gone wrong is contradicted.

—Chesapeake, Aristides, Calvin, and Aaron Pranington are in spleudid condition, and their owner expects to win the leading exents at the Lexington meeting next month.

The great rolt Acrohat will make his first appearance this season in the Monmonth Cup, and his principal antagonists will be Ballankeel, Vandalite, Preakness, Mar, Attilla, and Reform. If these horses reach the starting just in good condition one of the most exciting races ever witnessed in this country will ensue.

**Extra Pages has recovered from her

this country will cusue.

-Katie Penso has recovered from her long illness, and will be able to participate in the tarf events of the coming season.

-The track at Monmouth Park is now be good condition for training, and horses are being gulloped regularly.

-A bill to prevent pool selling and hetting was presented to the New Jersey Legislature, but did not pass. It was in tended, doubt less, for the benefit of Long Branch.



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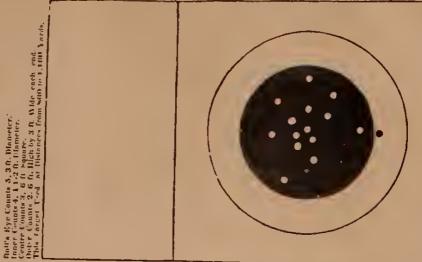
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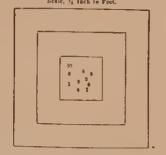
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YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875. NEW

Volume 4, Number 11, 17 Chathain 8t. (CityHall bqr.)

For Forest and Stream.

Cariboo Junting in Hova Scotia.

A BOUT the first of the present year a friend and I arranged to have a few days in the woods after cariboo, and as it may interest some of your readers, I enclose ceonnt ef our hunt.

an account of our hunt.

Having heard that good sport was to be had in Cumberland county, our first step was to communicate with an Indian hunter from whom we had received the information, and on his expressing his approval of our scheme we set about our preparation. My friend, whose experience in hunting matters is considerable, took charge of the commissariat, consisting of salt pork, canned fish, biscuit and tea, with a multitude of minor necessaries, which were put in packages suitable to carry, as we expected to have to tea, with a multitude of minor necessaries, which were put in packages suitable to carry, as we expected to have to back our loads before we reached the hunting ground. After several delays, caused by the "Intercolonial" being blecked with snow drifts, we finally started on the 12th of January. The snow, which in Halifax had a crust that would bear a man, was quite soft away from the coast, and as we approached the station (where we left the rail) it presented a white soft carrier, with the forces and church. sented a white soft carpet, with the fences and stumps just showing on the surface. We therefore anticipated pretty heavy snow-shoeing.

At the station we were interviewed by Joseph, the brother of our correspondent, who was in waiting to conduct us to the presence of the hunters, Abraham and Jacob. considerable debate with them as to which grounds would give us the best sport, we finally decided to go in about twenty miles by the road and then strike into the woods. Our party now consisted of my friend and myself, the two Mickmack hunters (Abraham and Joseph), and the boy Joseph, to keep camp, cook, and ehop wood, the latter no casy task when the thermometer ranged from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. When we packed ourselves with our rifles, snow-shoes and provisions into a large sleigh, we made a pretty fair load, and very soon found that it was to be up cosy matter, to get also there there is no the state of sleigh, we made a pretty fair load, and very soon found that it was to be no easy matter to get along through the snow over a road little broken. The Indians had frequently to tramp after the team as it struggled through the heavy drifts. We arrived at the first stage of our journey about dark, and after an hour's rest we again started. The most difficult part of the road was now to be traversed. We were provided with fresh horses and a stronger sleigh, and dashed off in good spirits but soon found our peece level. dashed off in good spirits, but soou found our pace cheeked, as the roads, not having been traveled on since the last storm, had from four to five feet of deep snow on them. Through this the powerful horses plunged and struggled; but as we came to an exposed part of the road, where the drift had packed more solid, they stuck fast, and finally laid down. Our driver showed himself equal to the emergency. Freeing the exhausted animals from the sleigh, he urged them through the drift, and then, when they could get footing, a drag chain was attached to the sleigh, which, freed from its load, and all hands pushing, soon worked through. Our next halt took place at a clearing to which we had wandered off the road, and as no trace of the high-way could be found, the Indians were sent off on snow-shoes to recover the lost direction, which they soon succeeds in the state of the same of ceeded in doing.

Presently the welcome sight of a farm house, with a cheerful light showing from its windows, and volumes of smoke and sparks issuing from the chimney, showed that our journey for the night was at an end. Here we found smoke and sparks issuing from the chimney, showed that our journey for the night was at an end. Here we found the Indian (Jacob) who had preceded us, and having roused the inmates from their beds had got on a rearing fire prepared for our comfort. In its cheerful warmth we soon forget our fatigue. We learned from our host that the signs of game were numerous, and he thought we had every prospect of a successful hunt. The Indians stretched themselves on the floor before the fire, and we retired to hed, our minds full of the anticipated sport. In the morning we made an early start, with our kit packed on a sled, and after a pleasant tramp of about six miles through the forest we arrived at our camp. This structure, which had

been built by an Indian hunter, was about twelve feet by ten; three feet from the ground it was built of hewn logs, packed with moss; from this foundation poles about two inches thick were placed nine inches apart, sloping together inches thick were placed nine inches apart, sloping together at the top to ferm a cone; on the poles are stretched pieces of birch bark, commencing at the hottom and working up, each piece lapping the one below. This is continued to within about a foot of the top, which is left open for the smoke to escape. Cross poles are put around the eamp, and the upright poles lashed to them, which effectually binds the structure. A piece of canvas serves for a door. This does not seem a very comfortable dwelling to inhabit, with the thermometer below zero, as it was during our stay, but we did not find it inconveniently cold, except when the fire was allowed to get low. The douestic arstay, but we did not find it inconveniently cold, except when the fire was allowed to get low. The domestic arrangements were very simple; the cook, with his utensils, took possession of one side of the camp, the two hunters the space opposite the door; we stretched ourselves opposite the cook, and in the centre was built the fire, a very important part of our arrangements. A few boughs of the spruce tree were spread to lie on, and everything was complete.

Having settled everything in the camp and left Joseph snow-shoes were now made to play an important part, as it was impossible to go a dozen steps without them, the traveling through the woods being very different from sheeing it on the level road, and many a toss and plunge headfore most into the snew had to be horne as the top of the shoe caught in the hidden branch of some low spruce; or the traveler, climbing over the fallen trunk of some giant of the forest, finds snow-shoes very inconvenient for that kind of exercise. We hunted about three hours that afternoon, and found several moose yards, a term applied to the section of country which one or more of these animals had selected as a feeding ground. Moose are very lecal in their habits, and while the food holds out will stay in one locality until disturbed. As the season for killing moose has ity until disturbed. As the season for killing moose has been closed for a term of three years in our Province, we of course did not hunt up the yards, and therefore returned to camp without seeing any sign of cariboo. The next day we took another direction, making an early start. It was snowing pretty heavily, the going being very bad, so that our order of march was in Indian file, the hunters taking turns at leading or breaking the way, the rest following in their footsteps. We soon came on more moose signs, and presently started an old bull moose out of a clump of firs. He dashed off through the deep snow leave. clump of firs. He dashed off through the deep snow, leav ing a track which the Indians were ready to follow if we ing a track which the Indians were ready to follow if we gave the word. They were in a state of excitement, like bounds that scented blood, and their excited looks, and quick, excited talk in their own language, showed that the law would not restrain them if left to their own devices. However, as we came for cariboo, not moose, forward was again the word. We hunted all day, and after a weary tramp of about twelve miles turned our faces towards the

The woods were full of snow in every sense of the word, for not only was the ground covered for four or five feet, but having fallen without wind the spruce and fit trees were heavily laden, and at the least shake deposited their were heavily laden, and at the least shake deposited their heavy burdens on the head and shoulders of the luckless traveler below. We returned to camp about dark, and when I say we felt tired, it would fail to express the sensations we felt as we erawled into our primitive shelter. Abraham consoled us with "feel better bimo by, after get our tee".

The next day we separated, my friend and Jacob going In our direction, and Abraham and 1 in another. We had not gone far when more moese signs appeared; we crossed several yards. At last Abraham said, "You like see moose?" Replying that I would, he examined the tracks earefully, then made a wide circuit through the woods, and then faced in the direction we had started from. He motioned me to be careful how I walked, and presently, ex-tending his hand, whispered "There moose!" The animal (a cow moose) was lying down about thirty or forty yards from us. She slowly arose, and after tossing her head and from ns. She slowly arose, and after tossing her head and thapping her great ears, disappeared as suddenly and noise-

tlapping her great ears, the property as a shadow.

"Fat barren cew; geed fresh meat; better than salt pork;" was the reproachful remark of Abe as we turned to the property way. We returned to the property and resumed our way. from the moose and resumed enr way. We returned to camp without success, to find the others had done no hetter. We held a counsel as to our next move, as we had decided that their short of the state o camp without success, to find the others had done no hetter. We held a counsel as to our next move, as we had decided that there were no carihoo in our vicinity. Several places were suggested, and the final decision was to go farther in. As an early start was necessary, the Indians set about making a "taboggan." This useful article in the woods is simply a very light frame sleigh. The tree of which we made it was growing in front of our camp at dusk, and by ten o'clock it was a taboggan. The enly tools used were an axe to fell the tree, a knife te shape the pleces, and a small auger; with these they turned out a very neat and serviceable taboggan, or hand sled. We prepared to start early in the morning, taking with us only such articles as were absolutely necessary; each out took a back load. Abraham and Jacob undertook the taboggan, they bringing up the rear and drawing the sled on the track made by our snow shoes. We went about slx miles further into the weeds to another camp, and got into it early in the afternoon. After getting dinner Abraham and I started out. We came on another meose, a large buil, who had shed or east his horns. He went off at a tearing rate through the snow, as if it were so much air. We saw no sign of eariboo, and returned to camp. The next day being Sunday we remained in camp; but the two hinters started off to make a more extended search for game. Towards night they returned with the welcome news that earlboo had crossed some distance from the camp, but coming towards it.

On Monday morning we started in good spirits, and after

On Monday morning we started in good spirits, and after about an hour's walk from the camp struck the tracks. We On Monday morning we started in good spirits, and after about an hour's walk from the camp struck the tracks. We followed them into a grove of pine trees, where the cariboo had rested, as the many hollows in the snow showed where they had hid down. Crossing the grove, we came to a swamp with a thin growth of bushes, and here we first got sight of our game. They were feeding on the moss that grew profusely on the trees, and we could see a head raised and withdrawn ere we could get a shot. We moved off in the direction in which they were feeding, and as we gained an opening in the bushes the leader appeared. I raised my rifle, and taking deliberate aim fired. The animal bounded at the shot, and sprang away. "Too high!" cried Abe. As the herd rushed past, my friend fired twice and missed; a second time I fired, and this time too low, as the snow flew from under a fine stag who brought up the rear. We leoked at each other in blank amazement, not feeling at all flattered at the result of our marksmanship. I did not feel at all nervons or excited when taking my first shot, but, as is often the case, supposed the shot to be a longer one than it really was. We now started after the cariboo, which were making good time away. Following at a good pace by cutting across and taking advantage of the ground, we caught an occasional sight of the herd, and my frien I had another shot, but missed. We now separated, Abraham and I following in the track of the herd, the others entiting across to intercept them. We now found out the truth of the saving, that a stern chase is a long one, for we had a and I following in the track of the herd, the others entring across to intercept them. We now found out the truth of the saying, that a stern chase is a long one, for we had a long and tiresome pursuit, which ended in my having a long shot, wounding a buck in the back. Our distance from the camp, and the lateness of the hour, prevented us from the eamp, and the lateness of the holi, prevented us-from following farther. We were now a long way from camp, and had gono in every possible direction; but Abra-ham, although he had never been in this part before, locked at the setting sun, and after considering a moment struck off through the forest. He had calculated the direction so accurately that we came in almost a direct line to the camp Here we found the rest had arrived before us, and I, who considered myself (not without cause) a good shot with a rific, had to stand considerable chaffing about my ill luck. Abraham said "Carlboo not like target."

The next day we started again, Abraham and I to follow

the herd we had left, the others to hunt on some fresh tracks they had crossed the evening before. We did not get sight of game until the afternoon. There being no wind, the game started before we could get sight of them; but at last we came on the herd, and as they dashed through a grove of hard wood one buck paused an instant to see the cause of alarm, his head and neck showing hetween two trees. I raised my ritle, the sharp report rang out, and he fell in his track shot through the neck; another shot fired at the retreating herd wounded another, and we pushed on in hope of overtaking it, but found it would likely be a long chase; and as evening was closing upon ns, after dressing the buck we buried him in the snow and started to return. On the way we caught a porcupine, which Abraham carried along. We had a long traup, and Abe acknowledged that he felt done ont, for we had left camp at half past eight, and it was now shout seven in the evening. We had not brought food with us, and had no chauce to even.

we had not brought food with us, and had no chauce to control any.

Arrisone-cife than we, having killed three. One, which my friend killed when alone (the holian having returned to camp, leacing him to follow), weighed over livree hundred pounds. We now began to feel better satisfied with our performance, and having nu out of provisions—the breach tea, biscuit, etc., being all gone—recourse was the product of the control of the control

lowed with ease. The hoof of the cariboo is formed by nature to carry the animal readily over the snow, as it opens and spreads over quite a large surface. I was surprised to find that they would frequently travel in our tracks; they seemed, in fact, to prefer it. We would find on returning to camp that a fierd had either come or gone on our road; this occurred several times. They generally went at a steady trot, but when pushed would bound, and the space they would cover in this way was surprising. Each individual leaps into the hole in the snow made by the leader, and so the weaker ones have a good foothold. We killed five bucks and two does; they all had borns except the big buck, be having shed his. The old males generally east their horns about January. The first horns are carried two seasans.

The rilles we used were Snyder breech loaders, carrying the cartridges used in the British army. The ball is five hundred and seventy-seven one hundredtbs, or about twenty-five gauge, something larger than the Spencer military cartridge, but with a much heavier charge of powder. We found these very effective, as the ball, when it struck, from its size and the velocity with which it went seldom failed to disable the game. A small hullet is useless, as the animal, although wounded fatally, will run so far that the chances of finding him are slight.

The seasou for killing cariboo is from the lat of September until the 1st of March. The number each individual is allowed to kill is five, and on no account to kill more than it is possible to get ont of the wood.

AN ENGLISH TROUT STREAM.

AN ENGLISH TROUT STREAM.

(1) It was 5 o'clock in the morning, O!" as I briskly stepped ont of my domicile a bright June day—I say bright, because it erentually turned out to he one, and because at that hour it was not fair to judge it, as the sun had not risen to clear away the mist that secued to shroud all objects in delicious quiethde. I had made up my mind to take a day's recreation on the little trout stream that wound its way into mightler waters some three miles helow. I had not far to walk, as within a quanter of an hour I was by its side.

It was a pretty sight and a wholesome sound to-boot. The hanks were decked in fresh verdaut folinge of trees and plants, an abundance of the latter growing hy the water's edge and bobbing their blooming heads as if in obeis ance to the passing stream, as it rattled by harmless, happy, and serene, to the accompaniment of its gurgling ripples. I leant upon a rail that ran across a rustic bridge and looked and listened, absorbed in thought. I was soon aroused from my reverie by the passing of some laborers on their way to a hard day's toil. We exchanged greetings—they passed one way to work, I the other for a day of pleasne—I began to flog the water; a little abead of me I noticed a mined them, all right, away they went and dropped nicely over my frient. I will here state that I was using the 'May fly' solely, as, although it was June, the tront in our northern streams are het ind the fashion and take the 'May fly' in June with as much gusto as the better educated and more fashionahle fish of the South.

But to roturn to my story. I dropped my flies just over him—canght—Oh! he was a greedy fish and did not require asking, twice; in a minute he was rushing madly down stream, struggling with the most obstinate fly he had ever got hold of; he tried back again, hut all to no purpose; he repeated the operation several times and at last began to llounder on the top of the water; llip, flap, flippillie flap, went his tail as he vented his rage on the poor innocent when, you g

"A deep vale
Shut on by Alpine hills from the rude world,
Near a clear lake, margined by fruits of gold
And whitepering myrtles, glassing softest akles
As cloudless, save with rare and roseate shadows,
As I would have thy tate."

As cloudless, save with rare and roseate shadows, As I would have thy tate."

Such was the scene before me, when the romantic has been somewhat blended with the realistic. The little stream, the scene of this narrative, was scarcely more than fourteen feet wide, thickly covered at intervals by overhanging trees and shrubs, so that I had often the mortification of sceing and hearing fish rise without being able to throw over them; and hills ran up almost from its edge beantifully clothed in foliage. A thorough English plongheoy's remark on one occasion greatly amused me. After the Yokle had satisfied his curiosity by asking one or two questions, the dense stapidity of which could only be equalled by his class, I thought I would amuse myself by interrogating him. "Nice day, is'nt it?" I began.

"Um, I dun know," he replied, half asleep in the snn.
"Splendid view from here."
"Yes, think so—eht mun." I turned to look at the rustic; this was said with some fire. I thought I would try him again.

this was said with some fire. I thought I would try him again.

"You don't admire it, then." He stared at me for a second and then replied: "Admire it, no, I fancy I don't care particularly about it. You gentle folks, talking all your rubhish about hills and all that kind of thing, I'd just like you to be at the tail of a plough a whole day up and down your plagued hills. Good morning sur." Without another word Rusticus bolted and left me to laugh at his rough and ready attack on art and poetry. Oht Romance, you medicine to the fancy! I was fishing along with very fair sport when a hard throw deposited my flies into the tender embraces of a black thoru bush.

I'm afraid the beanties of nature, so poetically thought of but a abort time previously, became subjects for very abusive lauguage. "Haug that hush." "Botheration," "Fast as wax," and many more such expressions, were blurted out, accompanied by a furious scowl from your famble servant. Bushes are as bad enemles to the angler as hooks are to a hungry fish, so I thought as I snarled at the I laid my rod down and took hold of the line. No go, I

took a run, cleared the water and succeeded in loosing them.
To get hack was the trouble; I had jumped from the highest hank. Well, I knew I had to get back. I detiberately walked in and waded ncross, wet up to the middle; but a ducking on a Summer's day is generally pluasant, so I continued up stream, entehing the, loosing some, having my flies taken, and smoking my pipe with the utmost satisfaction to all present, that was to myself alone.

Suon after noon it hegan to get far too warm for good sport, so I determined to pass a few hours skytching under the shade of a hinge oak close by. Having arrived thete, I laid down my whole length, refilled my pipe, and took a few minutes to select my view. I soon decided. The brook with the fallen willow spanning it made a nice foreground, and distant hills seen through a nook in the nearer range gave a glorious distant view. Suffice it to say that I spant several hours over my sketch before I again betook myself to the stream; but as snou as I recommenced, I found the tish hnugry, and I flogged away until I began to tire. My hasket felt considerably heavier than in the morning. I put another fish in my hasket, looked at my watch, found it was 7 o'clock. I'll fish another hour and then give my basket to the tender mercies of the cook. I had a glorious hour's sport. The flivs covered the water in the cool of the evening, and I made the most of their appetites. Eight o'clock came, I had made very nearly home. I determined to desits for the day, so I sat my self down on the bank and spread the contents of my hasket out on the grassy bank. Seventeen and a half brace, a splendid sight, all the speckled beauties that within a short time had ornamented one of nature's ornaments, laying dead and motibuless, no more to try the anglers' skill or flash up stream in unsuffied freedom.

I began to get absurdly contemplative. I questioned myself accounts.

dom.

I began to get absurdly contemplative. I questioned myself as to whether fish could speak or not, and if they could, whether it was not probable that they swore when they found the barh of a hook in their mouth. "Bah," I burst out into a fit of ringing laughter, and came to the conclusion that I was a fool.

Reader you will excuse my folly—have you ever sat by the side of a rippling stream—the evening quietnde mellowed and not disturbed by its rustling monaing? 'Tis then the poetic mind is in its glory, and then that contemplation grasps the omnipotence of the Creator. Thus have I passed long hours, aloue, but not in solitude—

"To stron rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,

ed long hours, alone, but not in solitude—
"To stowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal fool but ne'er or rarely been;
To climb the trackless mondain all unseen.
With the wild flock that never heeds a fuld;
Alone o'er sceps and foaming fulls to lead.
This is not suitude; 'the but to hold
Converse with noture's charms, and see her
Stores unroll'd."—Byron.

Converse with nature's charms, and see her Stores unroll'd."—Byron.

Such were my thoughts as I musted o'er my array of "dead heads" and guzed at the scene around me. I gave a sudden start. "What's that?" "Oh!" A smile played across my features. "Only a water rat," another beauty of a stream—the little fellow stemmed the current and handing opposite me began to feed on some plant—now and then pausing to listen for sounds of danger, and when satisfied as to his security he again tackled his supper. I questioned my watch—half past eight by the road. I jumped to my feet and the rat, startled in his turn, plunged into the stream. I stowed my fish away, shouldered my net and rod, and was in the kitchen in a few moments.

"Here cook, let's have some of these for supper."

"Very well Sir," replied the buxom wench. "My stars, you've had good sport."

"Yes," I replied, "be as quick as you can," and I saliied on to the verandah. "Holloa girls," to my sisters.

"Ohl you've got hack, have yon," in chorus from all three.

"Well my inquisitive sisters. I helieve I'm myself."

three.

"Well my inquisitive sisters, I believe I'm myself."

"Oh! stupid!" (Sisters are always complimentary).

"What spoit?" inquired one.

"Seventeen and a hall brace, by all that's holy," quoth l.

"Tis well," rejoined one, taking in the councily of the

"Tis well," rejoined one, taking in the comedy of the thing.
"A short farewell, my sisters, I must change my attiro. I will presently return to tea."
"No fear of that Mr. Huugry." "Thank yon," from one. It is an old saying, that no fish are as sweet as those caught by yourself. I firmly believe it, and so I thought as I refreshed the inner man that evening. I refreshed to rest—my dreams were of fish in and out of water—a harmless subject, and a boquet of lovely women—a happy finish to a day spent in glorious, innoceut sport."

Perhaps many an eye will glisten as it seams these lines, which may recall to mind home scenes now known only in the rememberance of the past.

Britain.

For Forest and Stream.

STONEY LAKE, CANADA.

STONEY LAKE, CANADA.

POR the benefit of those readers of Forest and Stream who are already asking where they shall spend a few weeks recreation next Summer, a few lines in favor of that Canadian paralise, Stoney Lake, and connecting waters, may prove of interest. The county of Peterhore has the good fortune to possess this chain of lakes, and many there are, in said county, and perhaps not a few out of it, who have spent many a plensant day's lishing or darck shooting on Stoney and Clear lakes. The former is a body of water about uine miles lung by three wide, and dotted over with innumerable islands of all sizes and shapes. Many of these are wooded, others are covered with grass and small shrubs, while a few produce a fair crop of hare rock; these latter are sometimes selected as camp grounds for the weary traveler, as the following will show.

Two years ago, while our hunting party had their canoes stretched on what is known as Grassy Island, two of the company took a canoe about six o'clock in the evening and ran p the lake to Moant Anlien, and on their way back to camp a wind storm came up directly against them. They strove mantully for some time, hoping to reach our camp, where a hot supper and comfortable heds were awaiting them. As they were rounding one of those bare rocky islands a gust of wind turned them about, and completely exhausted, in full view of our camp fire, they were conspelled to make this island their home for the night. There is an old saying, that tursery loves company, and it was verified in their case; a couple of town pedagognes were also caught in the storm, and heing obliged to retire in favor of the very nugcutle zephyrs, were soon passing the

rock nn which our friends were perched, who called out to them to stop and partake of their hospitality, hoping at the same time, that the strangers' boat might contain something more substantial than eye-water. A thorough search being justituted, the whole cargo was found to consist of a hottle of pickles. They had to make the best of it, however, and the night was spent in search of a soft spot to lie on.

Hinckleberries in their season are very plentiful, and are placked as large as cherries. The hlack bass fishing in the lake is first-class, especially at the mouths of Juck's and Eel creeks. Trolling is also good in all parts of the lake maskalonge and land-locked salmon, taking the troll freely. The latter fish ufford magnificent sport for the angler (with live minnow for lait) early in May, at Purleigh Falls; they are seldom caught weighing less than seven pounds, and have been taken over thirty pounds in weight, and in point of flavor. I never tasted their equal. Summer duck shooting begins on the 15th of August, and remains good for four or five weeks, when the Fall flight commences. Wild rice and celery grow in great abundance in all of these waters, which are visited by uillions of the duck tribe, until the cold weather closes the waters, compelling them to seek a more congenial clime. Deer hunting, or, rather, the open season begins 1st of September, Stoney Lake, Lovesick Lake and Deer Bay, (all contiguous,) being favorite resorts for the deer hanter, as they are all casy of necess, and deer are plentiful. Surely the sportsman should be satisfied in the heart of such a game region as this.

should be satisfied in the heart of such a game region as this.

The Mount Julieu Hotel, crected last year on the very shore of Stoney Lake for the especial comfort of tourists and sportsmen, has accommodation for sixty guests, with every luxnry that could reasonably he looked for in the back woods of Canada. In fact, the house will be kept only in first-class style, and persons desiring to take their families for a few weeks vacation, will find every inducement for their harmless enjoyment. The proprietors are determined to see that the wants of every guest, male or female, man, woman or child, are supplied. Sailboats, rowboats and canoes are always at hand. Guides, if neccessary, can be procured, and dogs in the deer hunting senson. Our American friends will probably find the cheapest and most direct route via Rochester. Take the steamer Norseman at Charlotte in the evening, get a comfortable berth and a good night's rest. You reach Port Hope in time for the morning train, of the Midhaud railway, purchase tickets for Lakefield, on Lake Katchewaunook, where the steamer Chippewa is in waiting to convey you to Mount Julien; time from Charlotte ahout fourteen hours; total cost less than four dollars per head. I take appen myself the respousibility of adding that any further information respecting Stoney Lake and vicinity will he cheerfully given on application to Messrs. R. C. Strickland & Co., North Donro, P. O., Cauada. Begging your indulgence, I am, most respectfully, C. A. P. Peterboro, April 12, 1875.

[We are indehted to our correspondent for the information contained in his letter.—Ep.]

[We are indehted to our correspondent for the information contained in his letter. - ED.]

For Forest and Stream FRED'S RETRIEVER.

APPENING up at Napa during the shooting season and observing that ducks and geese were abundant, to birrowed a gun and a pair of long boots for the purpose of making a raid early next morning, but I had no dog, and could not hear of a good one to be borrowed. On putting the question to my brother Fred, a matter of fact sort of a fellow, he answered,

"Dog! why, what do you want hetter than Pat?"

"Put!" said I, "who is Pat?"

"Why, my dog."

"Where is he? Have not seen any dog around the house."

"Oh! Pat is not a lap dog; he lives in an out-house of his own; goes it on independent principles. Come along, I will show yon a dog 'as is' a dog; the best dog in Napa." He took nie out to a keunel. I saw no dog; hut there was a whistle, and "here you, Pat, come out and show yourself!"

yourself!"
"Out came Pat, the first end, as he crawled out yawning, displaying a pair of broad jaws, cropped cars, teeth visible, a thick, stubby, brindle body, followed lastly by au inch of tail, wagging with such energy as to slew him around from side to side. I looked at him, "that dog! call that bow-legged, villainous cur a sporting dog? Ho's nothing hat a hall, and the ugliest brute I ever saw. Call that a retriever? What the deuce do I want of a bull dog for retrieving?"

from side to side. I looked at him, "that dog! call that bow-legged, villainous cur a sporting dog? Ho's nothing hat a buill, and the ugliest brute I ever saw. Call that a retriever? What the deuce do I want of a bull dog for retrieving?"

"Never mind," said Fred, "don't condemn Pat until you have tried him; he is a splendid retriever, will bring anything from a chipping bird to a bullock. Oh, you will be pleased with Pat."

I looked at Pat; his eyes were blear and red, his lower jaw projected, showing formidable teeth; his fore legs were un arch; he had hut little hair on his back, having a playful habit of scratching it on the upper end of his kennel as he went in and out; taking him all in all, he was the most unprepossessing animal I ever made friends with. Pat, evidently thinking he had made an impression, proceeded to smile, lick his chops, writhe and twist himself into all sorts of shapes, like a boiled shrimp, wagging his hrief narrative with great rapidity, unbalanced, as it was, by any onthourd weight. I said, "Pat, truth and veracity being called into question. I am compelled to admit that you are not a hundsome dog; and if you are a retriever, you have gone a long way out of your regular business, and have unistaken your calling." Pat, thinking to make a favorable impression, succeed, ruhbed his nose against me, and made frantic efforts to reach my nose, at the same time playfully snappling his jaws together to indicate what he could do if called upon. "Well," said I, "Pat, to-morrow morning we will try it, anyhow."

Break of day saw Pat at my heels as I followed a cowpath through the grass along the bank of the creek, until I reached some little inland ponds, where I knew the ducks and geese were to be found, and I now heard them, and so did Pat, for he began to grow and bark. I hit him over the head with my gun, hut be seemed hardly to notice the matter until I brought it down somewhat forcibly on the top of his skull, when he turned oue blear eyo up at me which said, equiringly, "Do yon mean me?"

this time Pat eyed me curiously, and seemed very mach puzzled. He evidently thought I was after a pig, and did not see the necossity for so much can and the necosity for so much can and a such mystery. He scorned anything like, or ping on a food in that surreptitions manner, and would dash good as sonally on his own account, probably with reiting coasionally on his own account, probably with reiting coasionally on his own account, probably with reiting the collar and administering a few hearty cuts, he would subside behind ne. The trail to the lake was very narrow through the tules, and very soft on either side, and I was thas enabled to keep lim in the rear; but now and then he would hear something, or fancy he was being imposed upon and defranded of his right to be "in," and would make a chish to go over my head as I crept along in a stooping position, or else would make a plinge to go be right of the control of the cont

INSTRUCTIONS IN TRAPPING.-NO. 1.

TO TAKE BEAVER.

THERE are many naturalists and collectors who seldom use traps for taking ornithological, and more particularly, zoological specimens. Supposing an animal is tumbled over at short range with a shot gun—a hare, for instance, the entrails are cut in pieces, or perforated with shot holes, the coat of the animal is partially spoiled, and wads of hair are driven into the flesh, making it in some cases almost unfit for food. I have spent many nights in preparing skins, and the flesh of hares, when mutilated, as described above. Often, when one has heen packing a gun, and perhaps a load of game over the mountains all day, he reaches camp at night tired, hungry and footsore. When arriving at one's tent the first thing to be done is to have a good wash; the next is to eat supper; and the last, but not least joh, is to skin the specimens, and press the plants collected during the day's rambles. When one is forced to sit up in a sleeply condition to wash and dry bloody animal skins by the faint light of a candle, he naturally hegins to study out some way to decrease his work. A man's wits are gradually sharpened by experience. Every hunter knows bow to trap if he is acquainted with the habits of animals. Traps should be set where animals have been observed. No class of men are hetter fittled for trappling than naturalists; they are familiar with the ways of the forest and plain; they are exploring every nook and cranny, now turning over a stone in search

of heetles, then rolling over a decayed log to expose some mouse or snake, and so on until a locality has been completely hunted over, and yet some individuals doubt their ability for trapping. When the proper places have been found and selected for setting traps, the next thing is to know what to bait them with. The veteran collector knows what baits to use, as his experience has taught him what mitmals prey upon. The amateur has but to examine the stomach of the first specimen taken, note its contents, and so on with the different species of animals and birds of prey, until the natural key to their existence is studied out.

the stomach of the first specimen taken, note its contents, and so on with the different species of animals and birds of prey, until the natural key to their existence is studied out.

When about to start on a collecting trip for specimens or fur, study your ground over carefully, and think what in localities you propose visiting. Say there is a party of four of us about to visit Colorado. Fur is not of first quality from that territory, yet, in some places in the foot-hills and mountains furbearing animals are numerous, and the ornithologist and the zoologist could not wish for a better field for rare specimens. There we shall find beaver, otter, mink, marien, foxes, wolves, badgers, (marmots,) haves, prairie dogs, gophers, mountain rats, &c. We will take two No. 3 traps for wolves, one dozen No. 1½ traps for foxes, two duzen No. 2 traps for rats, mink and marten, and one dozen No. 1² sof the weak spring If and N traps for the naturalist to take small animals with. Elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and bear will come in for attention, but we will use a good heavy Sharp or Remlugton ritle for them.

Setting traps for hears I do not believe in. Occasionally bruin is taken with the trap, but one has to earn a bear skin by packing twenty pounds of trap over the mountains, to say nothing of the lubor in setting it with levers. Should there be any dog in camp his master will lay awake nights, fearing that poor "Ranga," or "spot," may happen to smell out the bait put out for brulu's hencht, and get his leg crushed and mangled in the ngly jaws of a twenty or forty pound trap; so we will take a good dog to find hears, and leave the big traps with their makers.

Having been out with pack unless, two weeks travel from Denver, we tinally strike the Eagle River, or some other good mountain stream for trapping, when we dismount, cook dinner and picket our stock. After dinner we shoulder our guns and strike out in different directious to find "sign." Night finds as gathered around the camp fire, having supped on dusky gro

here on a sand bar," says mother. "I was following some mountain sheep across that bail hill opposite camp and saw a flock of white-tailed ptarmagans," says the ornithologist.

Each member of the party gives his opinion on the surrounding country, and it is agreed that a camp is to be built on the site occupied by the party. Now some one moves that we turn in, and the hint is taken, and we are soon rolled up in our blankets and fast asleep. The first man that awakes in the morning builds a fire and arouses the whole party. While one is getting breakfast the others commence falling and butting logs, which are split through the middle for building an A camp. Finally our camp is completed and we are about to commence business in campeted and we are about to commence business in earnest. With a selection of traps tied to our beits tightly, so chains will not fingle, we start out to set them, two of us going up the river and the other two men down it. Having traveled a short distance we find bear sign and look for a place to set a trap. Now we have not yet caught our first beaver, so we have no "medicine" to assist as, and must look for the heaver's trails, elides and holes. We must catch our beaver, and drown him at the same time, unless we are content with a beaver's foot for our trouble. While searching we finally find a good slide in a small dam, and set the trap at the foot of it, about four inches ander water, in a depression in the ground, partially covering it with dirt. Make as little sign as possible about the trap, and fasten a stick about three feet long by the middle to the end of the chain. Now take a piece of rope, tie one end of it to the chain of the trap and the other end to a piece of dead bioquant wood, which will act as a float. Conceal this contrivance as neatly as possible and throw water on the leaves and soil you have handled. The trap is now set for the beaver. If he does not put his an appearance the first night he will the second, and in visiting the place where we set the trap, we flud i

—An exchange says that trees have been found in Australia which exceed the giants in California is helght, though not in circumference. One falleu tree in Victoria measured 420 feet in length, and another 480, while the highest yet discovered in California reaches only 450 feet, the average being from 300 to 400. These are the celebrated Eucalyptus globulus, or Australian gum tree, which are said to possess the property of absorbing undurin, and are now being planted so extensively throughout different sections of the country. If rapidity of growth is any indication of ultimate size they might attain the above dimensions without extreme age.

—A German gentleman, dining out, on being asked if he would take some ox tail sonp, replied: "God forbid that I should be reduced to such extremities.

-Every convict now discharged from the Nevada State prison receives \$25 in gold to start a new life with.

as the boy said when he was kicked by a man who had nitro-glycerine on the too of his boot.

Hish Qulture.

PROTECTION OF SALMON.

PROTECTION OF SALMON.

PROF BAIRD, United States Fish Commissioner, in a recent official communication on the subject, says that on the Columbia River, where the salmon is found at the present time in greater abundance and larger variety time almost anywhere else on the face of the globe, the experience with regard to the fisheries will be the same as in other noted streams if steps are not taken to prevent it. The causes which are likely to lead to these results are various. Among them is, first, that of excessive fishing at untimely seasons, especially when the fish are depositing their spawn; second, the establishment of duras, preventing the appearance of the fish to their spawning grounds; third, some change in the physical condition of their spawning. The important cause results from the destruction of the forests and undergrowth of the region consequent upon the progress of civilization, and adulteration in the character of dramage. Where a region is covered with forests, the rains as they full are taken up by the soil, or absorbed by the dead braves and mosses under the trees, so that the drainage is gradual; flouds are infrequent, as are also low stages of water; the average depth is maintained throughout the year, while various ravines, hills, and cold springs maintain a regular discharge into the tributaties which flow into the main stream, and thus keep the water at a comparatively low temperature.

With this clearing up of the land the whole physical condition seems to be aftered. The falling rain is not retained, but rushes off in a flood, which, as far as the salmon are conceined, destroys the spawning heds, tenring out the gravel in which the eggs are deposited, or covering them to the depth of many inches, so that the young, it halched, cannot emerge. At other times the water is extremely low, scarcely affording a passage for the fish. The absence of the cantinued flow of the cold springs parmits an increase in the temperature of the waters to a degree beyond that which the salmon can susian. S PROF. BAIRD, United States Fish Commissioner, in a

paper mills, etc. This, however, has not materially affected the salmon fisheries of the United States, whatever it may have alone abroad.

From one or several of these causes combined the salmon fisheries of Europe, as well as the United States, have been almost interly destroyed, so that where within a period of less than lifty years these fish existed in the greatest abundance, they have now become an almost mathamable laxary. Warmed by these facts, we can readily appreciate one change which threatens the salmon fisheries of the Columbia River. Even now the diminution is appreciable, and although it may be several years before this becomes very marked, yet such a result is sure to arrive in time, especially as every year witnesses an increase in the establishments devated to the preparation of the salmou in one form or another. It is therefore a very wise precaution on the part of the Legislature of Oregon to seek for some action by which this threatened evil may be averted, and so important a branch of habitary retained by the United States, those of the west coast particularly.

Prof. Baird says that in 1874 there were secured at the United States breeding establishment on the McCloud River, 6,000,000 of regs. Of these 1,000,000 were hatched and returned to the Sacramento River, and the others were forwarded to the States east of the Mississippi River and hatched out in great part by the State Commissioners of Fisheries and introduced into the most suitable streams. The eggs were kept in hatching boxes on the McCloud River for six weeks, and after the eyes began to show in the embryo they were taken out, packed in buxes between hayers of dump moss, and sent to their destination. Owing to the heat of the season some of the lats were prematurely hatched out in the boss. The greater number, however, renebed their destination in good condition, and it is probable that the yield was 5,000,000 young. The 5,000,000,000 young 48h, according to the preceding calculation, are equivalent to 10.5,000,000,000 eggs spaw

Fish from Germany.—Fred, Mather, Esq., in the Live Stock Journal, notices the recent arrival at the New York State flatching flouse of a box of fish spawn from the German lish breeding establishment at Huningen. It was German lish inceeding establishment at Huningen. It was a sort of dry goods box, of about eighteen cubic feet, and the invoices stated it to contain 2,500 brook front, 7,500 salamu, and 7,500 hybrid eggs, the latter a cross of the other two varieties. They were packed at Huningen just one month before their arrival. The eggs were packed in oval wonden boxes, about fonteen inches hong and eight deep, in wet moss. The hoxes were packed in dry sen weet. When opened there was not a good egg in the lot; they had evidently been dead some time, as they were in a horizble state of putrefaction. The trouble seems to have been in the aveight of the packing as there was a great wad of moss on top of each hox. Our friends at Huningen do not seem to be expert at packing for hong voyages; this is the recomb latch that they have sent with the same result We think that Mc, M. A. Geen has packed spawn which have be a sent to Germany increasingly, and we know that so the Green has sent them to E (cloud).

The assent to these propagated at Huningen, as taken from the printed list accompanying this lot of spawn, is as follows:

Scientific Name,
Tentia bario
Tratta tinita
Triti in hieraria,
Salmo e dar
Salmo e dar
Salmo e dar
Salmo e dar
Trymalia vingaria
C a gono leta laws; —
Griman Name,
Brillorchi
Lachefor the
Secondle
L che
Sashing...
Richer
Hucken

English Name.

Beat loxing to Price of period Williams from this list a favoring German fish, the sandre characteristic action, a light very similar to our pake perch, or wall yed pake. Annalus is the first time we have ever keer keer outher ist of lishes propagated by any Slate or government.

SPAWNING SEASONS

Watenville, April 12th, 1873.

Reproduce Forest and Stream:

I wont lishing April 10th and cought six brock front. I took them bome, and when I came to clean them I found that four out of the six lind small spawn in them. I though this rather queer, considering the time trout usually spawn. I would like to know if any readers of Forest and Stream know of anything similar to this.

HARRY N CAMPER.

As soon as the roe sack of any kinds of fish has had time to heal after spawning the suck is small, and is as perfect as it was before spawning, and is full of small spawn. By examination under a magnifying glass seven different size will be found; each size is the spawn for each year. It is the same in fowls, which have a different size of eggs for each day. If Mr. Cundee will examine the front he takes from now until Fall he will find the spawn and suck a little larger every day until the spawn are ready to be east in the SETH GREEN.

SALMON IN THE RADITAN,-On Monday of last week some fishermen, seining in the Ruttlen, near New Brunswick, captured a young salmon about four inches in length This fish, which will be forwarded to the commissioners is undoubtedly one of those deposited in the Ruritan by Dr. Slack nearly two years since

-The North Carolina Legislature has passed this Winter a law for the protection of fish, etc., and a Mr. Welsher is now engaged in establishing a halching house for shad, rock, etc., at Newbern,

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.

WILEINSBURG, Alleganny couply, Pa., April, 1875.

Wilbinsburg, Allegaany couply, Pa., April, 1875. Editor Forest and Stieam:—

To "B. T. K. P. 's, Trackee, Cal., "inquiry in your last issue, I would say, that from personal observation I have known sawdust to be injurious to trout, and believe that the refuse from a saw mill, thrown into any trout stream, will soon depopulate. It of that beautiful fish. During the month of May, 1870, I was fishing in a small stream in Bald Eagle Valley, in thus State, and atthough in former sensons I had fovariably been successful, yet at this time my efforts were poorly rewarded. I caught but few, and they took the fly so very lazily that but pure sport was afforded, and I soon gave it up. On cleaning my fish, preparatory to leaving the stream, I examined them clovely, and noticed that they all presented a slettly appearance. Their spots were dim, they were poor, and altogether looked "very sick." On a further inspection I tound that in each of their ellis there were small festered spots that inclosed a grain of smethat! A saw mill had been creeted on the banks of the stream the previous Antumo. This accounted for it, and I empited my basket and left in diagnot. The next season, as I passed by I duitfully whipped the stream for more than an hour without getting a rise, and I doubt If there was a fish in the stream below the saw until, but learned that above the iront were more plentythan they had been for some years, but were very small.

I think that the above proves that the sawdust does directly injure the trout, besides, as you remarked, cover up their spawning beds. By the way, in your list of Close Sensons, given in your Issue of the 25th uit, you say our Stale prolifints from being taken from Angust 11th to April 1st. If I remember rightly, our late Legi-inture passed a law extending the time to April 15th. Very respectifully.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON AND SALMON TROUT IN CALIFORNIA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Reading in your interesting paper a letter from E. M. Stillwell, concerning land-locked salmon in Mailee, reminds me that we have in Callifornia what are termed brud-incled salmon in some of the lagoons baving connection with the Pacific Ocean during the calmy senson, commencing about December and ending in February or Muich. Some persons here call them eadmon trout. They are rather in long fish in their form, of a yellowish red flogs, with many dark specks, and their fish is of a light plak color. Their size runs from about two to livelve pounds, at least 1 have seen none smaller. There lish lock no resemblance to the true salmon, either young or old, which are so plentilm in our rivers, and are now running (as f lately informed you) in considerable numbers in Sin Francisco flay, and affording its protity good sport in catching them. There is a rather large lagoon neross the bay, about fourier unites from here, in Mario county. Every year, by perulasion of the owner, Mr. Thockmorton, one of the Fish Commissioners, sportsinen capture a goodly number of these fish, as well as brook trout, which lahabit the crick which flows late this lagoon. These brook trout are generally rather small. These land-locked salmon are so entirely different from the real salmon in form, color and appearance, that I cannot bely inclining to the opiolon expressed by Prof. Agassis, in speaking of probably the same hind of fish in the East, that they are in distinct species, and not a demartalized salmon." By the exercise of patience and prudence, the prople of San Francisco can gain facilities for fively fishing for trout, perch and pike (a species of sucker, or Cyprinida,) in the tending streams anywhere within fifty miles of here. Few angless fall to appreciate litis fact. The fish Cammissioners of this Sinte inversall to appreciate litis fact. The fish Cammissioners of this Sinte inversally and intelligently performed their duffice. We owe very much to their upon the waters, as far as we are yet anabled t

FISHWAYS REQUIRED.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 14, 1875.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 14, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

We on the headwaters of the Alleghamy River would like to have you call the allegham of the Penn. State Fish Commissioners to the fact that the dams in the Alleghamy are not provided wish fishways, and that in consequence we are menty deprived of fish, bring for far from the likes or seem to get much of a supply from them. The most for addate than, known as the Corydina dam, is a gone out this Spring, and now ten far orable time for the Commissioners of the far appendixly be entirely, if the laws of the State provide for one. We are now thilly looking for the return of the shad piputed at Salamanca two orthree years since. Yours, &c.,

M. A. B.

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

RDITON FOREST AND STREAM:—
The experiment in tront culture here was moderately successful. Out of the 5,000 ova we have saved aboot 3,000, 4. e., about sixty per cent. This was nor first trial, with no instruction except from the books. Some of our mistakes were such as experience will cure, and some were owing to our being unable to give personal attention to important details. An old trout association was resuscitated for this experiment, and their subscription, fiended by the genial Commissioner from Maryland, will pay fur the ggss, the sale of fish will. I think, pay the carpentary's hill, and the apparatus will be ready to hatch 10 000 next year for some one stream, so as to make a respectable beginning in this matter in the country, and at least altract attention to the feasibility of stocking Loudoun streams.

T. W.

WHITE PERCH FOR STOCK FISH,

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 10, 1876.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 10, 1876.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

When I see so much said about salmon and salmo, it is to me remarkable that the white perch of fresh and said water is not used as a slock lish. They are gamey, prollife, and are almost annivalled as pan fish. Millions inlight be procared to the Chesapeake or Dolaware Bay, at an almost nominal cost, and they would thrive betterin our mill ponds or rivers than might be supposed. They seem to grow targer in fresh than in said water. I have taken them in ponds in Kent county, Delaware, weighing four pounds, it would like to see the field birroduced, and know it would be an acquisition to our totand waters, even if salmon are all the rage. Yours truly,

J. E. D.

Aatural History.

A FINE COLLECTION OF FOSSILS.—Negotiations are now pending, looking to the purchase by the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, of the celebrated collection of fossils and owned by Professor Jas. Hurc, of Albuny, Gurator of the State Cabinet of Natural History. This collection contains upward of 200,000 specimens, and the duplicates alone, which will be available for exchange with European societies, fill several hundred boxes.

During the enlarging of the Eric Canal experienced collectors were appointed to collect all the valuable fossils found in the rock cutting. The Southern and Western States are also represented by paleontological specimens. The paleozoic fossils of the Silurian and Devonian periods

States are also represented by paleontological specimens. The paleozoic fossils of the Silurian and Devonian periods are in profuse numbers. The families of Trilobites and Crinoids, the former now extinct and the latter nearly so, are very largely represented, and it may be doubted whether a series of greater value can be found in this or any other country. Among the fossils from the later geological epochs, the tertiary beds at Claiborne, in Alabama, have furnished many valuable specimens. \$65,000 is the price asked for the collection, and it is to be hoped that New York will secure it. The lamented Agassiz has said, "the museum securing the Hall collection will become the finest unuseum in the country."

For Forest and Stream,

THE GREAT (?) AMERICAN EAGLE.

FEW weeks ago, while on a ducking excursion down A the Neuse, we ran into South River. During the second night of our stay the Julia pieked up her anchor and went ashore, under the persuasion of one of the most terrific gales I ever experienced; but the oft quoted saying, "that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good," illustrated in our case, as it blew us into, or upon, the hospitality of Mr. John B. Neals and his interesting family, who did everything in their power to make our enforced stay a pleasant visit. While sitting before the large open fire-place—filled with nearly a load of bright, blazing sticks—smoking our fragrant Durham, Mr. Neale related the following incidents, illustrative of the thievish propensity of the bald-headed eagle, which I thought of sufficient interest to jot down:—

the following incidents, illustrative of the thievish propensity of the bald-headed eagle, which I thought of sufficient interest to jot down:

"A few years ago," says he, "my altention was directed to a large lish-hawk that kept circling around, screaming as if in trouble. I immediately surmised that he was watching his natural enemy, our 'bald eagle.' I was right, for in a few moments he picked up from the shore something that looked like, and I believe was, a piece of hark, and began circling around in the air, rising higher and higher, and screaming constantly, as if wishing to altract the attention of his adversary, whom I now saw for the first line coming like the wind directly for the hawk. They were both hy this time at an elevation of several hundred feet, and when the eagle had reached nearly within attriking distance, the hawk dropped the bark with a scream of triumph, and like a llash our robber durted after and eaught it before it touched the water, but let higo almost instantly with a piercing cry of anger, while the hawk apparently screamed, 'fooled!' fooled!' and made every effort to keep above the cagle, who, the instant he discovered that he was not to have fish for thinner, turned and went for that hawk there and then. The hawk evidently knew that so long as he kept above the earth, the engle suddenly darted down upon his purveyor, who turned his sharp talons up and received him—if not with 'bloody hands to hospitable graves!—with weapons of death—neither ever lonseaed that grip of detth—for whirling, tumbling through the air they eame, screaming like very devils, and finally struck the ground in my yard, where we killed them both, still locked together as if with books of steel.

"Just before the war a neighbor of mine took his gun along one day in the Spring and went down to the shore of the river, about opposite Wilkinson's Point, thinking he might get a shot at some geese he land seen off there, and while behind some low bushes, used as a blind, saw a large hird eoming across the river di

Inally managed to reach the shore, within twenty steps of where my friend sat, apparently perfectly exhausted, and the object he carried across that fiver was a little live lamb, and anhurt. When the eagle dropped upon the shore my friend shot him, picked up the humb and curried it home, raised it upon milk and it flually became the mother, or the nucleus, about which gathered guite a large flock of sheep."

J. E. West.

Newbern, N. C., April 10, 1875.**

**ARTIMISES OF THE WOODSCORE Did alty one of our contents.

ARTIFICES OF THE WOODCOCK.—Did any one of our sportsmen ever see a woodcock before he rose? A corresponilent snys:-

sportsmen ever see a woodcock before he rose? A correspondent snys:—

"As quietly as possible I placed myself about twenty yards below a boggy spot where I expected to find a bird. From this spot there was a small stream running towards me down the goyle, and in several places I could see the fresh droppings of a cock. Every now and then I looked up this stream and into the marshy spot beyond, and wondered, if a cock were there, how it was I could not see it. I had for years tried to see a woodcock before it rose, and, although that happened frequently almost under my feet, still I had never succeeded in doing so. However, on this occasion I had a better chance, for I knew the bird must he in the stream or the boggy spot, and there was little covert for the bird to hide in.

"The dogs were now getting closer, when all of a sudden I saw something standing where the stream ran from the marshy spot. I looked at it carefully, when I saw it was a woodcock. The bird did not see me, and came waddling down the little stream towards me, little thinking I was so near; his walk was something like that of a duck. The bird had evidently heard the unusual sounds of the dogs, and was walking away. The dogs approached; the hird came waddling on till he was within ten yards, when he saw me; and I shall never forget his big eyes and look of surprise. He was down and almost invisible in nu instant, and I can now well understand how it is I had never seen a woodcock before. Immediately afterwards I shot the bird, and a finer one I never saw."

[In Gould's "Birds of Great Britain" an interesting ac count is given of a woodcock which was seen to alight, crouch, and with the aid of its bill cover itself with cad

count is given of a woodcock which was seen to alight, crouch, and with the aid of its bill cover itself with dead leaves to effect concealment.]—ED.

THE "NEW LIGHT,"-A correspondent ask us to identify The fish known by the local name of the New Light. We are indebted to Prof. Theo. Gill, of the Smithsonian for the information that follows. We should be pleased to have any further correspondence on this subject pass through our paper, that our readers may have the heuefit

of it:—

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have read carefully your correspondent's letter, asking about the so-called "New Light," No characters are mentioned in it by which the species in question can be determined. I have heard of the name before, but am not sure what the species is, It is possible that it is given to me respecting fins, number of rays, and color, I can at once tell what the species is. But popular names are given with such extreme looseness, and so promisenously, that I dislike to form any conjectures, except with certain data before me. Yours very truly, Theo. Gill.

INSTINCT OF TURTLES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I thought when I wound up the eayings and doings at Noank last Fall that I bul exhausted all of the subject which would not be likely to appear, properly garniched with strange words, suitable for a spelling natch to wrestle will, in the various learned reports with which the pens of Baird, Leinly, Verrill, Hyat, and Goodo would cooner or later circle the stock of the world's knowledge. But there is one peculiar point about a Summer's experience with the Fish Commission: things that are really carious occur so commonly that at the time they cease to be noticed. In after conversations such little matters furnish items of considerable interest.

terest.

For instance, I was discussing yesterday with friends as to how far the actions of animals may be attributed to instinct, and where a line could be drawn beyond which we misst admit that a reasoning power comes late play, and related an anecdote concerning a turile that was thought almost incredible. As nearly half of our corps of scientific men were present in the laboratory at the time of the occurrence, I will record if for Forest and Stream, knowing that In its columns it will meet their

be drawn beyond which we mist adult that a reconling power come late plays, and related an ancedote concerning a turlle that was stought showed incredible. An nearly balf of our corps of scleatific men were present in the laboratory at the time of the occurrace, I will record it for Forners AND STREAM, knowing that his to columns it will meet their eye.

Some one had captured a small sea turlle, weighing perhaps two of three pounds. For nearly a week it had been kept prisoner in an empty bucket near one of the tables it tile end of the room farthest from the door. The laboratory was on the second floor of rubulfully whose from was toward the street and its rear nearly over the sea. I believe that a light lide he sea cannou pt to the building. The door was at the easward end, and opened on to a platform, from which a fight of stars led to the ground. During the entire lamptionment of the tarde it was engaged in anremating efforts to get out, standing so its hind feet and digging with its fore feet, which just received the edge of the bucket. Sight and day I was leaded to the bucket was tooked, they was reached. They are the deep and went over head first on the thore strained to the bucket. In the was not excelled, and it was receptured and restrained to the bucket. In the majoring of the life door, stopping, however, made each window where a breach of sea all cause its—overpowering the various perfunes which our "specimens" generaled—for a moment, then unraping on jult its door was reached. There he progress was arreated, and it was receptured and restrained to the bucket. In two minutes that requile was seen buff way to the door. Its owner growled, and "who took him out" was the question. He was enter mend and watched, and just what length time allowed the was not entered and watched, and just what the progress was arreated, and it was receptured and restrained to the bucket. In two minutes that requile was seen buff with the door. Its owner growled, and "who took him out" was the question. The was entered and

ate, but one, quite handsomely marked, we kept a long time as a pet. His home was on the quarter deck, where he would crawl about in the sen, eleeping generally under a gim. This animal got acquainted with a number of men belonging to the after goard, and was evidently strached to one youngster of a messenger boy, who trequently used him as a seat. Ho would come out from under the gan at this boy's call and ear cabbage from bis hand. He evidently could distinguish persons, for he would not come at any one clee's call. We carried him a great while, sud his end was a happy one. A Japanese merchant fell in love with film, and at Nagssaki it may be that he still exists in the beaufful little artificial cave and grotto built for him by this gentleman, whose religion held him sacred and whose taste held him valuable.

A WHITE CATFISH

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Did you ever see a white cattlab! I saw one taken from Otter Creek in Jersey county, this state, last week. The tail, and for a short distance up the back, had the itsual color, growing lighter as you approached the doral dn. From there to the head It was as white as It could be. The cat welghed about twenty-five pounds. Yanrstruly, Gzo. B.

A QUEER ANSER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
A few days slines I shot a guose, Anser Canadensis, that had nineteen tail feathers (Recta's). I have also obtained a specimen of the same species having the crown and back part of the head profusely blintched with white. Have any readers of Forest and Stream soen a bird of this species, of similar variety of plumage?

ANER.

GALLINULE.

THE PURPLE GALLINULE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A flue specimen of the Purple Galibude was shot near Heavy's Pond, on April 12th, by Robert Wendel and presented to me. It can be seen at C. 1. Goodwlo's Natural History store, 93 Suddary street, Boston. It it not a rare bird to obtain in this lailtude? Yours truly,

G. P. Whitman.

Quite rare in this section. We believe that one was taken by Geo. A. Biogrammi, of Calais, Mc., some years ago in that vicinity, but we are not aware of any other specimen being captured north of Virginia.—Ed.

AN AMERICAN TRUE CROCODILE

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:
I have received from a correspondent in Flortda the following interesting bit of information:-

Casting bit of information:

LAKE NORTH, Fla., March 29, 1875.

"Mr. OBER: Six I have captured a crocodite 12 feet 9 inches in length, in Lake North. Have preserved both skin and skeleton in three order. I ask \$300 for him. It is the true crocodile, the same as those that are now living inportite banks of the Nile, and as muck a god as the Sacied Crocodite of the Madagascurs. It adds a chapter to the Natural History of Florida. Yours.

I think Mr. Butler perfectly competent to judge of the identity of this crocodile.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEFARTMENT OF PURILIC PARKS, | NEW YORK, April 18, 1875. |
Animais received at Coutral Park Menageric for the week ending April 17th, 1875:—
One Horaced Owl, Bubo Virginianus. Presented by Mr. Hugh D.

One Horned Owl, Bubo Virginianus. Presented by Mr. W. S. Mallore, Franklinton, N. C.
One Red-tailed Hawk, Buleo boreails. Presented by Mr. W. S. Mallory, Franklinton, N. C.
One Wild Cat. Lynx rufus. Presented by Mr. Harry Hill.
Sixtuen Golden Pheasants, Thaumalea picta.
One Caseoway, Casaucius galeatus.
One Striped Hyena, Hyaena striata,
Two Babale Antelopes, Abelaphus bubalis. Hab. North Africa.
Two Harnessed Antelopes, Tragelaphus scriptus. Hab. West Africa.
Two Indian Antelopes, Antilope vervicapra.
W. A. Conkun, Director.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

MORE ABOUT THE VIOLET.

One of the pleasant sights of my May afternoon rambles was a half dozen lutle girls sented upon a mossy bank making a violet wreath. They had some six different cob red specimens, and had woven themselves crowns of videts, from which the green leaves peeped out in fine relief from the modest flowers with which they were intermingled. It was the beautiful and artistic combined.

Of the violet we have laid down mearly forty species, We are quite sure of twenty very distinctly marked ones; all heautiful. Of one species is the chorolate colored, perhaps not known to our many readers. Some varieties also bloom twice each year; one is a variety easily cultivated, the 17 hencedata, which blossoms in Navember. We should very much like to have many of our violets toade the object of special cultivation; it would pay. All we have thus far experimented with Invo mare thou republiour pulsas. Violets will improve womletfully by cultivation. They increase in size, and the flowers become perfect. For out-of door culture, as a horder plant, the purple violet has a wonderful effect, and one must helpful the fine appearance of three distinct rews of the yellow, the purple, and the white violet to judge how much real beauty may be obtained by the combination of so simple a flower.

All the violets alrove manned can easily be transplanted, and a more heautiful slight seldote can be seen. They will, if well attended to, senter their thousands of seeds to replenish and makestll more heautiful the entire surroundings of your garden.

On the Orrest Correst of the first plants and the entire surroundings of your garden.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miller, Schuate, Mass — From considerable study, and years of careful observation, we have not the exalted opiniou in relation to the coltivation of todocco that you seem to entertain. Its powers of alsorbeney, in the first place, are very exhaustive; its capacity for robbing the soil are greater than those of any other plant known. The great amount of its mineral constituents can readily be seen by carefully examining the ash as it accumulates upon the correlative examining the ush as it accumulates upon the correlator of a lighted eight. All these mineral roastituents are carried off or removed from the cutth in the growth of this great commercial narcotic. In noticing the ash, it offer remains after the organic portion of the tobacco is removed, making very apparent the full size and entire online of the rolled leaves, and as we hook attentively at this ush end it has to the eye apparently bost nothing by combustion. This point needs to be sunfind carefully as a lact of much value to the cultivators of the tobacco plant. For instance, of the wood burned in our stoves was as rich in sail and constituents it would employ an extra amount of physical labor to carry away the ashes. Every hundred pounds of dried tobacco leaves the soil produces takes directly from the earth at least eighteen to twenty pounds of its most valuable mineral atoms or fertilizers. This any one will grant who is at all acquainted with the science of agricultural chemistry. Well uttested facts go to prove that the exhaustive effects of tobacco upon soils is but little known to a very large portion of the community. From fourtern tons of wheat, fiften tons of cara, or twelve tons of oats, you have removed no more of the fertilizing principle than by one ton of tobacco.

ELLEN WILLARD, Topsfield Mass. -The treatment of the ELLEN WILLARD, Topsfield Mass.—The treatment of the gladiolus, to have a complete succe s, is very simple, care only being necessary to give your a finely developed flower or a succe-sion of flowers upon the stalk, which will have quite a long season. Our method has been to plant the bulbs upon carefully prepared, well spaded, well manured ground as soon after say from the 6th to the 10th of April as we can, and at the planting to drive near stakers of half an inch in diameter at the side of each bulb. They may be painted green, and to these you are to tie the stalks of the gladidals. Set six inches upart in a hedge or plat it ey make a very splended show at a low cost. The adonts its one of the best colors you can use, but the mixed variety are beautiful.

A READER Beverly, Mass.—"How shall I make a good.

are benutiful.

A READIM, Beverly, Mass.—"How shall I make a good wilk, and kill the weeds on it?" As your walk is already said and good, by your own showing, you will use hippoportion one pick of salt to one pound chloride of calcium. Add together, and pour on sutthient water to completely dissalve the same. Water added to these salts easily dissolves them, when you can add as much water as you please. The effect of the application of this solution upon any hard road or path will be to harden the surface to such a degree that after it is dry dust is not readily farmed upon it. This will completely kill all kinds of vegetation, and if used once a week the roads ar walks last much longer than without it. out it.

THOMAS J. S., Nyack, N. Y.—The larger ferms should not find a resting place in a small garden ternery. If you wish for the plan is you name, such as the Lastrea felicinas, Evila formina, and Osmanda cegalis, place them on the outside of the rockery, here they will give character to the whole. In the course of next month we shall give an article on the ferm as a specialty, in which you will find all the information you ask.

EARLY SPRING FLOWERS.

PALATONE BRIDGE, April 10, 1875.

Palatine Buider, April 10, 1875.

In your hast Issue, Olli of Quili, discoording of violets, says, that in early April they may be found in the St. Lawrence woods, Now I know not how this may be, but it It to so, then the St. Lawrence woods are more favored than the Mohawk woods, for you may search the country aide over ever so well and not find a single violet till the very last of April, and that, too, to toe most favorable seasons. The violets—aithof we have thrue in great profusion and of many varieties—are not one emilient flowers. It is season that we have any dovers before the fifth of April. The first that we I ok for under the lee of sonie racky ledge is the Bloot rost (Surgiumeth Canadensis), and it is very atumbant network the Bloot rost (Surgiumeth Canadensis), and it is very atumbant network for the Bloot rost (Surgiumeth Canadensis), and it is very atumbant he rock saxlings (Saxifraga Virginials). The tialing atlantas will no doubt be found in bioseom about as early as it he blood root, but don't epoch from experience, never having found it growing in the valley, until with a frivial I accidentally came upon it hast Fait. We have always considered it a stranger in this region, and no one dicanned of finding it growing here in all its beauty. So you can lunguae how delighted we were at the discovery.

Out vateris particulariy rich in ferne. In filling two fern one sheet Fish I found about twenty sart (its, and that, too, without aim appeals search. The walking fern is very abundant, in two I califes covering the rocks in done patch s. The millen's hair (itstan turn), the apposition expectances, and that beautiful botty-clums, one be found in all our words. MOITOR FILLERY AND STREAM! -

The Ronnel.

AMERICAN KENNELS-NO. I.

A VISIT TO FOX FARM.

NESTLED under one of the hills which rise in gentle nadulations until old Mount Morris itself Is reached, is the residence of Chas. II. Raymond Esq., and the home of the dogs which have attracted more attention on both of the dogs which have altracted more attention on both sides the water than any which have yet been brought to this country. It was not for the purpose of passing judgment on their merits that we journeyed thither, but to see the far famed Laveracks and their progeny. The portraits and pedigrees of Pride of, the Border and Fairy, have appeared so recently in this paper that our readers should be familiar, with their principal peculiarities, chief among which be the formation of the bind covertees the decoming which is the formation of the hind quarters, the drooping appearance, a point gained after years of hreeding, giving them great power and speed. Fairy was almost the first to thein great power and speed. Fairy was almost the first to come from her comfortable keunel to greet us; a picture in heauty, and as soft and clean as a lady's lap-dog. Fairy is not quite as large as we expected to find her, but in other respects fully conforms with the printed description. To give in detail a description of each of the dogs we saw at this most excellently aranged and managed establishment, world occupy more space than we have at command, and we must content ourselves with the following list:--

- 1. Dick-Lurge red Irlah setter, in long feather, and with a grand, obseless stilds.
- noiscless stride.

 2. REDDIE—A white and red ticked blich, about 16 months old, bred from a pair of setters precented from bls own kennels by the Duke of Hamilton to an American gentlemm.

 3. Bess—Red Irish setter, imported in 1874 by Mr. N Salters, of Brooklyn. She is of the "Untchinson's Boh" stock, has a fine even cost, deep free color, and is a well shaped and handsome specimen of heavy tender.
- Dino, by Old Duke onl of Gen | Sewell's May-Bred by Mr. R. in 1871; n very bright orange and white, with dark nose and large, flurk, lustrons eyes. She comes of excellent native stock, and is in whelp to

- 1871. In very bright orange and white, with dark nose and large, flark, lastrons eyes. She comes of excellent native stock, and is in whelp to Prido.

 5. Nemax—White and red, or orange ticked. A sector of the Gildersleeve strain, sent by "Homp" to visit Uride. A good sized, finely formed bitch of the Intelligence. She is very highly prized by her owner, and with her combing litter may be expected to originate a new strain of setters miding the Laverack and Gildersleeve blood.

 6. Kury—The blant, white and tan field trial bitch, imported by "Mohawk" in 1814. She has had one litter by Pride, and is awaiting her opportunity for a second allance. Kithy is herself balf Laverack, and of course so bred, will throw back strangly into that blood.

 7. A large, deep chestical, colored dog, by Colbura's Dash, (black and tan) out of Raymond's Bonnet Carre (red with white).

 8. A young bitch (red with white) by Saiter's Dash (deep red) onl of Raymond's Dlype (red with white). These two have since gone to Capt. Jao, M. Taylor's plantation in Virgina.

 9. Ruby—Imported from Mr. Laverack's kennel by Dr. Gantier, and now owned at Fox Farm, and m whelp to Pride. Orange red in color; small, but well formed.

 10. Paude of the down's peculiar to this strain, giving the animal a crouching appearance, and sending him along in his swinging gallop with a wooderful case. In fingland Pride achieved a fine reputation as a stock getter, being the sire of many winners. In America he has proved himself good and sianneh on quall, sulpe and woodcock, and his pupples promise to rival their English half-brothers.

 11. In a commodious box within doors, Fairy and her eight whelps by Pride, were found. Their dam is in fine health, and shows tittle reduction under the demands of her voraclous offspring. The latter are clean and fai, with coats like flows silk; colors, white with blook has knarkings and licks. Attention is immediately attracted to their larce brain room, stong limbs, and the bodily development. They are full of life and mischlef, and

At the "Everglades," the residence of Mr. Gco. B. Raymond, were seen:—

1. Our Duke-White and orange. A patriarch, and sire of many gen-

- 2. LAGE—Orange and white, by Mr. Brook's dog Bismarck, out of Dido. A handsome, stylish dog with as fine it all as ever received a prize at a bruch show.
- e at a bruch show.

 Point Hudson-A red puppy eight months ofd, by Colburn's Dash
 of Bonnet Carre. The "Squire" pronounced this the best puppy by out of Bonnet Carre. The "Squire" pronounced this the best puppy by Dush be had ever seen.

 4. Nun-A red with white puppy, by Mr. Saller's red Dash out of Dr. Strachas's white and red imported Belie.

We cannot but commend Mr. Raymond's judgment in the organization of his kennel and in the selection of such a pure strain from which to breed the coming dog for this country. It is to the produce of this pure blood kept un-contaminated through a long line of generations, crossed with the hest of our own, or with itself again, that we must look for the future setter of America; as in a similar manner we have found the blood and breeding which carries off the highest honors of our turf. Whether it rests with this strain or the Gordon's, or some other, or with a combi-nation of these, must be decided by the future. Certain it is that Mr. Laverack, a gentleman who has now attained his seventy-sixth year, and is possessed of great experience, has for fifty years endeavored so to breed as to produce what he considers the best for nose, speed, shape, beauty, color, and above all, endurance. The setter, Mr. Laverack thinks, has deteriorated from what he was fifty or seventyfive years ago; let it be our task to regenerate the stock, and let the old come to the new world for its finest dogs. We believe that no one claims that the best imported dogs are equal to the best of ours on their own ground; the mode of breaking, the game, and the cover are all so different that it could not be expected. But we have few large kennels in this country where strains are kept pure from generation to generation; where father and son shoot over dogs descended for years from a single strain, broken and cared for hy one family of dependents for similar periods. This brings us to the question of in-breeding, about which so much has been said and written, for and against, and which involves so much scope of argument that we fain must leave it for another time. Suffice it to say that should the Laverack's, the representitives of this system, prove all that is expected of them, the question will be pretty well decideil.

We left Fox Farm after a farewell look at Falry and her flourishing family, with the warmest wishes for their future prosperity and that of their genial master.

This little sketch would be incomplete did we not refer to Morristown, the loveliest of our suhurban cities, and the kind friends met there in the persons of Mr. Sherwood and family. The "United States" will doubtless be well filled this Summer, and we envy the guests.

TAPE WORMS IN DOGS.

WEST TROY, April 8, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have had a very bad case of a pap with worms, a description of which may be of interest to some of your numerous readers. He all drsl commenced to pass the long thread worms, three to six inches long. I soon rid him of them by giving four grains santonine cach day. He then began to pass small, flat worms, about one-half an Inch long. I continued the santonine for some four weeks, and he still kept passing them. He then began to show a weakness in his atoniders and knees, and in a few days bis legs had the appearance of a hoop cut in two and half stuck on each side. He walked with great difficulty. His appetite increased, and I suspected tape worms. Having read much about the areca nut, I sent to New York and received some, commenced giving twenty grains once a day, and the sixth day he vomilied up a bunch of worms about the size of a hulternut, and completely interwoven. I was carious to know the length of one, and with difficulty sneceeded in getting part of one loose, which parl measured twenty-two inches in length. These worms were composed of the small ones linked together like a string of sansage, the first one being about one-hulf an inch long, and each succeeding one perceptibly smaller till they ran out in a thread. It is my opinion that these worms, when they attain a certain 'slze, become detached from the main one and pass as above stated. I have had pups pass the same small worms before, but never the joined ones. I presume the santonine has heretofore dissolved them, and they never passed in silme. Santonine has been my remedy for years, and I never knew it to falls before. The pup is much better on his legs and gaining every day. He has passed no worms since the bunch spoken of. I have great faith in the arcea nut, and advise any one having a worm case on hand to at once procure some, and give, say two grains for every pound weight of dog.

Truly yours,

We can confirm the remarks of our correspondent regarding the efficiency of the areea nut, several instances of

We can confirm the remarks of our correspondent regarding the efficacy of the areca nut, several instances of positive cure of tape worm through its use having been brought to our notice.—ED.

RANGER.-The owners of dogs by Rev. John Cumming Macdona's setter Ranger, will be pleased to learn that the old dog and his progeny have won all the stakes at the Kenuel Club field trials held in Devonshire on the 15th of

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR APRIL.

Smpe, Ducks and Witd Fowt.

Under the head of "Game, and Kish in Searon" to can only epectify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that were use to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating ame we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

GAME IN MARKET.—The game season is so nearly a closed one that the stalls show but little variety. English snipe are coming in considerable quantities from the West, but the New Jersey gunners must be having little sport and less profit. These hirds bring from \$3a\$4.50 per dozeu, the latter price for the fresher Jersey birds. Wild pigeons are searce at \$3; brant \$2.50 per pairs broad-bills, black are searce at \$3; brant, \$2.50 per pair; broad-bills, black ducks, etc., some in fair condition, continue to come from Shinnecock, and sell for 75 cents and \$1 per pair.

Shinnecock, and sell for 75 cents and \$1 per pair.

More Grese.—The cry is still they come! and this time in pairs. Good Ground must be good ground, indeed. Mr. Wm. H. Lane, to whose courtesies we commend all brother sportsmen, has sent us in reply to enquiries as to the shooting at Shinnecock, not one "anser," but two, and both fat and in fine condition, and for which he has our thanks. Mr. Lane has live geese for decoys, which enjoy the reputation of being the best trained on the coast. The shooting there, both for ducks and geese, has been exceptionally good this Spring, on account of local conditions, occasioned by the ice blockade along shore, which caused the fowl to congregate there; and although the seasou for this kind of game will soon be over, there is seasou for this kind of game will soon be over, there is good fishing to be had at Good Ground throughout the Summer, and fine bird and rabbit shooting in the Fall; and at whatever period of the year the visitor may seek his hospitable homestead, he will invariably find Mr. Lane obliging and assiduous in ministering to his wants and promoting his pleasures.

-A correspondent, F. A. M., who has recently removed from Pennsylvania to Walnut, Bureau county, Illinois, writes:—"I have happened to locate among all the wild geese, brant and ducks that any sportsman need to find, as they can kill all they choose. There are plenty of pinnated grouse here, too. Here is a large swamp, (Winnebago Swamp,) that has been a favorite resort for water fowl, but it is said there are not half as many as formerly, before they commenced ditching, draining and improving it. I

am on Green River, about 115 miles from Chicago, on a branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R., and any one coming from the East to shoot ducks should stop at Deer Grove Station, on this road. There will be plenty of game here yet this month, and again in the Fall.'

— Messrs McLaran & Williams, of St. Louis, are to provide the Greener gun with which Captain Bogurdus is to shoot his great English pigeon match, and the Captain was in that city last week to inspect it. The firm above mentioned handle Greener's guns extensively.

—An association for the protection of game has been formed in Salisbury, Ct., with twenty-seven members, and the usual officers, and an executive committee of eight members. It is a good start in a good direction, and if pushed to its legitimate results, will alo a good and unch needed work

-We would earnestly call upon the sportsmen of New Jersey to give the facts in the letter appended below, their careful attention. The evil is a crying one, and the wood-cock, from natural causes alone, are ahandoning us with sufficient rapidity, without having their final extermination accelerated in the manuer spoken of by our correspondent,
New York, April 9, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The purpose of this letter is to inform the clubs for the projection of game in New Jersey that woolcock are slaughtered in the marshy covers of Bergen and Hudson counties in great numbers. In the inversa and groceries the poor birds are openly exposed, and the rascally not hunters boast that for them the law is np, as soon as they see a bird. The people at large seem to be entirely ignorant of the duties that a gamekeeper bins to perform. In general only the idlers of the village are chosen for the position, and it seems that the Inclination of a youngster to carry about an old musket is his greatest recommendation for his nomination. It would be worth the while for some club members of telsure to make a trip through the villages, to imprice into the character and habits of the aspirunts for gamekeepers, and try then to induce the beading men to elect att and calledent men. Hoping the shooting of birds from off their nests may be stapped, I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours truly.

Our Smeedy.

Addrondacks—Malone, April 12, 1875.—The snow is rapidly melting in the woods, and the indications are that we will leave fishing in two or three weeks. Lee three feet thick in Meacham Lake, and small streams and mountain gorges frozen solid. Springs that have never yielded to the cold have the past Winter thrown up the sponge. The game in most parts has suffered terribly. "Old Mador," a worthless pot hunter at Round Pond, was overcome by the game protectors last week to the tune of \$25, and his companions lodged in jail. Fuller, of Meacham notoriety, in forms me that prospects never were brighter for a crowded season in the Adirondacks than at present. "Pol" Smith, Bartlett, Martin, and others, are already aunouncing "standing room only," and Dutrists who want to "see the play" should secure a "front seat" before the curtain rises.

H. E. Cantwell.

ILLINOIS—Alton, April 15.—Duck shooting all over here. Snipe not very plenty, and wild, almost always rising at G. B.

Snipe not very plenty, and wild, annow lively long range.

Wisconsin—Montello, April 12.—Ditck shooting hiss opened finely on the Fox River and on Buffalo Lake. The ducks are chiefly ruffled heads, mallards and scaup ducks, the former being hy far the most plenty. The ice has not yet broken up at Buffalo Lake, save a small space of a half mile at the lower end, and here the ducks gather in large fleets. They are but little hunded, as the mallards are protected by the game laws of Wiscousin until September, and the others do not furnish as fine sport. Yesterday I bagged three brace in half an hour by standing on a point at Buffalo Lake. On the river, (the water being at a high stage,) the ducks lay out on the low water overflowing on to the marshes. Snipe are not very ahundant as yet, though several have been seen flying about the river. Pinnated grouse are heard early every morning, their hooming call sounding delightful after the stilluess of last Winter.

FIED.

Janesville—April 16.—Our correspondent, A. M. Valentine, writes us that on a recent visit to Koshkonong he bagged in two hours morning shooting twenty-nine bluebills and eanwas backs. He also informs us that letters from Northern Wiscousin say that prairie chickens are very abundant.

Missourt—St. Louis, April 16.—The flight of snipe has been and still is fine. Large bags were made last week in the prairies above here.

J. W. M.

MINNESOTA-Shakopee, April 13.—Ducks and geese plenty

VIRGINIA, Norfolk, April 17.—A trip to Sand Bridge, with entertainment at Mr. Forbes, who will board visitors, embed last evening. We found the marshes very dry, no rain for ten days, and a long succession of northerly winds having driven the waters to the South, leaving the usual feeding grounds of snipe too hard, and springy new ground too soft to bear a man's weight. We got but ninely-five in our two days, though we found that the red-breasted snipe have begin their northern flight, together with "shanks," &c. Mr. Forbes proposes to have a regular establishment for ducks next Winter and snipe in the Spring, and can offer fine sport.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 9, 1875.

Lexington, Ky., April 9, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I have made a trial of my gun, and send you the result to get your opinion as to how it compares with the targels made by others of your subscribers, such as "Royal," whose report I saw hist week.

Gun—breech loader, No. 12, 30 inches, 7½ pounds, ande by W. & C. Scott & Sons. Six shot, powder, 3½ drachme; shot, 1½ No. 6; Tatham's target, 30 inche chicle; dislance, 40 yards. Lowest number in target, 131; highest number in target, 152; average, 144.

The shot according 131 was the only one which fell below 140, five shots ranging between 140 and 122, which shows the regutarity of the shonting. I then londed as hefore, and in the target placed some insurance tracks 6x4 inches, 40 leaves, 4 inch in thickness. Result: Within 30 inche circle, 148; within centre, 6x4 inches, 13; through 40 leaves, 6; through 30 leaves, 13. Forty yards, number of shot in charge, 1½ oz., by actual count, 231. The pumphlets were new and never opened, and the leaves lay close and hick. I enclose 1st and 30th leaves to show style of paper.

With 4 drachms powder, two No. It wads on powder, 1½ oz. No. 6 shot, 411 yards, 6 shots: Within 30 inche circle (average) 12F; within centre, 6x4 inch (average) 9; through 40 tenves, nil. How do these targets compare with the general average? Yours, &c., F. W.

Your gun shows a good average, both in the number of pellets and penctration.—Ed.

pellets and penetration.-En.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING OUT OF SEASON.

WEST HODGEN, April 12, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

It was with great pleasure that I read the letter of "Hoboken," in which he is speaking against woodcock shooting out of season, especially in the vicinity of Secanens, N. J. It is a sad fact that cocks were shot this Spring in Secanens, N. J. It is a sad fact that cocks were shot this Spring in Secanens, N. J. It is a sad fact that cocks were shot this Spring in Secanens, N. J. It is a sad fact that cocks were shot this Spring in Secanens, and I, as well as my friend Old Smeedy, have complathed about it in Forest and Stream, but as far as I am posted these crimes were not committed by German put hunters, but by native born Americans—young men who make their living by shooting for taxidermists, as they say. I have heard of several birds murdered in this way, but am sorry to say that I myself have no proof of it, and others that most likely could prove it won't put themselves to the trouble. Now, if "Hoboken" knows who the purty of Germans are, why does he not report them to the Hobokou Sportsmons' Clibb! President Thomas Walker will do his atmost in prosecuting the offenders. Shooting for bird stuffers, who misk their living by selling to anybody stuffed birds, is not, in any sense, shooting for selence, and therefore gives no excase. So "Hoboken" ought to do his best, until the will give me his name and address through your paper, I shall communicate with him, and we not ted might do some good. "Hobiken" says that he visited Secancus on the 4th of July, 1874, without finding a solitary hird in said woods. If this is not a mistake t am bound to doubt the quality of his setters very much, as my irrother and usself killed tou cocks before nine A. M. of the 4th of July, 1874, wellout finding a solitary hird in said woods. If this is not a mistake t am bound to doubt the quality of his setters very much, as my irrother and useful to the number of birds in our vicinity now, kept away from the Ninthern States by too much lee and snow, and if these brites stop

PETERBORO, April 12, 1875.

Entroit Forest and Stream:—

The general monthly meeting of the County of Peterhore Fish and Game Protective Society was held at the Ruffman Hone, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst. The secretary rend ictters from the Governor General of Canmia, accepting the position of Patron of the Society, also letters from Messers. Wilmol, of Newcastle, and Sheridan, of New York, who were mind homorary members at the annual meeting at the request of Dr. Chas. Ormand. Gen. P. Warren, Esq., of Troy, N. Y., was elected an honorary member, who, we believe, can spenk for himself as regards lines and maskining, fishing in this county. The subject of deer hunting with dogs was pretty thoroughly discussed, the prevailing optinion being that it would not be judicious to restrain sportsmen from hunting in that manner. It was resolved, honever, to petition the County Countillo have a by-law passed compelling owners of dogs to keep thom chained during the Winter season. The meeting was largely attended, and at the close is unamber of new names were entered on the incinite ship list.

C. A. P. EUITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

MUSKOKA NOTES.

GRAVENHURST, April 3, 1875.

EDITUR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Signs of Spring have at hest appeared in Muskoka. Welcome it is, too, after such a evere Winter as we have just passed through. The snow, which is now fast disappearing, has been unusually deep this Winter—four feet at least—and in consequence the deer have been slynghtered an adarming exent. As fur as I can learn from different townships in the district, there must have been no less than four hundred killed since the first of January, some fur the ment, and others murely for the skins (which will be no good), leaving the careass in the snow fur the wolves to est. At last they were killed so publicly that information was laid before a magistrate, who had some half dozen or so of the deer slayers arraigned before him and thucd thom \$20 each. This soon put a atop to feer killing out of season. I think the stable was locked after the chorses were stolen.

stop to deer killing out of season. I think the stand was recovered to the horses were stolen.

Ruffed grouse unist bave got through the Winter pretty well, as they are quite plentiful this Spring.

Bears are also making their appearance, one having been seen a few days since just outside the viltage.

Wild geese are flying north, but ont of range of a shot gun. Dacks and wild pigeons have not made their appearance yet; expect them in another week or so. The lakes and creeks are not open yet.

Mr Cockburn is now hasy fitting up his steamboats, so as to have them really when navigation opens. It is expected that the Northern Rallway will be exteeded to Gravenhurst by next Fall. There is now but twelve wiles of staging, instead of forricen, as last year. Yours truly,

A BEAR RACE.

Emron Forest and Stream:—
Some years ugo, on one of my should trips to the Rangeley Lakes, troublug, this bear race occurred:—

Some years ago, on one of my annual trips to the Rangeley Lakes, troutlux, this bear race occurred:—

One morning my friend L, and I started up from the Middle Dam for the Nitrows to fish. There were three or four rilles and any quantity of revolvers in comp, any one of which we could have had, but as we were going fishing, and not bunting, we took no shooting irons. On rounding Reed's Point our guide, Mr. Morse, stopped rowing and turned half round and looked up the lake, as a believe all bunters and guides do when they have turned a point on the water, or ha path in the woods, to see what is ahead. His exchanation was, "See that bear in the water!" Hooked, and raw him. I was in the stern of the boat sleering, L, was in the bow, and Steve Morse amidships, rowing. L is a hase halliet and athiete. The bear turned in his course to go buck to where he started. Our guide knew at once where he started, and said to me, "Mr. B., steer for that dead pine, and don't you loose a foot of ground by crooked steering." We were then about half a mile from the hear, and about the same from the dead pine, making a triangle of our boat, the bear and the dead pine. Our guide told L to take one of the oars, which he did, and the race began. Of how those ashen blades did bend and spring to the muse of those two rowers! I, observing the situation, thought to myself: Supposing we head blim off! Suppose he gets u paw on the side of the boat and capsizes it! What then? Three men who can't swim and a bear in the water together! I tell you, my knees hegan to shake, and I asked our guide what he should do! I we headed him off? "IXIII him!" said he. "How?" said I. "With the ears," said he could not see it in that hight, and I rather think the paddle I etered with got flatway, instead of edgeway; but I steered for thist dead pine, and so we neared it! made up my mind that the bear was alltitle alread. Then my corrage rose, and I should, "Pull in boys! we'll have him, sure." But the hear came in the winner. When he struck the store our boat

PISTOL PRACTICE

BALD MOUNTAIN, N. Y., March 29, 1875.

Eurror Forest and Stream:

I am a close reader of your columns, and though I often see accounts of remarkable shots with the ritle, and innumerable quantities of game brought to bag with the fowling piece, I think there is another weapon which, though much neglected, has good claims to distinction. I refer

to the "six shooter." I am induced to write this under the following circumstances:

circumstances:—

To the Issue of your paper for November 12th, 1874, I saw a reply from you to a correspondent regarding a target made by him with a Colt's revolver—7 shot. 22-100 calibre—to which 21 consecutive shots were placed in a 54 inch circle at a distance of 28 feet, and which Mr. J. S. Coollin noticed as good shooting, and fully equal to any hensel seen with that elze weapon. As that time I had scarcely fired a revolver a score of times; but happening to have a No. I Smith & Wesson of that calibre, I determined to lay out a miliature Greedmoor and go to practicing. On Christmas day I made the three first targets I ever shot, as follows:—

Target—Bullseye, 1 Inch; centre, 3; outer, 6; distance, 10 parties; revolver, Smith & Wesson's No. 1, 22 100 cal., 21 consecutive shots. 1st target—None In bullseye, 7 in centre, 7 in outer. 2d target—none in bullseye, 6 in centre, 14 in outer. 3d target—2 in hullseye, 7 in centre, 9 in onter.

volver, Smith & Wesson's No. 1, 22 100 cal., 21 consecutive shots, 1st target—None in bullesye, 61 centre, 14 in outer. 3d target—none in bullesye, 61 centre, 14 in outer. 3d target—100 in onter.

The above are all I have yet fired. On target No. 2, 19 shots are so close together that a four-inch ring wonid enclose them all! Though this is not to be compared to the should like your ophiton.

Why don't combody push the matter of starting a National Pistol Association, with regular sized targets and stated disfances on the system of Creedmon, calibre and length of barret regulated, and then "we uns" who cannot afford a \$155 target rifle, and a couple of wecks or so practice every menth at Creedmoor, could, armed with these rules and a Colf, Reinington, or Swith & Wesson, as one's fancy suited, lidace away right at home, and coupare results through the enhums of your lively journal. Surely the revolver is as "useful at close quarters as the rifle at the longer distances, as many a bunter who has been caught in a tight place can testify. Nor is its use confined to defence alone. In the West and South Rismond extensively for deer and buffulo bunting on borsolack. And "Amstoor Six Shouter," in Forast AND STREAM for July 24, 1874, tells us there are those who carry and shoot revolvers, who would put to shame some of the crask rifle shots at short rangesial of the control of the crask rifle shots at short rangesial control of the control of the crask rifle shots at short rangesial control of the officers of the object of the shot of the control of the control of the object of the shots to measure it in the

1. String	104 in. 5. 15 13-16 in.,6	String	29 0.16 in
8. [16.3-t6 in hande/pd] 4. String	19 3-16 (n. 7.	- (28 11-16 lm. hane'd)	31 11-16 an

Answers To Correspondents.

CANOR, Boston .- For reply to your inquiry, see our Yachting column

week.
. W. D., Taunton, Mass.—In riflo practice what is the proper size is yet to use at 200 yards? Ans. Target, 6 feet by 2 feet; hultseye,

F. W. D., Taunton, Mass.—In rifle practice and by 2 feet; hultseye, bullseye to use at 200 yards? Ans. Target, 6 feet by 2 feet; hultseye, 8 inches square.

Frattier, Babylon, L. I.—Where can 1 get good board for a pair of setters? Ans. P. A. Bassinger, Thirty-ninth street, near Third avenue, South Brooklyn, boards huating dogs.

F. S., Fint, Mch.—Witl you oblige by informing me how to clean velveteen? Ans. We would recommend dituted agna ammonia. Perhaps some of our readers can give a better recipe.

Creedwoor, Phitadelphis.—Is there any first-class long range rifte made that can be used either for centre fire or rim cartridges? Ans. No; the centre fire cartridge is used in our long range riftes.

D. McG., Harrisville, Mich.—Is it Greene's new edition of "Modern Breech Londers" that is advertised in your columns for \$3.50? Ans. We shall have the new edition of Mr. Greene's book in about two wocks.

W. M. F. N., Montreal.—Could you oblige me with the name and address of several of your best race boat builders (rew boats)? Ans. Stephen Roberts, No. 368 South street, N. Y.; Thomas Fearon, Youk cre, N. Y.; C. B, Etitot, Greenpoint, N. Y.; Wm. Blaikts, Cambridge, Masse.

That, Boston.—Will you please inform me whether its any dr r preparation to steep corn or other grain in that would render w igeons or blackbirds insensible after eating, but would not spoil the or trap shooting? Ans, We cannot give this information. Try salt hele talla.

L. J. P., Littleton, I., I.—I have a select two years old that I cannot make bring a bird. He is a good dog in other respects. How shall t teach him to retrieve? Ans. To give the directions you desire would occupy too nucleasure. We can forward you written Instructions, or refer you to a breaker.

J. T., Philadelphita.—Will you please inform me what will kill lice on a dog. I have a setter dog that is full of them. They are not fleas. Ans. Give your dog a good conding of castor, sweet, or eperm oil, well rubbed into the hair. Next day wash him thoroughly with carbollo soap; common soap may answer.

Ans. Give your dog a good conding of castor, sweet, or sperm oil, well subbed into the hate. Next shay wash him thoroughly with carbolle soap; common soap may answer.

W. G. N., Wikinsharg, Pa.—Can you furnish me with a compass such as you describe in your possession, and at what price? Ans. The maker of the combined compass and sun dial to dead and the manufacture cessed. We know of a small lot, however, and can procure you one and forward it postage paid for one itoliar.

W. H. C., Cazenova, N. Y.—The Bids of North America," drawn, engraved and colored by Theodore shaper, A. M., M. D., Jscob III. Studer, jubilisher, Columbias, O., Issued once a month. Have you seen a copy or two of them? Ans. We esteem the works of Baird, Halgway and Conce as much more perfect and comprehensive.

Information Wanted, N. Y.—I have a good amezin loading gun that I want altered into a breect lunter. Will it lights the gun? What style of lirecth lunder would you suggest? To whom should I send to have the change maile? Ans. See the advertisement of Mortimer & Kirkwood and Clark & Smelder, Baithnore, in our paper.

Miss N. T. G., Niagara Pulls.—What is the bash way to study entomotry without a teacher? What works and text basks would ald memost? Ans. Write to Naturable?'s Agency, Sulem, Muss., for entaloging and all information. For a beginner, Agussia and Gould's work is as good as any. Crecker & Bewester, of Boston, are the publishers.

G. D. L., Thim, Ohin. Please inform me what style, weight, calliere, the double gon is that you office? Is it a minzale or breech loader? Ans. The gun alluded in is to line double base to be shell as 10 per thousand. Car. you give unuse of dealer who will furtish No. 10 shells at that figure? I see the Sort lever which shats under the trigger guard acrong and threshie? Aus. I. The pileo for brown shells at \$10 per thousand. Car. you give unuse of dealer who will furtish No. 10 shells at that figure? I see the Sort lever which shats under the trigger guard acrong and threathie? Aus. I. The pileo for

Htcksville, L. L., we believe, claims to have made artificial inculiation a paying process. Will send fur his paniphiri and forward it to you.

C. A. P., Peterborough.—What weight am 1 to take in proving my powder flash. I find a charge marked three dracinus on the thank is only a triffe over one drachin, apothecuries weight. The flash is one of Hawkeley's make. Is shot proved by the same? Ans. The drachms marked on your flash represent a measure, not a weight, being equivalent to apothecutes dutd monsure. A drachm (measure) weighs a little over 37 grains. Shot by weight.

A. M. N., flanesvillin, Wis —Can you or any of your readers tell me of a preventive for the headache, which is brought on by continuous shooting with heavy charges of powder, such as we use for ducks? I am atways bothered with this headache in Spring and Fall duck abooting, and have heard the same complaint from others. Ans. The trouble you speak of must be constitutioned, and we suggest no remedy, never having been similarly afflicted. The concussion acts directly upon the nervous system, which in some persons is more sensitive and delicate than in others.

In others.

J. D. F., Newton, Mass.—I am about to go on a ranche and take with me an imported English mastiff, to Wyonding Territory. What will to about the cost? He is too valuable to send by express. I have been looking at rifles.—Sharp's and livrington's. Anothers others you would recommend me to look at before purchasing? Which bore is the most desirable, 41 or 50? Ans. It will cost you \$20 or \$25 for your dog. Make arrangements with the baggage masters. You can do no helter than to take either of the rilles named. We should prefer the tending.

Make arrangements with the baggage masters. You can do no helter than to take either of the files named. We should prefer the tecilibre. P. C. T., New York.—I have a softer pup about a year old which tetrophed with a vary violent cough whenever he plays or runs alount, or whenever he is taken by the neck or brad, or led by a chain. He wears a leather collar, but is troubled as much with the cough with the collar off as he is with it no. Wilt you kindly inform me what you think the trouble is, and what I should give him for it, and greatly olige? Ans, Barbadoes for, if teachin; powdered equillis, if duchin; extract heliationna, to grains; powder legocia sufficient. Beat into a mass and make up into twenty pills; give four a day.

A RRADER, Montreal.—Where can I find good hass fishing and duck shooting in the mouths of Augest and September, near the lowns of Port Hupe or Peterboro, Canada, and are there any hotel accommodations? Ans. Toronfo sportsmen generally run up to Lake Shacoo and Concliding good intels at Belle Event and Bardo out the former, and at Concliding good intels at Belle Event and Bardo out the former, and at Concliding good intels at Belle Event and Bardo out the former, and at Concliding mid Orlilla at the latter, four hours from Toronto by rail. Excellent has fishing on Otwoahec River, ten unless below Princhoro This river emptles into the file lake, one of the best hass, nuncalwage and duck regions in Canada. Good hotels at Rice Lake, which can be reached from Cobourg; distance, sizteen miles.

Da. J. H. M., Marlou, N. C.—I have a very handsome pointer hitch, as good on quall and sulps as sho to pretty. Having tratoed and broken her myself, of course I am very proad of her, and as I cannot whow ber to you, will give you ber proportions, and ask what you think of her: Effe Doans—Color, liver and wilder; weight, 40 mounds to good hunting condition, neither fat or hear, height at shoulder, 20; inches; around cheet, 27 inches; height of head, 8; inches; longth of nock, 5 inches; around cheet. Ans

was rather undersked, according to our view, but have no doubt that shils a handsome and well bred blich.

M. A. B., Olean.—Does the text of the laws of New York State show the killing of roffeil grouse daring the class season. For treallest Ana, Nouxception of this kind. Do you know anything about black bers being infested with grubs during warm weather! I have been teld by several persons that they are thus affected, the grubs being along near the backbone, and whether they are in consequence unfit for food? Ans. Parasites of this kind are common. What kind of the woold be most suit able for stocking the headwaters of the Alleghany River! Ans. Your Commissioners seem to prefer the black bass for main stream, but trout are indigenous to all tributaries.

C. G. G., Boston.—It is the luteation of myself and companion to spend our vacation on the Magnetowan. If we had three weeks, would it he time enough to go and return, and spend two weeks in the heart of the country! You would have ten days. Is gone and fish as plicitly as one would infer from reading your correspondent, "Music?" Ans. Very abundant. Do you know of anybody with whom we could correspond with regard to procuring two reliable guides with birches? Ans. Write to Joseph Scott, Graventurst, Ontarlo. What is the best time to go to have good shooting and fly fishing both? Ans. September. Where can iget a map of the country lying around the river? Ans. Of Chas. Lount, Register, Bracebridge.

CF A large number of snawers to correspondents are unavoidably laid over until next week.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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Advectising Bates,

In regular advertising columns, nonparell type, 12 lines to the Inch, 23 cents per line. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per line. Reading notices, 50 cents per line. Advertisements in double column 25 per cent, extra. Where advertisements are inserted over 1 month, a discount of 10 per cent, will be made; over 1 bree months, 20 per cent; over six nonths, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Pustisming Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with call name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will dud our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

and our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Fonest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed lastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base ness which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or husiness notice of an immoral character will be received on any orms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mait service, if oney remitted to us is lost,

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.
WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business stanager.

HIPPOPHAGY.

THAT "they do things hetter in France," has not only passed into a proverb, but the excellence with which certain things are accomplished has led to their adoption on our trans-Atlantic shores. The charms of Opera bouffe have taken so firm a hold as to be regarded as an "institution;" the graceful costumes which brighten the avenue. are the results of French inspiration, and young New York has reached a point where his palate requires to be tickled hy French cookery, and his mind likewise exercised hy an unintelligible menu. But the question presents itself, where are we to draw the line? We read that a grand Franco-Anglo-American Horse, Mule and Donkey Banquet has recently heen held at Paris, when some sixty or seventy gentlemen sat down to a finner where the viands were composed exclusively of the meat of the above named animals commencing with a consume de clearly our sevents. mals, commencing with a consomme de cheval aux croutes gralles, and winding up with filets de mulets. At the close of the dinner it was announced that the Society Hippophagic would give a medal and 500 francs to the first person who opened a horse butcher's shop in London or New York! Gentlemen Francais, keep your medals and your horse meat at home; we need none of it. Shall the Texas steer he consigned to oblivion, and the delicate "bob" yeal no longer grace our butcher stalls? Shall seasoned horse sau ske the place of the succulent hologna, and our ma tutinal bacon he served with asses' liver? The advocates of hippophagy quote Hippocrates, Herodotus and Pliny, and declare that horse flesh eating is only an obsolcte custom, hut it is to Isidore Geoffrey, Saint-Hilaire, and later to M. Decrolx that the success of establishing boucheries de cheval throughout France is to be attributed, backed, no doubt, hy the necessities of the Prussian siege. But to us the idea is scarcely less novel than repulsive. Eat our fillies' feet? is scarcely less novel than repulsive. Eat our fillies' feet? feed our damsels on plebalds instead of pigeons? clongate the ears of our youths by a dlet of asses' milk and hrains braisil

And from whence is to come the supply? Paris has been able to procure in 1872, 5,732, and in 1874, 7,184 animals to be devoured by hungry hippophagi, and the society promises to supply if necessary two or three hundred thousand more unfortunate quadrupeds. Its prospectus asks, is not the entire world interested that so healthy and nour-isbing a food should not be lost while so many meu, wo-men and children are deprived of food? This is philanthropy of the highest class, and thanks to this hetacomb of

horse flesh, the poorest household shall no longer want its horses tongue with saucs piquante or mule filet a la gelée. But before our philanthropists catch the idea from their brethern of France and gallop off with hits between their teeth, let us put a bridle on their zeal, and with the spur teeth, let us put a bridle on their zeal, and with the spur of criticism, ask them whence the supply and wherefore the slaughter? As a Parisian asks, are our horses to be knocked on the head to supply the hippophagi with consomme a la A. B. C? Is 2.14 to give place to a saucieson do cheval aux pistaches? Forbid lt, Doble. Fancy eating a steak off Goblsmith Maid or a rib from Lexington; and how should be he steeled with ingratitude and indifference who would service to the cuiping the steel that but ence who would sacrifice to the cuisine the steed that but yesterday was the pride of Central Park? It remains then, that we should have to look for a supply from the horses which had met their death by accident, or whose slaughter was remiered necessary by disease or disability; and here let us remark that the advocates of horse flesh claim that the flesh of a diseased horse is perfectly innocuous to human beings. M. Decroix chains to have experimented on himself with the meat of horses which had died of disease, and on no oceasion had he felt the slightest ill effect.

We can understand that under certain eircumstances horse flesh could be readily used as an article of diet, and being granivorous their flesh should be equal, if not su-perior to that of the less cleanly and omnivorous hog. But it appears to be the association connected with the horse as the most familiar and useful of our domestic animals, that renders the idea of eating him so repugnant. The French plea is that of economy, which will never hold with us as long as our heef supply is brought within the reach of the laboring classes,

YACHTING IN CHINESE WATERS

A N enterprising gentleman, connected with the great A firm of Russell & Co., once had a schooner yacht, named the Haleyou, sent to China hy the way of the Cape of Good Hope. The schooner arrived safely and was subsequently sold to the Imperial Government for a revenue cutter. To all Americans living in Shanghue the sight of the saucy Haleyon riding at her ancher in front of the noble bund, or promenude, was one of the sweetest reminiscences of his home life. Quite a number of well huilt yachts of small tonnage now compose the Shanghae Yacht Club, and at Hong Kong several English schooners and cutters annually coupete for prizes. In the latter races centre-hoards are usually barred, but, on one occasion Mr. A. S. Post of this city carried off a cup and astomshed the natives hy the performances of a regular American model yacht.

The boat in most general use, however, and the one best adapted for either exploration or pleasure, is the craft commonly called the Woosung pilot hoat. Woosung is a little village eight or ten miles helow Shanghae at the juuction of the Whang po River with the great Yang Tszc Kiang, and the point from which pilots start to intercept vessels hound for the great commercial mart of Chinu. The pilot boots are rigged in the usual native fashion with sails kept in position by bamboos stretched across them, very light and haudy to reef; light draught, with lee-hoard, excellent eahin accommodation, and all capital sea hoats. The model is similar to that used by all celestial shipbuilders with the exception of the bow, which is carried forward until it is quite sharp. All Chinese vessels are built with water tight compartments, and the wood nicely varnished and oiled a kind of wood oil, which not only preserves the wood The universal eye but gives a very neat finish to the hoat. with which the junks are adorned is usually omitted on boats intended for the use of foreigners, much to the disgust of the crews, who stand in holy awe of the dread Fung-shoey, that mysterious spirit of wind and water. A low-ta, or cap-tain, once appealed pathetically to the writer on the subject of eyes. Said he, "suppose no got eye how can see, sup-pose no can see, how can walkee?"

There is just sufficient possibility of running across a pirate in one's trip to make yachting in China highly interesting. Indeed in certain localities on the Yang Tsze and among the islands of the Chusan Archipelago which dot the coast between Shanghae and Ningpo, a boat would not be safe unless heavily armed, and the house boats and yachts, used in the opium traffic hefore the general introduction of steamers, carried crews and batteries entirely disproportioned to their tonnage. The recent advices regarding the increase of piracy on the coast in the neighborhood of the Yang Tsze reminds of an adventure of Mr. Thomas Meddows, H. B. M. Consul at Shanghac in 1861 or '2. While ascending the Yang Tsze in his yacht on a shooting excursion he was attacked hy pirates, who followed and opened fire on him with the bow chasers of their junk. The wind unfortunately was light, and by the aid of sweeps they were rapidly over-hauling him, but hy capital rifle practice and the good behavior of his own crew the plucky Englishmen managed to clear their decks and escape.

Aside from the excitement of a possible encounter with pirates the yachtsman finds also excellent shooting in almost any direction. The debatable ground between Shanghae and the cities of Sung-kong and Kahding, which were for so many years in possession of the Taepings hefore the ex-tinction of the rebellion, became an immense pheasant preserve, and a hundred brace was no uncommon bag for two guns in a day's shooting. It may not be known to many of our readers that China is the original home of the English pheasant, as well as of all the other beautiful varieties of the same bird. In fact the whole avi-fanna of Asia is so allied to that of Europe as to render a tracing of the congenital lines a most interesting subject of study, and one to which we propose to devote a paper on some other occa-

To return to the yachts, almost the whole of that portion of China visited by foreigners is so cut up hy canals or intersected hy small streams as to render hoat travel the only mode of locomotion, and the traveler is forced means of carriage. Seaward there is not much to invite the yachtuce. The Chusan group possesses many beautiful islands in which are old temples and many, to the native mind, classic resorts, but the sport is indifferent, and as the Chinese confine their fishing to that done by nets, re-sources which may exist in this way are unexplored and uuknown.

As regards the seagoing qualities of the native boat, it is only uccessary for the traveler to make one trip between Hong Kong and Shanghae during the northeast monsoon, to be convinced. In the comparatively narrow passage he-tween the island of Formosa and the main land, a tremend-ous sea is kicked up during the gales which usually accompany the Winter monsoon. Here a whole fleet of fishing hoats can usually he seen anchored to drags to keep them head to wind and riding out the gale like ducks, the whole crew snugly stowed helow.

RECOLONIZATION OF FLORIDA.—The emigration to Florida and settlement there within the past five years has been so considerable as to command attention. The most extensive settlement has been in the vicinity of Lake Monroe, at Sandford, Mellonville, Orlando, and other adjacent towns, where a population of 2,000 and more has gathered, the land being high and rolling, well adapted to the culture of fruits and cane, beautifully dotted with lakes, and delightful in all respects as a place of residence; and there are smaller settlements all along the St. John River. But colouists have not confined themselves to any single locality; in prospecting they have scattered all over the State, even in prospecting they have scattered all over the State, even to the remote and little known regions of southwest Florida, penerating to the jealously guarded preciucts of the few Seminoles that remain. There our correspondent, "Al Fresco," who is writing a series of letters upon that section from material altogether new, met little companies from New Jersey and other Northern States, and found sparkling waters teeming with fish, and lands with native products: lands that were righer and levelities that tive products; lauds that were richer and localities that were far more desirable than those hetter known and usually sought after. A century ago, when Florida was possessed by the English, a noble aristocracy had princely domains along the coast, and these are to-day heing reoccupied and replanted by scores of hardy settlers from the Northern States, who flud abundant traces of a former high state of impropression, which it will be be the Northern States, who had abundant traces of a former high state of improvement which it will take years to realize again. These little germs of colonies are planted all along the Halifax, Hillsborough, and Indian rivers, and so important have their local interests already become that the land owners—they cannot be called speculators in the odious sense of the word—have begun the publication of a journal, called the Halifax Settler, to aid their prometion. At Daylong on the Halifax River is a bamble of twenty. At Daytona, on the Halifax River, is a hamlet of twenty frame houses, including two stores, with a population of seventy-five souls, and at the present rate of progress it will not be more than five years before this magnificent coast is lined with pleasant residences and fashionable hotels, to which comfortable communication will he had

THE STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION .- The Jefferson Sportsmen's Cluh, whose headquarters are at Watertown, have been particularly active of late in their endeavors to prevent the wanton destruction of game, and more particularly that of deer, in the Adirondack region. It is nuder the auspices of this energetic club that the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the New York State Sportsmen's Association is to be held this year, at Watertown, some time in the latter part of May or early in Junc. Col. Gco. W. Flower, of Watertown, is President of the State Association, and Dr. E. L. Sargent holds the same office in the local elub. The fields sports connected with the meeting will consist of competitions in trap, rifle and pistol shooting, fly casting, etc., for which prizes amounting to \$2,000 have already been offered. We are glad to learn that more attention will pe paid this year than ever to the subject of rifle shooting, and that a long range "Creedmoor" contest is in contemplation. Some half dozen new clubs have ex-pressed their determination of joining the State Association, and the fact of the Convention heing held in the northern part of the State, near the great game districts, will do much to stimulate the action of sportsmen towards a more rigid enforcement of the game laws of the State

We shall print the full programme as soon as published.

ART.—When lovers of the sports of forest and stream

are deprived of the actual enjoyment of their favorite pas-times, the next hest thing is the representation of them and times, the next nest thing is the representation of them and of their favorite baunts on canvas. At the exhibition of the National Academy of Design, now open, there are many pletures which will recall vividly the scenes of past pleasures, among them one entitled "Sports at Blooming pleasures, among them one cutified "Sports at Blooming Grove Park, painted from studies on the spot by Mr. J. B. Stearnes, N.A. The scene is laid on the shores of Lake Giles, near the Club House grounds. The principal figures are portraits of Messrs. Edward R. Wilbur and John Avery, members of the Blooming Grove Association. Trophies of the rod and gun surround them, and their suidal is cridently recently the guide is evidently preparing the canoc for another foray.

- An interesting letter from Mr. Bishop describing the termination of his canoe voyage is unavoidably laid over until next week.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO. 6.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN
COMMISSIONER

THE annual rain fall of Southwest Florida is about sixty-five inches, but during the year 1874 the amount was but a fraction over thirty-one inches. In consequence the river (Caloosahatchie) was nearly two feet lower than ever hefore known. Under ordinary conditions the river can be navigated to the rapids by a stern wheeler with a light draft of water. Above the Caloosahatchie telegragh station the wauderer can at all times fill his frying pan with luscious front, (bass.) Before leaving Philadelphia Shipley & Son made for us au eighteen foot bamboo rod, which we found admirably adapted to fishing in the streams visited: With such a rod and a few feet of line, the piscator can fish around the tops, fallen logs and lily pads, without any dauger of fouling his bob or spinner.

As we were anxious to reach the rapids at Fort Thomp. son, the rising sun found us moving. Harry was aft using the setting pole, and Frank and I manufactured an ashen hreeze. Then we ascended the tortuous channel until cze. Then we ascended the tortuous charles that we heard the Soon after camping we fancied that we heard bark, and having seen no chasing, or evidence of settlement after leaving hospitable "Jerseydom," we were anxious to obtain information regarding our whereabouts. To attract attention, I discharged my gun, and Frank followed with his revolver. We listened, but no answer was returned. Early next morning my attentiou was attracted by the cracking of brush, and on looking shoreward, I noticed a white man peeping through the bushes. I hailed him, and on enquiry ascertained that his name was Cross, and that he had recently settled on a point a short distance above. He stated that he had heard the report of our fire arms, but fancied "that it was the accursed Indians shoot arms, but fancied "That it was the accursed Indians shooting, and it consequence he had not siept during the night." He expressed it as his opinion "that they would rise, and that another Indian war was in prospect." He favored us with his views of the "pesky critters," and assured us that they were a lazy, dirty, treacherous and thieving lot, and that they make were should be extending to the and that the whole race should be exterminated." Our visilor informed us that the ludian camp at Fort Thompson was distant three miles by land and nine by the course of the river. We bade our friend good bye, and applied our muscles to oars and setting pole. He preceded us hy land and unwirely informed the ladient the ladient three lands are the ladient three lands and unwirely informed the ladient three lands are three lands and unwirely informed the ladient three lands are three lands and unwirely informed the ladient three lands are three lands. land, and unwisely informed the Indians that some white men were coming up the river, armed with sixteen shooting guns, with the intention of exterminating all the Indians ahout Lake Okcechobee. At 9 A. M. we grounded the bow of the good boat "Spray" ou the northern bank of the river below the fulls. A few minutes afterwards we discovered four Indians approaching, armed with rifles and long butcher knives. From their manner we fancied that there was a "screw loose in their celestial machinery." As they neared the heat I handed and shook hands with all. To my surprise they manifested sullenness, and an indisposition to be friendly or communicative. Soon'after a squaw and several young feminino representatives of poor Lo approached, to whom I presented ear rings, beads and breast pins, costing \$1 per half dozen sets. These presents ex erted a happy influence, and the masculine Los expressed a wish to inspect our firearms. We exhibited our breech loading arms and ammunition, which seemed to surprise All seemed to be new to them, and they expre "Indian's rifles holywagus," their surprise by remarking,

An examination of Drew's and Colton's maps will show a large lake existing at Fort Thompson, and another seme miles east named Hickpockee. These bodies of water only exist in the imaginations of map-makers. As far as South west Florida is concerned, maps are to a great extent un-reliable and calculated to mislead tourists. Fort Thompson was a large and important station during the Indian wars, but at present only a few decayed stubs exist to indicate where a stockade once protected scores of valiant men. Surrounding the falls, a rich prairie of 500 acres exists, covered with a luxurious growth of succulent and nutritions grasses—the site of a lake, according to the unnitritious grasses—the site of a lake, according to the un-reliable map-makers. We instituted many enquiries of Indians, settlers and cattle drivers regarding Lake Hick-pockee, but all scouted the idea of its existence. On the north side of the river, and about 600 feet therefrom, a grove of linge live oaks exists, under whose protecting branches the Indians encamp during the Winter mouths, when on their annual hint. The region is underlaid with a herizontal stratum of hard limestone rock from tracks when on their annual hant. The region is underlaid with a horizontal stratum of hard limestone rock from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and beneath this a softer stratum containing an immense number of shells. The river has worn a passage through the hard superficial layer of rock at this point, forming the rapids or falls of the Caloosahatchle River. chie River. We found the water to fall about five feet in two hundred. The channol at the rapids is about fifteen The channol at the rapids is about fifteen feet wide, and within a few inches of the surface we discovered numerous sharp pointed rocks, over which we found it impossible to drag the "Spray" to the deep and smooth waters above. We noticed an Indian dng-out above the rapids, and at once visited Lo's camp to make arrangements for an exploration of the river above the falls. By signs and words we communicated our wishes, but were informed that "cance belonged to Medicine Many be gone By signs and words we communicated our wisnes, but were informed that "canoe belonged to Medicine Man; he gone Big Cypress. Indian no use him canoe." Here was an awkward position, and Harry and I resolved on an exploration on foot. We started on the south bank of the river, but after floundering for a mile and a half through mud, water, cane brakes, and saw-grass, we were forced to retreat. On my return I took my Shipley rod and weut for a mess of fish. In a few minutes I landed two cavalli averaging four pounds, and five trout from one to seven pounds. In the afternoon we were gratified at seeing the face of a white man, and found that our visitor was named Carlton, who resided about two miles to the north of the fort. We expressed a wish to hand our boat around the rapids on skids and rollers, and Mr. C. kindly volunteered his assistance, and assured us that he would induce two more recent settlers to aid us. During the latter part of the afternoon we took a survey of the difficulties to be encountered, and provided skids, &c. to transport our hoat around the rapids.

In the evening one of the Indians, named Jimmy, visited us, and we eventually arraged with him to take the Medicine Man's cance and paddle us up the river. Early on the morning of January 1st, in company with Harry and Indian Jimmy, I commenced an examination of the river above the falls. We had not proceeded over a quarter of a mile before we found a channel averaging sixty feet wide and six in depth. To say that it swarmed with numerous species of fish would not do justice to this stream. Ou the shores large alligators occupied the banks, and ducks, eoots, yellow-legged snipe, curlews, cranes, herons, water turkeys, and other birds existed in countless numbers. My imagination painted a channel leading into the Lake Okeechobee, and that I should be favored with a view of this body of water. But disappointment was ahead. We had harely proceeded three miles when we found the channel to cud in a broad expanse of aaw-grass. A careful examination revealed about two inches of water and three of tenacious black mnd overlying the horizontal layer of limestone rock. Poeketing our disappointment, we turned the bow of the cance campward. From our own observations, and from such information as I could coffect from cattleraisers, herdsmen and Indians, I am convinced that my preconceived opinious are correct—that the Caloosahatchie River is the main outlet of Lake Okeechobee. I am satisfied that the lake is not more than eight miles in un easterly direction from Fort Thompson, and that it can be reached by a light, flat-bottomed hoat in an ordinary stage of water. The Indians would not explain how the Medicine Mau had transported his cance from tho lake to the fort; but as no other route exists, he must have brought it by the course of the river before the water hecame as low as we found it.

On our return we found Mr. Carlton and his two friends ready to assist us in hauling our bont around the rapids; hut as we had explored the river we politely declined accepting their kind assistance. Upon enquiry, I found that Mr. Carlton had a wagon and a team of bullocks, and my first idea was to transport the "Spray" to Fish Eating Creek, a distance of fourteen miles, descend the creek, circumnavigate the lake, ascend the Klssimmee and return via the St. Johns River to Jacksonville. Upon questioning Mr. C., I found that his wagon was not broad enough to accommodate the "Spruy," and that it would be necessary to construct a new pair of axietrees for the purpose. The delay altending this arrangement, and our ahort stock of provisions, induced us to abandou it. Mr. Carlton had a pow-wow with the Indiaus, and ascertained that they had three causes at Old Fort Centre on Fish Ealing Creek. Mr. C. finally induced Billy Asceola to accompany us, and we arranged to start early the past, morning for the lake. e arranged to start early the next morning for the lake Mr. C. returned home to prepare for the journey, and we amused ourselves by visiting the Indian camp. One peculiarity of the feminine Lo is a love for beads, and instead of december the proof of the feminine Lo is a love for beads, and instead of december the proof of the feminine Lo is a love for beads, and instead of december the proof of the feminine beautiful to the proof of the feminine to be a love for beads, and instant of the feminine to be a love for beads. stead of decorating herself with panniers, laces, furbelows and false hair, she goes in for glass. After some persuasion, and amidst peals of laughter, we induced a squaw of sweet sixteen to divest herself of her neck ornaments. When the operation was completed wo had suspended on our arm forty six strings of large glass heads, weighing, at the lowest estimate, ten pounds. The only article of dress the lowest estimate, ten pounds. The only article of dress worn hy the juvenile representatives of Evo was a few strings of beads. The dress of masculine Lo was, to use a novelistic expression, picturesque and romantic in the extreme. Their head dress consists of from four to five small woolen shawls, costing two dollars and a half apiece. To arrange this capital encumbrance, Lo folds a shawl four inches wide, places the initial coll on the forchead, winds the folded shawl tightly around the head and tucks the outer cud under the first coil. This procedure is followed with each shawl until the horizontal and ridiculous looking structure is completed. They all wear calico ahirts, with grey vests, and these garments, with breech cloths, completed the dress of our new acquaintances.

Early next morning found us under way for Lake Okee-chobee in company with Mr. Carlton and Billy Asceola. We followed an old wagon trail leading to Old Fort Centre on Fish Eating Creek. This trail had been made during the Indian wars, since which time it has been followed by actilers, cattle-raisers and cattle. Mid-day found us near the dry bed of a Summer water course, where we camped for dinner. I took a spade and dug a shallow hole, from which we obtained water for coffee. After eating I seated myself in the centre of the trail to enjoy my old pipe. Frank laid himself down a few feet from me, and almost instantly jumped up with an exclamation. His fright was easily accounted for, for we heard the warning rattle of the death-dealing snake, within reach of whose fangs he had reclined. He seized his rifte and fired, but excitement spoiled his aim; he then used his revolver, and with the last chamber wounded his snakeship. In the interim one of the party provided himself with a stick, and soon finished the rattler.

Frank claimed the rattles, which, upon removal, numbered eight and a button.

After our encounter with the snake we hitched up the oxeu and started for the lake. Night found us four miles from the large mound at Old Fort Centre. Here we camped, and were favored with the bellowing of an ancient alligator in an adjoining swamp. Early next morning found us following the trail, and at 8 A. M. we reached Old Fort Centre. Leaving Mr. Carllou to take care of the hallocks, we soon found an ladian came and started for the lake, distant, according to the statement of our guide, tour miles.

We forced our way through several extensive beds of the floating lettince, and after poling and puddling for two miles, reached a continuous bed of this plant. We were provided with two puddles and a pushing pole sixteen feet long. The banks of the creek were perpendicular, and the water from twelve to fourteen feet deep. In this stream the lettuce was larger and more luxuriant thun any we had ever seen in the State. The roots were very long and perfectly matted, and we endeavored to force a passage through the obstruction, but might as well have tried to paddle or pole our canoe through one of the New York docks. For many years I had looked forward with pleasure to the day when I should visit Okcechobee, and nothing but disappointment loomed up before me. To force a passage for several miles through the lettuce we found to be impossible, and after considering the matter I resolved to reach the lake hy wadling and wallowing through the water, mud and saw-grass of the swamps between me and the lake, and accordingly hunled the canoe ushore.

Iliad I been aware of the difficulties to be encountered, I have reason to believe that I could have surmounted them, and reached the lake by the course of the creek. It I should again visit Fish Eating Creek I would provide myself with two hooked sticks about twelve feet long. If one man was stationed ou each side of the cance, say ten feet from the stern, and the two to hook into the lettuce on each side of the stern, and make traction towards the stern, we are convinced that such a maneuvre would make a passage for a cance; and the force applied would propel her ahead. From our knowledge of the growth, and the dilliculties to be encountered in forcing a massage through such an obstruction, we would advise tourists to test the mode anggested.

At Freeco.

PROTECTION OF MOOSE.—The Nova Scolians are prosecuting with vigor offenders against the new law prohibiting the killing of moose for three years. No less than twelve persons have been convicted and fined \$50 each in the counties of Halifax, Cumberland and Kings, and in default of payment have been sent to jall. A large number of prosecutions are also pending. Much of this effort has been accomplished through the Instrumentality of the "Game and Inland Protective Socioty," organized last year, and which now lucludes seventy members. This society has adopted measures to have the law apply to carriboo also, hundreds of which, as well as moose, have been slaughtered the past Winter, the unusual heavy snow facilitating their capture. The cases in court have attracted great interest, and been attended by hundreds of persons. In New Brunswick fines have been imposed on persons who have taken bass out of season, and there seems to be a widespread disposition to put the laws into practical effect. We notice in the Provincial paper a published list of twenty-mine wardens appointed for the several districts of Nova Scotia, six in all, each district being in charge of a commissioner. It would be desirable to adopt a similar police system throughout the United States, and to exandue carefully the measures employed by our neighbors, that we may profit thereby, if need be.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Professor Baird is to have an entire huilding at the Centennial devoted exclusively to an exhibition of fish and fish culture. He will exhibit upwards of 600 plaster casts of food fishes peculiar to the coast of America. The display will also include models of every description of fishing smack, hoats, seines, nets and all the parapherualia used in the catching, caring for and curing of fish. The Swedish Government has appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to be devoted entirely to a display of everything pertaining to the same subject in Sweden; we must look to it that our own exhibit is not inferior.

A New Aut Process.—Mr. J. Ives Pease, the artist of Twin Lakes, Conn., has invented a new process of pleture-making, by which partraits of men and animals and picturesque scenery can ho taken in a few seconds, having the closest possible resemblance to stipple engravings, or chalk drawings, printed in the usual manner of photographs, or ferrotypes; and these in turn can be transferred to stone or metal surfaces and printed as type, or in the lithographic or plate press. For pictures of dogs, horses, game and fish, this invention or discovery must lead to very surprising results.

Pistot Practice.—We wish to call attention to the letter from "Brandon" on this subject, which is printed this week in our Rifle column. Ho handles the subject intelligently for a "novice," and offers suggestions worth acting upon. "Read and you will know."

-The Canadian Gentleman's Journal, published at Toronto, has recently changed proprietors, and is now conducted by Mr. Peter Collins, of Dundas. It already shows marked improvement in all its departments. Canada ought to support a good field journal.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

SMALL number of hirds pass the Winter with us A while whole families are admonished by the chilling winds of Autumn and go from our shores. It is siagular that the feathered tribe know exactly when to migrate. The stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed time, and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of her coming.1

It is no less wonderful that creatures devoid of reason know by instinct exactly how to go, and calculate the time with precision without guids or compass. We have never witnessed their departure; we miss them, and they are gone. Wo do not see them arrive, but in Spring their are gone. We do not see them arrive, the in spiring the merry song attracts us and assures us of their presence. We hail with joy the meloily of their song, making the woods vocal with their music; and when the season comes for their departure they go in the same mysterious way.

It is known to naturalists that migrations are chiefly performed to some birds are apparent.

formed by night. The migrations of some birds are appa rent by their peculiar notes, which are distinguishable while passing through the air. When their forms are perceptible their peculiar manner of llight rendily distinguishes The great majority of hirds come and go silently, us ignorant of their route or destination. We know leaving us ignorant of their route or destination. by their direction in flight that in Spring they come from the South, and when cold weather approaches they return. Circumstances influence the direction of their flight birds follow different routes in autumnal migrations from those taken in the vernal. One variety may fly in a particular line, adhere to it for a period, and then change another route. This is apparent by observing certain hirds plentiful in some localities, and then entirely disappearing, to be seen in places where they have not been observed before in years. Other varieties, if not interrupted by inclement weather, arrive and depart from the same localities with great regularity. Some birds return annually to the home of their birth. The writer once resorted to Spallan Yane's experiment, and tied colored silk thread around the limb of a femule rottin, which by accident came in his positive by the statement of session while rearing a broad of young near his residence. The same nest had been accupied for seven years previous ly, and for two years after the identification the pair contimmed to build in the same nest, until the pagnacious English sparrows became so numerous that they gained the mastery and drove the rabins to another locality. The same season the identical robin was seen building half a mile distant from the old nest, where they completed their inculuations for the season; but it remains to be seen whether the pair will return to their present location another year. Usually, in migrating, the pair goes together, though sometimes the male anticipates the female a few days, when she joins him; but she never takes the lend. In certain lo-calities male bobolinks are seen in flocks for several days hefore the females uppear.

In autumnal migrutions, with some kinds, the females and their young go n few days in advance, when the males follow. A few birds remain stationary. The mocking bird affords an example. The writer has confirmed this hy the same tests as previously mentioned, and has known a pair to build in the fork of a tree, where their nest, as soon as completed, was removed seven times in succession; but still they persevered in building again, and continued to raise their brood for years in the same place.

Among guy plumaged birds the first to arrive in Spring are bright in color. Unlike the flowers that bloom in Spring, the first are those of modest hue, while their colors deepeu as Autumn approaches. Most birds, in migrating, when fully settled, hegin to nest; if they do not their destinution is not yet reached.

The causes of migration are various. It is observed that when the chill winds of Autumn destroy insect life, such birds as consume them migrate to a warm climate, where birds as consume them imprate to a warm charate, where they are again found in ahundance. When graniverous hirds find their supply of food covered with snow they go South, while rapacious birds follow their prey. The only kind that remains stationary are those whose supply of food is unaffected. From this it will be noticed that stern necessity compels birds to migrate, as well as climate.

The mild air of Spring awakens the instinct of birds, and brings them back to their Summer retreats, where last Antumu they undertook a long passage beyond the seas in search of subsistence and a genial clime.

Order is observed in the instincts of birds in their migra-ous. We observe that those birds which departed from us first are the first to return and cause the crisp air to reverberate with joyons songs, and with their tiny wings fanning the ntmosphere into a glow of warmth, bringing health, vigor, and strength to their every nerve and sinew.

The swallow returns to its nest, made the Spring before.

The robin seeks its old habitation, bringing back her young of a year's growth to enjoy familiar scenes and the society of friends. Wild geese, when on their northward flight, maintain it by night and day. Small hirds, perhaps, may do the same thing, though the darkness may not re-

Mr. Mitchell, the astronomer, used to speak of seeing small birds cross the field of his glass when it was directed to the moon in the durk hours of night. Other astrono mers affirm the same thing, and say at certain seasons the field of their telescopes are obscured by birds flying south-ward at night during the months of September and Octoher; and again in April the same is apparent. The keepers of lighthouses here ample testimony to the amount of life lost among birds during the season of migration, bliuded, no doubt, by the dazzling light. Mrs. Thaater, in her book

of "Life on the Isle of Shoals," says that "sometimes la Antunn, and always in Spring, when birds are migrating, they are destroyed in such quantities by this means that it is painful to reflect upon. The keeper at the island three years ago told me that he picked up 325 in one morning at years ago told me that he picked up 323 in one morning at the foot of the lighthouse, all dead. They fly with such force against the glass that their beaks are often splintered. The keeper said he found the destruction greatest in hazy weather, and he thought "they struck a ray at a great distance and followed it up." Many a May morning have I wandered about the rocks at the foot of the lower, mourning as little guron brimful of sparrows swallows. ing over a little apron brimful of sparrows, swallows, thrushes, robins, fire-winged blackbirds, many colored worblers, fly catchers, beautifully clothed yellow birds, nut catchers, cat hirds, even the purple finch and scarlet tanager and golden oriole, and many more besides—enough to break the heart of a small child to think of. Once a great cagle flew against the lantern and shivered the glass. That was before I lived there; but after we came two gulls cracked one of the large clear panes one stormy night. Another writer remarks—"Yes, they come in the night. We wake an some bright Spring morning to hear the well-

come notes of birds which were not here the day before, and had not been here for half a year at least. This is no tably true of the clear, mellow whistle of the oriole, those flying flames which come with the blossoms, but come and denly at the end of the first week in May. All our familiar Spring birds, in fact, seem to come back to us in the night. The lighthouse glare on the shore is perilous to all them, little and big.'

I them, little and big."

Longfellow, in his poem on the lighthouse, says:—

"The sea bird, wheeling round it, with the din

Of wings and whids unit softary cries,

Blinded and maidened by the light within,

Dashes biniself against the glare and dies,"

JAMES S. BAILEY, A. M., M. D.

NOTES FROM INDIANA.

[ny our cornespondent.]

Indianapolis, Indiana, April 14, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I cannot leave this great central city without penning a few lines illustrative of its importance as a commercial point, as well us its sporting interest, and its ready access to the fishing waters covering a radius of 150 miles by rail in almost any direction, though the northward seems the course to which the angler directs his wanderings. As a central city, its importance is second to none. Its fine streets and public buildings will vie with those of the largest cities in the Union, its trade keeping pace with eities of greater pretensions, and its rapid growth a marvel to every one. The citizens claim over 100,000 inhabitants. to every one. This may pussibly be so, for its seems to hear the imprint to a casual observer that this amount claimed is not an overdrawn statement. Being the great railroad eentre of the mid-west, it is accessible from almost any point.
While the White River, upon which the city is located,

is filled with bass, which afford good fishing in the Spring and Fall, there are other points of ready access affording greater variety, which are the resort of many sportsmen who would rather he away from home, if only to shake off the shackels of domestic felicity for a scason. that they are unwilling slaves to home restraints or its concomitants, for any true angler would gladly take the better half, that perpetual luxury, in and out of scason; but I am half, that perpetual luxury, in and out of scason; but I nm constrained to confess that it is not always convenient, though it ought to be. I can imagine no greater luxury on your journey, nor a more congenial companiou in the forest and heside the rippling stream or placid lake, than a wife who can enter into the spirit and fully participate in the sports of the rod and liue; and to see her angelic form in some sequestered nook, perched upon a shelving rock, casting a fly and playing with the "speekled beauties"—so complaisant—so happy—so contented. Were I to picture the pristine abode of our first parents, I would give them

—so compliasant—so happy—so contented. Were I to picture the pristine abode of our first parents, I would give them

"A lodge to some vast witherness—
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

Seat her lailyship upon the mossy bank with rod and lino in haml, while the old gent should be shying rocks at every creeping, crawling creature.

On the other hand, if your "better half" has no taste for such things, send her to the sea side or "lo Hoboken;" don't encumber yourself with an incubus, that will spoil all your sport and bear you down with reproof and disgnst. You may assume to be happy to your friends, but you are not. They can tell what is the matter, but will not. If you are pattent, you need not take your place on a monument. They know you are smiling at grief, and "may heaven have mercy on you."

The Indianapolis Hunting and Fishing Association held their annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, April 9th. Dr. Miller was elected President, Sampel Beck, secretary and Treasurer, with the usual number of Directors. They don't seem to have necomplished much so far, but are determined to keep the lights burning. They labor in their State under the same difficulties as in others. It must take time to educate the people to the stand of propriety—indeed, I might say, interest. Anything coming from the cities and brought before the legislature is looked upon with distrust by the grangers, unless it is clear to them that Ilicre is no "nigger in defence." They say the game law is good enough for them, even though what they have is a dead letter. But this will work out ufter a time by persistently bringing the question up in and out of season. Such has heen the case clsewhere, and I can see no reason why it should be otherwise here.

I am credibly informed that the best place for tishing is in Lake Maxinknekee, Marshall county, 120 miles north, on the line of the Indianapolis, Peoria & Chicago R. R.
This lake is three miles by two and a balf, and fed by living springs and surrounded hy hills. It

good, with all the material supplied at the hotel for fishing. This is the favorite resort of the anglers of this city. Black bass, wall-eyed pike, croppies and striped perch, the usual game. The bass are said to be above the average in size for this section, and are in plentiful supply. The station on the railroad to stop at is Hargos.

Rome City, twenty miles north of Fort Wuyne, on the same road, is another favorite resort. It consists of a series of small lakes, and has good accommodations. Bass, pickerel and eruppies are the game; best in May and June and in the Fall months. In the latter time of year good bass fishing may be had in the Wabash, from its mouth to its head. Excellent bass lishing is found in the White River in the Fall and Spring, up to the dura above the city. Several thousands of shad were put into this river under the anspices of Seth Green, but with what result time alone can teil.

B.

The Bifle.

THE CONLIN TOURNAMENT .- This interesting event was brought to a close on Monday evening by the announcement of the winning score, and the presentation of Mr. John Righy's pin to the winner, Mr. MacDonahl. We give helow the names of the twelve gentlemen who having made the highest scores now compose the short range team who will continue to practice, and shortly will be prepared to meet any similar number in friendly competition for the championship. It may not be out of place to mention here that the nucleus is now formed of an association to he known as the Short Runge Rifle Club. There are many who contend that off-hand shooting is of as much interest and importance us the practice in any position at longer ranges, and Mr. Coulin, while ranking with the best at any distance, may be called the father of short range shooting, as from his school have graduated some of our finest marksmen. The presentation of a prize for rifle shooting seemed most appropriate on a day which marked the most important auniversary in our country's history, and when spring into life that cause which made sharp shooting a necessity. Mr. MacDonuld's score of eight and seven eighth inches seems almost marvelous when wo consider that the shots were fired at seventy five feet at bullseye one inch in diameter, and that the total deviation of twenty shots was but eight and seven eighth inches from the centre of the bullseye. Appended are the total

five scores made at Mr. Conlin's Gallery, covering a period

CREEDMOOR.-Saturday last was a dismal day for rific practice. The snow llurries almost obscured the targets at times, and the biting, piercing wind unmibed the fingers. The practice at the 800 yard range was very fuir, however, although the men frequently were obliged to wait for a glimpse of the bullseye and then take it "on the No formal scores were kept, although the usual fly." No formal scores were kept, although the usual number of shots, fifteen at each range, (800, 900 and 1,000 yards,) were fired. Among those present were Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Scott, Capt. Fulton, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Lindsay, Messrs. G. W. Yale, J. S. Conlin, E. H. Madison, L. M. Ballard, A. V. Canfield, Jr., A. J. Hennion, Jr., and a largo number of beginners. Several new positions were attempted, and several gentlemen adopted that of Capt. Fulton. Several alterations have been made in the targets and the top will along the crest of the epaulement at the butts is approaching completion. The picket fence has been painted and the general appearance of the grounds much improved.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.-On Saturday next the gentlemen who are desirous of winning the bubble reputation at the rifle's breech, will assemble at Cracilmoor to shoot in competition for places on the team, which is to represent the riflemen of America in the approaching contest at Dublin. As the six genllemen who competed in last year's match have signified their intention of shooting in this, and as they have been permitted to stand on their previous records, an impression prevails that the team is virtually organized already, and that the competitive trials will partake very much of the character of the farce which sometimes precedes the tragedy. Such, however, is in reality not the case. Assuming that the six who are allowed to stand ou past scores can hold their positions, there still remains three places to be filled, this number being required as reserves.

We do believe, however, that the course pursued in allowing these geutlemen to stand on previous records will exert in more ways than one an unfortunate effect upon the success of the undertaking; first, in discouraging many who might otherwise have taken part in the competition, and again, in encouraging our opponents who will have in advance the metre of three-fourths of the team. Again, while admitting that the late victors have retained all their skill, bow much more assuring would it have been for us, who will look with so much eagerness for the result, to have known this, and perhaps more. Even the practice during the competition, as partaking of the nature of a match, would have improved and nerved them.

It is exceedingly pleasant to record the liberality with which the appeals for funds have 1 en met, and now that the sum of \$5,000, or more, as we are informed, has been

collected, we presume the requisitions will cease. As before noted, the Academy benefit realized about \$3,500. Several individuals, whose names have been published, have contributed liberal sums, and the subscriptions from the Stock and Produce Exchanges, the amounts of which we have not seen in print, must swell the total to an amount we have not seen in periut, must swell the total to an amount ample for the purpose. In addition to this liberality on the part of our own citizens, we now learn that the manager of the Inman Steamship Company has received instructions from the head office in Liverwood to tember free passages out and home in one of their steamers to the eleven members of the American term. Not only have the authorities of the city of Dublin insisted upon our riflemen leing their guests, but the mest challenge propagations are leintered. their guests, but the most elaborate preparations are being made for their reception and entertainment. The Irish Times of the 2d inst. contains a report of the committee appointed to this duty, and gives a list of some of the receptions and festivities which will take place. A deputation of the Irish Rifle Club Association will proceed to Queenslown, so as lo welcome the American leam. Visits to most of the public institutions and buildings of Dubliu are arranged. Next follows an exeursion to the Vartry Waterworks, which every one knows is a home phrase meaning a glorious and most jovial feast, at which very little Vartry water is imbibed. A grand concert will be given in the Great Hall of the Exhibition Pulace, and the visitors will be treated to a steam trip on Dublia and Killiney bays, and, if possible, will visit Lord Talkot de Malahide. A special performance is to be given at the Theatre Royal. A grand review of the military and a trip Malahide. to the Curragh Camp is arranged. The Lord Mayor has announced his intention to give a grand banquet, and the University of Dublin and many private individuals will The Times continues:-

follow suit. The Times continues:—

"It must be done right well. The truth is that the members of the Irish team, all steady men, where whisked up and down through the United States by a people whose hearls are as large as their country is powerful. Some of our champions got lost for a while, and with great difficulty persuaded their hosts to let them drop down to the coast one by one. The hospitality shown everywhere, and by all classes in America to the Irish leam, was unbounded and magnificent. We must return the generosity of the American hosts to the very utmost of our power. The fact that Major Leech has undertaken the direction of the reception, &c., is a guarantee that everything possible will be done in a style worthy of the occasion and of Ireland.

—The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club held their weekly meeting in the Bennett Building, corner. Nassau and Ann streets, on Paiden lett. There were present. Colonel Gibbs to the Paiden lett. Friday last. There were present:-Colonel Gildersleeve Captain Fulton, A. Alford, George Crouch, E. H. Sanford, A. V. Canfield, Jr., Captain Bruce and Colonel Wingate. The last named officer was in the chair. A package was received from a Long Island railroad company containing 200 tickets for the gratuit ms use of those participating in the approaching international return rifle match. A vote of thanks was tendered to the company for their generous offer. A letter from Major Leech, asking for detailed in-formation in relation to the movements of the team, was read. The Committee on Transportation reported the receipt of the following communication from Mr. John G. Dale, agent for the Inman Line:-

INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, April 13, 1875. To the Joint Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club and Na-tional Rifle Association:

tional Rifle Association:

Gentlemen: I wrile to inform you that we have received instructions from Liverpool, by cable, to tender free passage out and back to the members of the association who may be selected for the coming match with the Irisb riflemen. The number, we understand, is limited to eleven, and, as our steamer City of Chester, which sails on June 5, is a very popular steamship, it would be well to come to an early decision, so that we may reserve the best accommodations for the party.

Respectfully yours,

On motion of Colonel Gildersleeve the offer was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to return the tbanks of the committee to Mr. Dale for his liberal invitation.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.-The executive committee THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—The executive committee of this club met on Friday last with Captain Fultou in the chair and Mr. Geo. Crouch as Secretary. A challenge was read from Mr. C. K. Murry, on behalf of the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Canada West, to a friendly contest of skill with the Amateur Rifle Club, on the Saturday preceding the annual Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. A resolution was adopted for the purpose of accepting the challenge, with the proviso that the new system of targets lately adopted at Wimbledon be used on the occasion. A report was received from the sub-some ou the occasion. A report was received from the sub-committee appointed to prepare the annual report of the clab, stating that Colonel Valentine had decided to print 2,500 copies, instead of 5,000, of which number Messrs. E. Remington & Son had subscribed for 1,000 copies; Sharps Rille Company, 1,000 copies, and 500 copies had been reserved for the use of the Amateur Rifle Club. Mr. Alford stated that his firm had incurred some expense for procuring advertising plates to be published in the report upon the representation that 5,000 copies were to be distributed, and he wished the terms of the contract carried out. On motion, Mr. Sanford was appointed a referee to ascertain the facts of the case, with instructions to report the result of his investigations of the contract. his investigations at the next meeting of the committee.

* IRISH-AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB.—This organization held its annual meeting on Friday last. The following offleers were

elected:—Pres., F. F. Millen; Vice-Pres., Col. Bethel Burton; See. and Treas. Edward Brown; Executive Committee, J. J. O'Kelly, Geu. F. F. Millen, Col. B. Burton, Major P. M. Haverty, Dr. C. J. MacGuire, Capt. Jerome Collius, and Licol. William H. Marphy. It was resolved that the initiation fee should be increased to \$3, and the annual dues limited to \$5. At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved to hold the first match on Saturday. May 8, at Creeihnour, for the club badge. The conditions adopted for the contest were dislances 200 and 500 yards; two sighting and seven seering shots; weapous, any military rifle. shots; weapous, any military ritle.

THE CALIFORNIA MATTH.—The competition for places on the team, to be composed of members of Co. D. 12th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., which is to shoot against the California riflemen on June 26th, is progressing rapidly. The contest has mirrowed flown to the selection of the two last men, and these will probably be appointed this week. We have seen some of the scores made, and are confident that in the match previous records at off-hand shooting will be excelled. Mr. Sleeklon J. Kellogg, formorly of the 23d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., now residing in San Francisco, leas kindly consented to act as impire for the New York team at that side. THE CALIFORNIA MATCH. - The competition for places

THE DEPENSIER BADGE .- We give below a cut of this beautiful badge, which is lo be shot for by members of the National Guard at the next meeting of the American Rifte Association. On the clasp is a portrait of the donor, Gen. J. Watts DePeyster. The circle within the star is filled by a figure of Helios or Apollo, the first archer, shooting from the chariot of the sun. The bow and the ride are represeuled by figures of Daniel Boone and an Indian, on either side, with the ivy and hurrel erowns given for archery at the Olympian, Nemean and Isthmian gumes. A trophy of spears and rifles form the ha



AMERICAN RIFLEMEN ON BRITISH SOIL .- The laws re lating to the bearing of arms in Ireland are so stringent that the approaching visit of American rillemen has been thought of sufficient importance to be brought before the attention of the British House of Commons. From the reply of the Chief Sceretary for Irchand, who also took occasion to remark that all classes would heartily welcome the American learn, it was inferred that the visitors, being law abiding citizens, and not disguised Fenians, no interference was to be apprehended from the authorities, that, if necessary, a special arrangement would be made to seeme their entire freedom of movement and exemption from the formal operation of the law.

NEW RIFLE CLUB. - A new rifle club is about being organized at New Haven, Conn. Several meetings have been held at the armory of the New Haven Greys; a large number have signified their intention of joining, among Them many of the most prominent men of the State.

-An influential resident of Newbern, North Carolina, who has done a great deal toward securing legal protection for the game and fish of his State, mentions the rather strange anomaly that a serious difficulty in the way of complete success lies in the fact that deer are so plenty as to prove a serious annoyance to the farmers, destroying their erops of young peas, beans, &c., and they cannot under-stand what considerations of elemency can apply to these creatures 1

—The Duke of Argyll's new deer forest is about six miles round, has just been finished, and some 200 deer were driven into it lately. The fencing is composed of twelve wires, and is eight feet high, and is quite deer-proof.—Land and Water.

The deer paddock at Blooming Grove Park, Pa., is four miles around and enclosed in the same fashion with a fence of the same height.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL

Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis,

Figure 18 Market.—Fish is in very fair supply, considering the unsensonable weather, the effect of which has been to retard the run of Hudson River shad. A few flue large ones, however, are sold at 75 cents each; Delawares bring 50 cents. One solitary specimen from the Connectient River is reported as having here seen in the city. Cod is plentiful at 8 cents; haldock 8 cents; halibut 20 cents; Potomae striped leass of large size, say 40 ato lis, each, self for 10 cents per pound; smaller sizes, 15 at 8 cents; Callfornia salmaen brings 35 cents; Canada tront, 80 cents; entitivated tront, \$1 to \$1.25 per pound. Smells are not in much demand, although abundant at 15 cents. A few real snappers from Savannah are selling at 20 cents; green turilo are also in large supply, price 20 cents per pound. Terrapin can be had at \$12 per dozen.

The Uolly Fishkhmen's Chun,—Mr. George E. Greene, Fish in Market,-Fish is in very fair supply, consider-

The UGLY FISHRIMEN'S CLUB,—Mr. George E. Greene, President of the New York and Newport Ugly Fishing Chib, has been made the recipient of two elegant bronzo statuettes in commemoration of the unniversary of his birth day. The presentation was made by the members of the Ugly Club, which was organized August 20th, 1865, and received its name from the peculiar expression of the countenances of the members when Mr. Greene caught an enormous dog-slark during the first cruise. The broazes are about eighteen inches in height, one representing a fixing of hundsome fish, and the other representing a laughing uniden displaying a cluster of fruit.

A neat and humorous address was delivered on the oceasion by Mr. J. W. Mars, which was as follows:-

A factor and admorous interess was delivered on the occasion by Mr. J. W. Mars, which was as follows:—

"We herewith present you, on this auspicious occasion, the 1st day of April in the year of our Lard, 1875, and the anniversmy of your leight, with this small token of our esteem and regard, and as a testimonial of your worth as a companion and member of the New York and Newport Ugly Fishing Club. We wish you to accept it as a token of our everlasting frieadship.

"This graceful form, one which you so admire, holds in her hand that which you so much alore, viz.: the fish. We hope that whenever you leave your line in, it will bu in Wash bowl. Sheepshead Bay, or Kettlekatlom, that you may be successful in entething not only sheg-lish and hanitas, but the famous tish which you so much revere, and which is usually known as the C. L. N. Wishing you many returns of the present occasion, we remain, yours truly."

This was happily responded to by the recipient, and speeches referring to the past hishery of the association, its trials and its pleasures, were made by J. H. Mathews, W. W. Starms, Thos. Jackson, John Gaile, P. W. Downing, and others.

ing, and others.

The record of the club shows its heaviest take in one

day, off Newporl, at 780 pounds. The heaviest tantog, (blackfish,) taken last season weighed twelve pounds twelve onnees.

-The magnificent \$2,000 tront rod which we mentioned in our issue of March 11th as being manufactured for Messrs, Abby & Imbrie (but Andrew Clerk & Co.,) for display at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, enn now be seen at their store, 48 Maiden Lane. As an exquisite piece of workmanship and value it is well worth an examination. Copying our notice, referred to above, " Lac Chasse Hustree," of Paris, France, remarks in its peculiar vivacious style of comment:-

"We learn that M. H. Leonard, maker of fly rods, at New York, has just manufactured one with reel, joints and handle of gold, at the price of—fishermen, ramove your lats—\$2,000; that is, 10,000 fmncs.; that is, at five per cent. 500 frames income a year; that is, at one frame per pound, 500 pounds of fish to eatch during the annual fishing season; that is, at flifty gudgeons to the paund, 2,500 individuals of these lateresting cyprinoids to be cought.

Well, no, however attracting such a fry would be, I would not care to risk paying such a price for it.

HENR CHATILLON."

-A new kind of sport has been opened for the angler. in the capture of flying fish, either with lait or fly. An English naval officer, cruising in the South Pacific, relates his experience in this line in the London Fold. Ho

writes:—
"We were on our way from Payta, Peru, to Callao, and on the day in question the wind had dropped, there being scarcely enough to even ripide the water. A large shod of flying fish kept by us all day, and afforded excellent sport during the afternoon. A variety of bails were employed in their capture—bits of red bunting, small spoon buits, and artificial minnows and flies—the most taking being a large red fly and a small gilt minnow; but all the baits mentioned caught some. In following the minnow through the water the flsh would open both pectoral flus, and poisu themselves for a rush at it. Spreading the flus also had the effect of checking their progress, if their suspicions were aroused by a near inspection of the leait. When kooked they proved very game fish, taking out several yards of line in their first rush, and often taklug a flight in the air, fluc and all.

in their first rush, and often taking a night in the air, line and all.

The motion of this fish under water is peculiar. The tall is its chief means of progression, the large pectorial fins being usually folded and laid along the side of the fish, so as not to be discernible."

-The trouting season opened on the 1st lustant on the Thus far the weather has not keen Thanics, England. very favorable for fishing.

Georgia—Adlanti, April 14th.—The heavy rains have gain flooded the hill country so as to prevent fishing for seekled trout. We wish to start on our trip by the 20th,

when we hope the waters will be within bounds. There is fine trout fishing among the mountains of Georgia.—A. R. E., U. S. A.

E., U. S. A.

Fishing Matters.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending April 15th, was nineteen, thirteen from Georges und six from the Grand Banks. The Georgesmen are now bringing in split fish, the aggregate entth for the week heing about 300,000 pounds, and 30,000 pounds halibut. Bank tadding have been in light receipt, the ire out the Bank greatly interfering with fishing operations. The total veceipts have been about 120,000 pounds, which have met with quick sale, al good paires. Several of the flocing operations are not some have come home with very meager force. In consequence it will prace a serious drawback to the halibut fishery, some of the their losing an entire firp. One hundred and diffy four lishermen have arrived at this port the past week, from Nova Scutin. They will all be wanted to man the fishing fleet — Caps. Ann. Advertises, April 16th.

TWIN LAKES, CONNECTICUT.

Entror Ponest and Sturant:

United Spring hos post drapped down upon us, all of a fluiter, in the shape of thue birds and robbes, and returned infiltered infilters looks up from our sleeping. "Store" through their sound bunkets and by sheets—which, by the kery, are some libriy bushes likels, and warranded good for some weeks yet. My course he put packed lo hers have but a trying time of it to trying to keep their put holes, a yard deep, apon, and though a fee housined pounds of fish mer base been sanked our yet mer Summar hearless may be assorted that there will be a four more left for fleder grounding and housing. No hass are white fish have been caught thus tar, and as the extraordinary likely to shin out the plantical spaceramen until the spacen og season is over, the promise is excellent for a good Sammer's seguet. Of the three thousing has heve seen or loved from them as yet; but if they all his a seed in the good and salmon treat we pured in the lake lead Whiter, anthing has heve seen or loved in the comparison that armounts and deet, they must be growing fluidy. Then debting in our Massochusetts knock has been in legal or der alove the goth, and in Commedical opened on the lat of, and it is said to support the proposed of the salmon that armounts and consider the good. It is allowed the subject the salm was the salm to be perfectly and the sample line tree have the goth of the salm has perfectly the salm and the long, house or, hafan Spar, furthalamane, and Candes brooks will be in dy dahing order; then far they are the salm the perfectly and the salm has a tribe the Sages Baches stream that pour down the old Tacana, apposite any next unlary, gloams in the April san like a catagate of illumined, will comply feture exquerywater falls along his control of many kind of justice, while in the Pry Branch, a few fault in the spar of them they had beginned to grow produced well into the late should be a strip of exclusional to the late should be a strip of exclusional to the same than the few faults and the prop

CREEK.

CREEK,

CALEDONIA, Licingsion county, N. Y., April 13, 1875.

Binton Fineral and Stieral

I have been enjoying a little valuon Ashing. I incre not been to Canada, nor to Maine, mer in the Pacific coast, in that I have not been tarenly infler away from lockester, and yet I have engly salmon. What cestatic cuotions purrade the mache's hearst riben his sees the "entit" and feels the "teling," no the hook gurs boine? Then course the ting of nor (un the part of the fish, and I survey his stirry sides with intense satisfaction, as I lift him from the mater with my six oncessor, and drop had in the hom.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you think that I am joking. I assure you claimed to know hear I be your off." They are not tame list, either, out of my ponds, atthough I have plenty of sulmon there, but free dentities of the stream, rounding uncontrolled, funcy free, except the fancy for files, which they seem to cal atth supreme satisfaction.

Now, cir, I have alrays supposed, according to accepted outhorties, that the sulmon never look from white in tresh water; that they mally placed with files and reschande cold ment. But have they are, smalloning files and into shift what is going in be dume about this? Samething is exhibited cold ment. But have they are, smalloning shest and mile schemach cold ment. But have they are, smalloning shest and into the first what is going in be dume about this? Samething is exhibited uncertainty in the American Fish Culturites Assormation? You still allow that it is not a thing to be tolerated at ail, that these sulmon sampli, in this Christian country, go knocking their heads against all prepatiens of hearned men, nelling contrary to all authority, and behaving in this ancientaged manner.

I bey of you, Mr. Editor, in the interests of cell behaved affishion in general, just to dray them a line. However reserved end shy they may have been before, I have no doubt that this will be sufficient to fish which once passes through your bands will ever ent a fig again.

Yours, very truly.

A. S. Collin

FISHING NOTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA

PRILADELPHIA, April 19, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1875.

The weather is still so cold that the shore dishing at Gioncoster, N. J., has not regularly begun. The "crillers" are mosting with very poor such as, ten firb being the less drift on any one tide up to to day. There has been but little use under of the fly rods yet. Two Philadelphia gentiemen were at Newcelle, Commercial country, but week, and are reported to have rothered with about a hundred trout, from twelve higher down—mostly down.

Souls.

THE RANGELEY LAKES

THE RANGELEY LAKES.

REITER FOREST AND STREAS:—
Allow me in bring in your notice a place where as good fishing can be had as in the Adirondacks. Andheer, Matro, it silmited in the rafley of the Ellis River, and nestles in the indict of high bills, from the siles of which face numerous front brooks. There are three somes where the fisherman mid his family can be entertained—the Greezy House, Pror's, and The The Terts mentioned is the best known to spiritimen, as it has been kept for some years. For the ladies and children there are some heartful drives and scenery, and if they be so inclined they can eatch from they filled falling. Then, but, there is a daily mail from Now York Chy and elsewhere, so that one can keep posted on the affairs of the notsale andle. When the fisherman's true is limited be assuily send word about 10 there his gather suggest, and strikes at once far the Richardson Lakes; there the bargest brook trout in the country are enough. On these takes are two hoteleamps—the Middle Dan Camp, menthment in Gento C. Senti's works, also in Chartes Hallock's "Fishing Tourlat". The other, or Upper Dane trains, is some six inlies further up the lakes, and nithough not as manch heard of so the Middle Dan, yet unany who have fished both places prefur the Upper Dane. To get to either camp from Andover, a bark-hoard to laken for twelve unthe to the arm of the lake. The ride for three miles is over a good country road, but the rest of the way the road is simply excernibe, although the fine natural scenery in the nother empsy for the distance from the miles for the spones are fined buildings. Here a mine tried to make a reflecent, but for the Middle Dam the distance is fair miles. The distance to the Upper Dam is 12 miles row or sail, and what fines walk. Todge through the incomes found fines for the apper lake there are two private camps, unued, our by J. P. Whiteney's comp lake there are two private camps, unued, our by J. P. Whiteney's comp lake there are two private camps, unued, our by J. P. Whiteney's co

Mi. Whitney's comp is at the month of Mosquito brook, where good dishing is had at times. Then comes the Dam Landing, a ten rous above which is Belton's thung.

The Upper Dam Camp is comprised of two diveiling camps and outlances. Due ramp is wholly given over far hed rugans, the other has accorded bed vooms, a diming runa, and a cook room. Cummings, a he cooked has full, set a first class inflir, rousdering his resources. For those celebring to compt out the heat place is at the month of the ricer, admit another from the camp. Last Full there was a comfortable log shandy there; one could she paire his host and get front for breakfast and though going to rous. There is mather camp opposite Whitney's, where parties are allowed to camp, when nobady to at the new camp, but had it is remote from all the heat fishing grounds we round not recommend it. If one atshes to continue his trip by bacting his boat hailed a mile or so, he can launch her on the Big Lake, or Mosculemagnatic. A sail of severa inties before an element stream, where if O Stanley's batching houses are stimited. By gaing up stream, or rather lake, by liven his place and different miles, you reach the Oquossac Clab House. Here partles cam be accummodiated nearly in July and August. This house is hardenlant the punction of Bangeby and Rennebago streams, about half a mile from the take. There is a good camping ground on Little Island, and formerly at Benne's stream. In the upper part of the lake there is a gond camp on Birch Island, when is just at the mouth of Cupsapile River, where we have had very good fishing.

To get those from Near York City, take the alght train for Boston; then lake there is a gond camp on Birch Island, when is just at the mouth of Cupsapile River, where we have had very good fishing. Then the take the figure from Near York City, take the alght train for Boston; then into the eight O'chick A. M. Irah on the Boston and Maine R. R. for Bryant's Pond. On reaching Portland there is a change of cars in the Grand Trank R. R. On arriv

THE FISH OF MINNESOTA.

REALDERD, Chow WING Co., Minn., March 5, 1875.

Entron Forest and Streau;—
Brook front are not found in my of the tribularies of the Mississtppi Ricet above St. Anthony's Fulls, mer so far as we know in any of the tribularies of the Red River, and are common in all the brooks that couly but Loke Superior (hr St. Lamis River he low the falls at Thompson, and possibly above the falls, although me have never seen them there. Fishing in This country is "good" the year round, no regard whitever being puld to the spauring or any other season. The "article men" of the State meet once a year at St. Paul, and "legislate till the core come home;" but he idea that they, the garnered nistom and bruins of the State, should conlescend to legislate about fish is too ridirations for Rich califore, &c., but of what avail is it. Why spend the money for fish spame, when the countless takes and rivers of the State shram with fish that me speared, shot, netted and polyoned every day in the year and up one to interfere? As we crite, a party is just starting for Gill Lake, facelye mates north, to fish fur pickerel and pike-perch through the ice, and daily Indians arrive from the same section, their "tologeans" loaded don'n with fish, some of the pickerel reighing, diessed, facenty in tranty-dire pounds. Spearing in the outler, mirts, and along shore, inferribe ice mults, commences about May ist or last days of April, and It is a wonderfat sight to see the fordes of discreming their may mp the shallouse or basiking in the same on the gravel hanks. It is no trick in all to spear a tragon load of them any day or night for two weeks after May 1st. About the middle or last week of May pike and pickerel will height to take a trail, and new days later hanks. It is no trick in all to spear a tragon load of them any day or night for two weeks after May 1st. About the middle or last week of May pike and pickerel will height to take a tring and new days later than to a doubt. How these trong get level, and a few days later than to a doubt. How

THE COMING BASS ROD.

EDITOR FOREST AND STEEAM:—
Among the recent advertisements in your paper the above attracted my attention. I sent an order to Mr. C. F. Orvis, of Manchester, VI., to forked me the choicest of those he had in stock. Yesterdsy it came to hand, and I cannot say enough in its praise. It is simply perfection, weighing but eight ounces, bequitfully taporing and willowy with plenty

of back, and bending truly from built to tip. The finish is exquisite throughout, and quite equal to the choicest front rods, than which it is somewhat stiffer, and is perfectly balanced; yet light me it is, it has the tequisite strength for killing a large fish. As a manufacturer of rods—if the one I received from him is a fair eample—I can safely assert that Orvis has no superiors and but very few equals. The extremely modest price asked for this beautiful rod must make a good demand fur them, for they supply a want long felt. It is now every generally admitted that the finest rods made are produced in this country, and many urders are constantly being filled here for the foreign dramand. I write from illisinterested motives, samply wishing to call the alternion of bruther anglers to this excellent rod.—Traly yours,—F. C. F.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Loston,	New York.	Charleston.
April 21 April 23 April 23 April 25 April 25 April 26 April 27 April 27	1 10 1 53 2 38	n. n. 11 17 9 56 10 37 11 20 ve, 13 1 9	11. M. 8. 8. 9. 9. 10. 29. 53. 10. 38. 11. 28. evo. 2.

-In spite of the snow storm the Model Yacht Club of Brooklyn inaugurated the senson on Saturday by exhibiting their handsome little crafts on the lake at Prospect Park. Many new boats, averaging five feet in length, have been built during the Winter, among them are many flyers,

-The yacht Eva, of the New York yacht squadron, has arrived at Savannah from the Florida coast, and will remain in southern waters until May.

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes:

Our Philadelphia correspondent writes:

The yachtsmen are not doing much yet, except in the way of getting rendy. The first regutta will be given by the Philadelphia Yacht Club about the last week in May. The Leary, Bayley, Eggleton, Stemmel and Kleintz, all of which gained considerable notoricty last season have been overhauled. Nathauiel Moore, of Chundra, N. J., has built a new yacht after the model of the Chumpion of Baltimore; 15 feet long; 6 feet beam, to varry 80 yards af canvas. She will be called William J. Kennedy. He has also built the Schooner Yacht Pairy for Thomas Hall Furemun. She is 20 feet long, 5½ feet beam, and said to be the most perfectly modelled yacht ever built in this city. She will be launched in a few days. There will be mathing new in row ing until next Saturday.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF ENGLISH ROWING.

M. Julian Hawthorne, who—if not yet in possession of as lofty a literary position as his revered father, still exhibits talents furabove mediocrity—has contributed to the columns of the Herald an elching of the late University Boat Race, which is not only graphic in detail, but contains an announcement of such interest and encouragement to American oarsmen as to be worthy of more than a passing notice. notice. We are ignorant as to the right of Mr. Hawthorne to be considered an authority on rowing matters, but it is fair to assume from his Harvard experience, opportunities

for to assume from his Harvard experience, opportunities for observation on both sides the water, and the facility of his description, that he is thoroughly au fait.

Abandoning the idea of seeing the race from one of the three steamers allowed to Iollow in the wake of the contestants, and resisting the importunities of the Thames watermen, our writer took up his position with the plebeian crowd on the bank of the stream near the "Ship" Inu at Mortlake, where notwithstanding that the right idea was Mortlake, where, unlimitstanding that the rising tide was willin twelve feet of him, he escaped a welting and obtained an uninterrupted view of the last three quarters of a mile of the course. Although the distance was Four miles, bolh banks of the river between Pulney and Mortlake were crowded with specialors, and the mayer of the start was bolh banks of the river between Pulney and Mortinge were crowded with spectators, and the news of the start was telegraphed from month to mouth in five minutes. At last they were in sight, the famous "leights" of which we Americans standin such awe. The following description is in

they were in sight, the famous "eights" of which we Americans standin such awe. The following description is in Mr. Hawthorne's own words:

"First came the durk blue, and with them the cheer which had traveled stendily heside them along the banks all the rwn from Putney. They pulled a long, slow, hanging stroke, feathering clean and well together—well drilled, conscientions on smen, thoroughly used to one another; but the starboard stroke was, if I may be permitted to say so, the only man in the bout who really understood rowing. Edwardes-Moss, of Brasenose, is the best oar, and well fiam Simmons, of Harvard, that I ever remember to have seen. He pulled in a spontaneous, beonine, unconcerned style, delightful to contemplate; the others, as if they had learned the art with great pains and lahor, and were still a little auxions lest they should forget and make some mistake. There could be no doubt about their strength and endurance, however. After all those toiling, tagging unles, they pulled in as neatly, and to all appearances as freshly, as though they were just setting out. Only their stroke seemed a trifle tired; he was a small, nervous man, who had put his heart into every pull from the word "Got". They pa sed, and then came the light blue, heavy hearted, despairing, desperate, flabbergisted, the whist oars spattering water at every stroke, hopelessly beaten; and yet, in that hat dizzy moment, Mr. Rhodes called cheerfully to his unhappy crew and quickened them up to a final spurt. He himself was another how oatsman, and looked almost capable, even then, of winning the race on his own merits. Cambridge spuried, in the breathless, disjointed, incoherent style of exhausted men, and so their boat hobbled dismally on. The pisiol sounded and all was over.

I did not see the crew which beat Harvard; but among the sixteen young men who were the flower of Euglish amateur oarsmen this year, two only—Edwardes-Moss and Rhodes—would have been considered fit to row in the same boat with a certain Harvard crew that I reme

send another four over here; train them on English principles; give them a slow, deliberate stroke, and warn them against attempting too much during the first two miles. Unless they have been selected very unadvisedly and managed exceedingly ill. I think they may yet show the flower of England the quickest way from Putney to Mortlake. If they fail, let them keep on trying until they succeed."

THE LATEST THING IN BOATS.—To Mr. Verplanck Colvin, whose exhaustive survey of the Adirondack region has furnished so much that is interesting and valuable regarding our great wilderness, are we indebted for the most practicable, portable boat of which we have yet heard. It is twelve feet long with thin sheet brass prows riveted on, and so fitted us to receive the keelson, prow pieces and ribs when reted is to receive the keelson, prow pieces and ribs when required; the latter being boughs cut in thirty minutes from the nearest thicket. The canvas covering, which is made waterproof by having rubber gum dissolved in naptha rub waterproof by having rubber gum dissolved in naptha rubbed into it, can be rolled up and packed in a truck; the whole forming a light package less than one-half a cubie foot in size, and weighing only ten pounds and eight ounces. Mr. Colvin says that on reaching Ampersuud Pond there was no boat upon the surface, and that upon unfolding his canvas and cutting green rods for ribs, and lashing poles at the sides for gunwales, he soon had a boat floating that exclted the astonishment of the guides, and proved itself thoroughly efficient and comfortable. After use the temporary frame was taken out and thrown away, and the hoat folded and placed in the bottom of a knapsack. The invention, for such it undoubtedly is, while somewhat resembling the bull boats of the Indians, has so much to revention, for such it undoubtedly is, while somewhat resembling the bull boats of the Indians, has so much to recommend it that we trust it may be put in such available shape as to be within the reach of our tourists. This cruft of 12 feet in length carried Mr. Colvin, two guides, a hound and their baggage, the whole weighing one third of a ton, and proved quite seaworthy in a gale on Saranac Lake, as well as affleight in charging a deep in the water. Lake, as well as efficient in chusing a deer in the water,

The following challenge has been issued to the Schuyl-

BALTMORE, April 12, 1875.

The Secretary of the Schuyikill Navy, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIN—The Patapseo Nuvy, of Baltimore, hereby challenge the Schuyikill Navy, of Philadelphia, to row them a race on the Patapseo between the first and tenth days of June next prox.

The race to be rowed in four owed shells, over a course of two miles with one turn. Either Navy to have the privilege of selecting a crew from any or all of the clubs comprising it.

By order of the Patapseo Naval Bourd,

Cans. A. Martin, Secretary.

Action will be taken on the challenge at the next meeting of the Schwylkill Naval Board on the first Monday in May, but it is so near the Open Amatour Regatta of June 16th and 17th, that its acceptance is not at all certain

TTA PRELIMINARIES - REVIEW THE RECENT CONVENTION AND ITS PREDECESSOR.

Syringfield, Mass., April 7th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Though this first Wednesday in April is the day maved by the consiltation of the Colleges' Rowing Association for its "regular" annual convention, the character of the next regata was really decided upon at the so-called "special" meeting, which was held last January in Hartford That meeting, it will be remembered, decided that the college boat races of the coming Summer should be rowed on Saratoga Lake, provided that the local row ing association, which represents the hotel interest at the Springs, wortid give satisfactory assurances for the fulfilment of all the demands of the collegians. The committee of three who were then appointed to investigate the matter have to-day reported that a satisfactory bargulu has been maile by them with the Saratoga people; the convention has accepted their report with great unawimity, and so the decision that was provisionally made in January in favor of the lake is ratified and becomes a certainty tv April. Thesday, July 18th, is appointed for the rowing of the Freshnau and slogle scull races, and the following day for the rowing of the University race, and the boats are to be sent off at cleven o'clock in the forenoon, or at any later hour that offers smooth water before the closing in of darkness. If the weather of July 18th prevents the rawing of the races appointed for that day, they are to follow and not precede the main University race of the day after.

To-day's convention, therefore, was a time and good natured galliering, nobleable for the absence of those manifestations of Intercollegiate jeatonsy and distrust that are wont at such times to amuse the looker on. The presiding officer mas the samo who served so acceptably in January. Mr. W. J. Roberts, of last Summer's Trinity crew, a purlamentarian of such strictuess and sagacity as to make him appear quite a phenomenon in comparison to his predecessors in office.

At the January meeting the etalian of the rival rowing courses at New London and Saratog

II Ferry, a Yale graduate of "72, and for the last two years president of the Yale Nary.

Each of the ten colleges having nominated its candidate for the committee of three, the convention proceeded to vote, with the following result:—On the first ballot the Princeton candidate received the six votes needed to secure an election, and on the fourth the Wesleyan candidate received a like number. Then came the fifth and sixth ballots—Yale, 5; Harvard, 4; Columbia, 1. Then the seventh and eighth—Yale, 5; Harvard, 5. Finally the mark and decisive—Yale, 6; Harvard, 4. Now, inasmuch as the Yale candidate was the only one of the three committeemer of "74 ii hom any of the colleges had nominated, and as he had served with acknowledged efficiency and success as chairman of that regatts committee, his election might have been looked for on the first rather than the nimb ballot, did collegians manage their affairs on common-place histitess principles. Having to choose three representatives to attend to their interests and make successful hargains with the sharpest of business men, ordinary prudence would have ensured the putting to use of whatever experience and executive ability there was within reach

cilion) regard to college connections. But the product of associated indergraduates is not ordinary, and these special college connections apply the ruling explanation of their actions. However, they did chance o secure two men of experience and business sagacity in the persons of dessits. Entits and Fetry; for the creatly of the committeewee's three nonlins' work, as shown in to-day's report of their avianteement specific greenents with the Saratoga managers, indicates that they are persons no whose eyes dust cannot resultly be thrown.

The last act of the convention was to elect an unspire for the race, in he person of Mr. James Watson, of New York, for some time connected with the Spirit of the Times, and well known as a writer on aquatic and athletic sports. If he consents to assume the thankles office, it with the with his eyes fully open to the difficulty if wol impossibility of fulfilling is duffes to the acceptance of everyone. No rowing man of my acquaintuic appreciates more thoroughly than he the foily of expecting a sails, actory result from a breast race of a dozon six cared boats. And I don't think that he will take for gravied the swiftness of Saratoga "unpuresteamer," that can "make twelve miles an hour," with he has that it impossible.

[The above interesting report of the Springfield Conven

[The above interesting report of the Springfield Conven tion reached us loo late for our last issue, but it of sufficient value lo print it in this.]-Eb.

Bational Pastimes.

— The professional billiand tourney of Brooklyn closed on April 15th, Mr. Samuell's receipts at the hall door being less than \$800, while his ontlay was over \$1,500. The following is the full score of the tourney:—

Name.	Garnier.	gosax.	Dion.	Dion.	Ubbesty.	aly.	Radolphe.	ames Won.
Garnier Vignaux C. Dion J. Dion	1 0 0	0 1 0 1	0110	1 0 1	n-0-1	_ = = _ Da	n Ro	89 5722
Uhnesy Daty Radolphe Games Lost	0	1 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 0	t -	3 2 1

Garnier won the first prize of \$600; Vignaux, the ond of \$400; J. Dion, \$250; Ubassy, \$150; and Cy Dion, \$100; Daly and Rudotphe won nothing. Garmade the best general average.

made the best general average.

Prinsular Cricket Club.—Detroit, April 16th.—The members of this club are wide awake this Spring, and propose to make the season a "hot" one for all aspiring clubs. The grounds, already the finest in the country as far as natural advantages go, we to be still further improved, and the indications are that Detroiters will have alumdant opportunity to see the wickets full this Summer. No matches have been arranged as yet, but the Secretary and Committee of Arrangements will soon be at work, and any club can be accommodated with a game here at any time. The Peninsular will be able to place a stronger eleven in the field this season than ever before; several good players have recently been elected to membership. The following officers have here elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. W. Waterman; Vice President, R. B. Ridgley; Secretary, C. B. Calvert; Treasurer, H. H. Swinscol; Managers, F. Bamford, F. C. Irvine, A. C. Bowman.

—The St. Louis Cricketers are two pen play on St. George's

The St. Louis Cricketers are to open play on St. George's Day, May 23—the St. Putrick's Day of Englishmen. On April 15th, the Athletics played the Electrics of Philadelphia, and won by a score of 19 to 4. In their second game with the Rivertons on April 17th, the Athletics won by the muffin score of 55 to 2. Such batting is no practice at all.

—The professional championship season of 1875 was inaugurated on April 19th, on the day of the Concord Centennial Celebration, on which occasion the Reds of Boston defeated the Blues of New Haven by the appended
score in a score of 6 to 0. Even if the new professional
nine were defeated they won a victory in one sense by muking such a good fight of it against the champions. To
keep the "Reds" score down to six runs was "pretty
work."

their ways, and each having had their little say, they have wisely deferred further controversy on the subject in dispute until the close of the senson. In the meantime the little breeze they have had together will have had the effect to increase the excitement attendant upon their first meetings in the championship arena. They did not act with any such object in view, of course, but that will naturally be the effect. -The Boston and Athletic Clubs have seen the error of

any sten object in view, or course, one can win naturally be the effect.

—The Centennials were to have opened fire on the Philadelphians on April 19th, but it was too cold a day to make it a paying operation, and so this thrst championship game in Philadelphia was postponed to the 21st inst. The games for this week include the following:

April 22.—Boston vs. Washington, at Washington.

April 24.—Philadelphia vs. Athletics, at Philadelphia.

April 24.—Boston vs. Washington, at Washington.

At the annual meeting of the St. George Cricket Club, of this city, held last week, the following members were elected officers for 1875:

President, John G. Dale; Vice-President and Secretary, George T. Green; Treasurer, Charles Vinten. The club expect a busy season and will play matches in Philadelphia, Syraense, Toronto, Montreal and Fall River, iw addition to those with local clubs. George Giles is the club's new professional, and will have charge of the house and grounds at Hoboken. The club expect to open their coming season about the 1st proximo on their grounds at the foot of Niuth street, Hoboken. The club now numbers 143 members, of which 12 are honorary, 111 active and 20 junion.

—The Atlantics opened play April 17th, against a field nine at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn; snow stopping play at the close of the 15th inning. The score stood then as follows: Atlantics, 9; Field, 1. Umpire, Clinton of Reliance. The Atlantics played Knowdel, Cassidy, Crane, (not old Fred Crane), Patierson, Nichols, Kessler, Farrell, Clack and Boyd.

—On April 15th the St. Louis co-operatives, "Red Sox," played the Elephants—an amateur team—and won by 14 to 8—a poor score. They have now got Sweasy of the old Cincinnati Red Stockings as Captain.

-On April 22d the Hartfords got the heads of the T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, in chancery, and knocked them out of time to the tune of 66 to 3.

-The St. Lonis "Regulars" met the State champlons, the Empires, at Grand Avenue Park, on April 15th, and the result was, St. Lonis, 25, Empires, 1.

-The Hartfords will play the New Havens in New Haven on Saturday, April 2 th.

Haven on Saturday, April 2 Uh.

Daniel O'Leary, the victor in the hote 100 mile walk, having been challenged by Mullen, the ten mile champion, for a walk at that distance, replies that having no intention or desire of interfering with Mr. Mullen's burrels, he must decline the offer. He, however, is willing to walk any man in the United States a distance of from 100 to 500 miles for the bagutelle of \$5,000.

Dew Qublications. MAGAZINES.

The American Agriculturest for April, in adultion to its usual excellent assortment of indeedlary valuable to the farmer, has several articles of much interest to spartsurem. A process of the Arizona qualt (Lophertyr Gumbell) is beautifully illustrated, and so its mother article on "Sall boats and their Rig." As usual, the number is profusely illustrated.

The Northwestern Pou'try Journal is a mouthly period-lent of handsome appearance, whose well filled and fill stated pages are indicative of the rapid progress made by poultry functors by the region from which it emanates. The class, Mr Boch Ler, to a gentleman of large experience, and binaself a practical for eiter of fools.

large experience, and timisely a practical or compiling his through and volundment treatise on "Paker Playing," is compiling his through and volundment treatise on "Paker Playing," is not treating on the toes of a distinguished monther of our hypometric Comps. Is and for a to say, Certain it is, that with the mass of authority and information more before us, we feel samply qualified to pass upon the totally mortised "Straights," "fulls," and "dashes." The "Paker Payer" is published by the Advance Paddiching Company, No. 12 Worth street, this city.

The Medical Record, as the expendent of the progress of medical science, is of great value to members of the profession, and his reports of hypitals and societies are interesting, as showing the amount of good work done by these charitable histitutions.

of good work hand by these marmine institutions.

The Wisconsin Lumberman, published at Milwankee, is, as its little indicates, the argan of the great tumber interests of our northwestern territory. In addition, however, to its valuable statistical and current trada reports, there is much within its pages which is of interest as showing the rapid growth and great importance of the district framfrom widely it issues.

We have received the first minuter of The American Checker Physe, to be published intomitively Mesers. Kally & Phelan, In the Interest of layers of the gray of draughts. Literature of this description, accompanied by problems, increase the interest in what is really, when stuffed, in intellectual grave, and affords w final for much threside

Now that the yachting season is opening, layers of that muly and invigorating sport will dud much pleasure and instruction in the perusul of the Aquatte Mosthly, and Rady Lee and Jib Downlawe, by an interchange of liters and experiences, will benefit thousands who fraterally. The Aquatte is still edited by Mr. Peverelly, and published by Mr. Brentone, of Union Square. The Aquatte was astablished in June, 1875, and is the only Jaurant devoted exclusively in yaching and bouting.

A Fresh Water Spring at Ska.—From the Evening Post we learn that Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., Assistant Coast Survey, commanding the Coast Survey steamer Endeavor, under dute of March 18th, has reported to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey as follows, relative to what is appropriately a force what is appropriate. to what is apparently a fresh water spring in the sea:-

to what is apparently a fresh water spring in the sea:—

"We have found—just above Mahansas Inlet, about two and a half writes off shore, in bailinde 20–46. 88" morth, kingitude 84' 12' 15' west, what is apparently a fresh water spring. The water at the surface is violently disturbed for a space of about thirty feet in diameter. The first day we crossed this place the water was rouning up with such violence as to throw the ship from her course, and the second time, although it was smooth, the vessel could be kept on her course but for a short time. The soundings in the centre of the spring gave twenty-three fullions, and a specimen of the bottom gives very clear, broken small shells. The soundines from the centre to the limits of the disturbed water decreased to nine fullwans. The water at the surface is brackish.

"The superintendent has directed a minute examination of the spring and its immediate heality to be made."

This is certainly a marine wonder, but its discovery is not new. Our readers will flud reference to it in "Williams History of Florida," published in 1837, in the following extract which we quate. It is fortunate that what Williams feared might be an error, has been corroborated by such authentic testimony:—

theatic testimony:—

"An account of an extraordinary fountain, bursting from the Atlantic coast, about nine miles scuth; of St. Augustine, and frum one to two miles from the east show at Amstasia Island, has been published on the authority of Captain Sisson. The subject has been mentioned to me several times by persons who alleged that they had not only sailed across it, but had drawn from the frumtain buckets of tolerable drinking water. Fearing that there might have been some mistake in the matter, I have heretafore hesitafed to introduce it. As the subject has now been published from an authoritic source, I think my-elf justified is stating the matter as it has been represented to me.

On approaching the place, says my informant, the sea appeared to be rullied with short waves, as though recks lay beneath the surface, and the enforced the lead to be east, which led him to fear that they were approaching a shoal. As the wind was light be ordered the lead to be cast, and found from seven to eight fathoms quite across the rippling space, that in some places boiled and whirled at Intervals, in a very singular minner. The whole space agitated was, perhaps, six rods across, and the water was considerably deeper here than on the adjacent coast."

—Some forty poultry fanciers, chiefly from Illinois, but including quite a number from lowa, Wisconsin and Mieblgan, have just organized a National Poultry Association, with Mr. Edward L. Lamb, of Chicago, as President, and Charles P. Willard, also of Chicago, as Secretary and Treasurer.

The Yorse and Connse.

New Orleans Races.—Our last is, sue contained the result of the first day's racing of the Louisiana Jacky Club Spring Meeting. On the second (April 13) Winifred was winner of the ull-aged purse, Bonaventure of the Louisiana Stakes for four yenrolls and Granger of the \$400 purse. On the third day Sarvivor won the Club purse, Galway a three mile dash and Harry Felter, the mile heats, for all ages. On the fourth day Century won the selling race; Survivor the mile heats, for all ages. On the fourth day Century won the selling race; Survivor the mile and a half dash, and Harry Felter the mileged purse. On the fifth day Tom Leathers won the hundicap hurdle race, Mary L. the mile heats, and Captain Hutchison the mile and three-quarters dash. The hardle race was the fishest ever run in this country, the time made, 3-47½, being the fastest on record. On the sixth and has thy America wan the Fortuna stakes, Sweet Bay, the Canschation purse, and Falmouth the four mile heats. The meeting as a whole was a great success.

—The Spring meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club is next in order. Extensive

whole was a great success.

—The Spring meeting of the Galveston Jockey Club is next in order. Extensive preparations have been made to accommidate the expected racing stables, and a lively remain is certain. Begins 20th Instant, continuing four days.

—Harmony, the well know label steeple.

continuing four days.

— Hinnigun, the well know Irish steeple-cluse trainer and rider, has urrived in this country, and is to take clurge of Donohue's stable. Mr. Henigan taught Guffney all he knows about steeple-chase riding, and the latter was a stable boy in the former's cau-idoy.

ploy.

—The Newmarket handicap run on the 14th at the Newmarket Craven meeting, was won by St. Leger, Peeping Tam coming in second, and Lord Gowenn third. Ten borses started, nine to two being laid against the winner, four to one against Peeping Torn, who was favorite, and ten to one against Lord Gowenn.

—The Waverley Park Gentlemen's Driving Park Association, of Newark, have reclected John Beylan, President; Charles W. Reeve, Secretary, and N. J. Demarest, Treasurer.

Reeve, Scereinty, and N. J. Demarest, Treasurer.

Anormen Noted House Dead.—The list of noted horses recently deceased who have accomized fame on the course and at the stud, has been augmented; by the death of the most celebrated, harring herlaps his sire, of any of our noted flyers of latter days. Kentacky died on Sanday last at the Minsery Stud Farm, Balcylon, Long Island, As a race horse Kentucky was probably equal to the hest that ever started in a race in this country, but at the studbis success has not been so prominent; some of the "young things" now at Bahylan, may, however, does not heen so prominent; some of the "young things" now at Bahylan, may however, does not here so prominent; some of the glory of the name. More money has probably changed hands in the various purchases and sales of Kentacky than for any other horse ever foaled in America. Mr. Leouard Jerome paid \$40,000, subsequent to which he was resuld for \$55,000, and Mr. Belmout who then owned an interest paid \$15,000 for three-fourils, and became entire owner of the horse. Our space will not allow us to give a record of the performances of the celebrated Kentacky. His race against time which resulted in his retirement from the turf is still fresh in the ududs of horsement.

The invacedate eause of Kentacky's death

men.

'The immediate cause of Kentucky's death with inhumination of the lungs, brought on by a henvy cold contracted some two weeks ago, which, notwithstanding the unremitting care of Mr. G. G. Walden, in clurge of Mr. Belmont's stud farm, resulted in death as stated. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. Belmont and in the first at large, and must enhance somewhat the value of his full brother, Daniel Boane, fooled in 1856, and owned by Cuptain Cattrill, of Mobile, Ala.

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YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875. NEW

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For Forest and Stream.

The Bill Country of Georgia.

THERE are few among the reading public who have not heard of Tallulah Falls—of Tallulah, "the Thunderer"—the great cataract of the South. Many, too, have heard of "Toccoa," and have an indistinct idea that there is a waterfall there. But if I were to say that it was higher than Niagara, people would be amazed. Yet it has over two hundred feet clear fall, while Niagara has burely one two hundred feet clear fall, while Magara has birely one hundred and eighty six. But then the Toccoa is a small stream, while Niagara is a mighty river. One is a question of height, the other, one of might. Tallulah, too, is a mighty stream, a furious torrent—and as it plunges and thunders down its rocky bed, it rushes through and thunders down its rocky bed, it rushes through and forms a part of some of the wildest and grandest scenery on the American continent. Yet how little know nare these sublime and lovely seeues. I hear some one say: "Oh! They are in Georgia. I learned that in my geography, when I was a child." "Yes, it is so," in my geography, when I was a child." "Yes, it is so," and how few have since thought or heard of them. and now few flave since thought or heard of them. Georgia is a large Slate. Its variety of soil and climate are very great. It is a fertile and rich country. It has its wealth of colton, corn and wine. It has, too, its diamond and gold fields, and its mountains are rich in mineral wealth.

"But! has Georgia any mountains?" "Yes;" and so we come to what is known as "The Hill Country."

"But! has Georgia any mountains?" "Yes;" and so we come to what is known as "The Hill Country of Georgia." The northern and north-western portion of Georgia, embracing the counties of Rabun, Habersham, Hall, Towns, Uniou, Lumpkin, Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, Murray, Gordon, Cass, Catoosa, Dade, Walker, Chattooga, and Floyd—a tract one hundred and forty miles long by about seventy-five wide—contains some of the roughest, wildest and most picturesque seenery in our land, and this is "The Hill Country of Georgia,"

You will find high mountains, crystal streams, deep, dark gorges, roaring torrents, smiling valleys—in short, the grand and the beautiful in nature in every conceivable form, and the lovers of the rod and gun can find in its recesses some of the choicest sport in the South. It is a wild country, and it will be no child's play hunting and fishing through this wilderness. Game of all kinds is abundant. Deer and bear are everywhere found, and amid its deep fastnesses the seream of the panther is not unfrequently heard. Did you ever hear the serecch of this huge eat close to neard. Did you ever hear the serecch of this huge eat close to you? In the dark and still night, when all, save the sounds of nature, is hushed—your companions sleeping around you—to be wakened by the horrid, cold-blooded, flesh-creeping, unearthly cry of the panther! If you hear it once you will, most assuredly, remember it to your dying day. A party of us, some years ago, while in the woods on a hunling excursion, were fortunate enough to stumble upon an old lumber camp among the mountains. Our hunt had been quite successful, and we had plenty of meat. sut round the fire, toasting venison and drinking coffee-and, later, smoking our pipes and discussing hunting, fishing, the morrow's prospect, and, in short, "everything under the sun," and finally had turned in-spreading our blankets on the slab bunks in the shanty. The logs were not overly close together, and the moss filling had fallen from between the heavy timbers. But this did not matter much, for the weather was not cold, and we did not even build a fire in the cahin, although its wide fireplace of commingled stone, mud and logs offered every inncement. I suppose, as is camp fashion, we had left pieces of cooked meat lying about, and the entieing odor was, no doubt, walted many a mile beyond on the gentle breeze. We were all sound asleep—good healthful natural sleep—and it was about midnight, when, amid the most unearthly cries wo were suddenly awakened and leaped from our berths. It seemed as if a knife had been thrust through

our ears.
"What is it? What's the matter?" and we grasped our weapons. A half cry and whine together, with the bounding of some large animal into the brush, told the tale. A large panther—we saw his immense tracks the next morn-ing—attracted, no doubt, by the savory smell of our re-

past, had stolen up to the almost extinguished fire and prowling about had possessed himself of lying around.

Whether he was dissatisfied with the result, or whether his acute senses, distracted from his scanty repast, had de on a log not six feet from our ears, and given vent to the most unearthly yell on record; and with the result aforesaid—for our hasty rising disturbed his equanimity—he rushed into the thicket and was out of sight hefore we had half gathered our scattered senses. If there was ever a fiendish sound in the woods world, it was when the woods and hills raug with that unearthly scream as we sprang from our sound sleep.

The visitor to the hill country will also find turkeys,

partridges (quait) and squirrels abundant, and the sensons in this elevated region are but little earlier than much further north. As to the fish, I cannot give so favorable an account. As a general thing fish are scarce; suckers, bullpouts and several other varieties are found in most Where the water is clear and cold the chub and streams. bream abound, and most of the lakes and mill-ponds contain "trout," i. c., the black bass of the South. These bass are also found in the rivers whenever they are not obstructed by falls or two steep rapids. East of the Blue Ridge, the mountain or speekled trout (salmo fontinalis) are not found, save in one creek—"Warwoman's Creek"—in Rabun county. On the west side of this ridge, however, they abound. Why this is the case I cannot say, but while I resided in Virginia I knew some gentlemen who On the west side of this ridge, however, had taken the pains to stock some streams on the cast side of the Ridge with the troat taken from the western.

After a year or two, thinking there had been time for an increase, they fished for them most diligently, but failed to As the trout had been netted and transferred with the utmost care, and without loss of time, there must be some natural cause for this. In Virginia, the Roanoke River breaks through the Blue Ridge. Trout are enight in abundance in its head waters; but after it has broken through the Blue Ridge, and received the waters from the eastern slopes, no trout have ever been found in it, so far as I could learn, and I made diligent inquiry. This seems to be the case all the way down from middle Virginia. The cast side bas no trout, save in the stream above meationed. Who shall explain this. Do our pisciculturists or lehthyologists know the cause?

A good rod, with the necessary accompaniments, then, will not be useless, though the rifle or smooth bore will yield the most sport. In the Spring or Fall of the yearsay, as the sportsman goes or returns from Florida-enumber of exceedingly pleasant excursions can be made and over and beyond the game to be found, the heautiful and wild seenery will amply repay the visitor. Tallulah Falls alone is worth the visit, he it Spring, Summer, Fall or Winter. Deer and turkey are abundant. There is an excellent hotel, the best I have ever met in the South outside of the cities. A week will be all too little to explore its various beauties. It is one of the most singularly placed falls I ever saw. As you ride over the country to it, except the usual beavy roll of a mountain country you will see nothing unusual, and you pass along the ridge hearing the sound of the entaraet in your ears, but seeing no sign of any river or fall. The surface of this ridge is comparatively flat, with a gentle incline, even to the very edge, and gives no indication of the terrific gulf below. The reason is that the river has, literally, cut out for itself a gorge or gash through the ridge, whose almost perpendicular walls, in some places, are quite, or more, than a thousand feet in height.

There are three distinct falls, with steep rapids between. There are three distinct falls, with steep rapids between. The "Upper Fall" is almost a rapid, consisting of a series of almost perpendicular leaps, amounting In all to about one hundred and fifty feet. The Middle, or "Tempesta," Fall, as it is called, is about one hundred and forty-five feet high, about one hundred of which is sheer fall, and the rest almost perpendicular. The Lower, or "Hurricane" Fall, is some hundred and sixty or seventy feet in height, and is, again, not a sheer fall, but a steep and almost perpendicular pitch. There are raphis both above

nd below, as well as between the falls.

I have never seen the measurements, but I should callmate the entire fall, from the top of the upper rapids to the bottom of the lower one to be about lifteen hundred feet. The falls proper are about a quarter of a mile upart, following the course of the stream. The walls of the chasm, though almost perpendicular, are in some places slightly terraced, and I noticed the rows of tall trees, one above the other, growing out of the erevices and fastened to the terraces, which seemed to be hardly wide enough for the heavy trunks of the trees. The walls of the gorge here about nine hundred feet high.

The edge of the stream can be approached in hut few places between the upper and lower rapids, though it is contemplated to construct a series of stairs and bridges, in the manner now adopted at "Walklus Olen," from one end to the other. There is now but one narrow bridge across the rapids between the upper and include full, connecting the equaties of Rabun and Habersham. Almost the only other place the edge of the torrent can be approached without using ropes, is at the head of the middle fall, where is a deep, green, slill pool, from the edge of which the water slips smoothly over into the abyss helow. This is called "Hawthorne's Pool," from a visit once made by

One peculiarity of the fulls is that the whole of each fall is white as milk, while the rupids between are dark green. A rainlow glitters in the mist arising from the fact of each fall. The volume of the stream, as estimated some ten rail. The volume of the stream, as estimated some ten miles above the falls, is about sixty yards wide by four feet deep, with a six-mile entrent. The amount of waler is therefore very great. Viewed from the top the elga is so wild and grand us to almost defy description, and yet there are so many small gems of beauty that it would require a folio to describe them. There is the usual "Lover's Leap" and "Venus' Chair." Then there is "Juno's Throne," about fifteen hundred feet, high, and so on militarium. and "Yenns' Chair." Then there is "Juno's Throne," about fifteen hundred feet high, and so on, ad infinitum. Some of the prettiest views are down the gorge. The alternate rapids and pouls, dark and still—the fringe of pines and the rugged walls of everlasting rock behind them—make a scene peculiarly wild and "Swiss" in character. The vultures flying hundreds of feet below you, and sweeping around, with motionless wings, in vast circles, give an appreciation of the idea of height and disof the moon, you lie on the top of the ellif—say the "Lover's Leap"—bathed in the white moonlight. Below, all is of an intense blackness. An occasional glimmer of a white, ghost-like sheet of foam is distinguished through the gloom. By degrees, as the moon mounts higher and higher, cliff and cataract come out little by little, till all la the abyss is light as day. The effect is wonderful. How it would appear from below I know not. I have never yet seen any one bold enough to attempt the deseant of the cliffs in the gorge at night.

At various times accidents have occurred at these fulls; but the victims never were found. Whether there are eaverns under the falls into which they were washed, no one knows, for this grave has never yet given up her dead. Two deer, pursued by five dogs, once dashed down the steep above the middle fall, and, arriving in safety at the rocks below, attempted the crossing of Hawthorne's Pool; but the smooth, swift and treacherous current swept them over the edge of Tempesta. Strauge to say, one of the deer and one dog escaped uninjured. The remains of the deer and one dog escaped uninjured. The remains of the others were never seen more. The only man who ever fell into that stream and escaped with his life, fell in the rapids above the middle fall, near where the bridge now is. As he was swept down, he was thrown into the eddy of Haw-thorne's Pool, near its head, close to the side, and was able to scramble out on the smooth rocks. There are numerous legends connected with these falls, but want of space compels me to forbear. That of the Cherokee malden and her Creek lover, who sprang from the "Lover's Leap," is very

To go to Tallulah, you leave the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Rallroad at Toccoa City. There a carriage can

be obtained, and a pleasant drive of some nineteen miles to the falls enjoyed. By making a slight detour the Tocena Falls, three miles from Tocena City, can be visited. These are very peculiar. There is but one fall, and that is a shorr one, a little over two hundred feet. The volume of water is small, and when it reaches the basin helow it is, in very dry wenther, all spray. The fulls lie in a deep glen. This gleu is crossed squarely and abruptly by a perpendicular wolf of rock, over the top of which the stream falls. These strata of rock run from northeast to acultivest, but as I am not writing a geological essay, I will only say that garnets are found in the rock; verb arg.

As one lies on the flat top and books over the edge, lite distance seems very great; but when we go helow and look up, the sense of height is lost, owing to the contour of the surrounding hills. The stream runs off from the small deep pool at the foot with but little fall, for the Tocena Falls drop quite to the bottom of the valley.

Far different from this is Stekon Fall. The same wall of rock, some thirty miles to the northeast crosses another valley in the same way, and over the ledge runs a little stream, n branch of the Stekon River, which it joins about half a mile helow. A little mile of n mill is perched on the top of the rock, and the stream runs through a turbine wheel before it is let over the cliff—und this mill grinds the meal of the contray. A couch shell, lying on a log, is the means nseed by visilors to summon the miller, who lives in the valley helow. The little stream, after havieg fuithfully performed its duties, rushes down some shelving, broken ledges of rock, and leaps off into space. Owing to the manner in which the water is broken by the lodges, when it leaps over the cliff, it seems broken into glubules adout the size of grapes. 'These seems to retain their size and shape all the way down, and, as I sat below and looked up, it seemed as II some one above were shoveling over quantities of large glass heads, which

Idius, and is a promident object for a numerou fines around.

North and west of Mount Yonah, in Towns county, is the Hiwassee Valley, which I mention on account of its peculiarity. The valley is long and narrow, with high cliffs on either side. The rond runs close under the cliff, and the Hiwassee River, clear and cold, longs the road its whole length. Across the river is the meadow, varying from a quarter to a mile in width, and beyond this the rocks again. The place is a kind of cañon, and I have heard it called the "Gates of Hiwassee."

To the west of this, again, are the Amikalola Falls. From this road they seem but a thread of silver. They are said to be un irregular set of talls und rapids, about lifteen hundred feet high in all. I have never been able to visit them; they are off the main roates of travel, and even the main roads of the county. They are said to be very heautiful.

even the main roads of the county. They are said to be very heautiful.

But I must bring this hasty sketch to a close, though I have not mentioned a tithe of the heauties of this flill Country. One cannot go assiss, whatever direction he takes after he leaves the railroad. Horses and teams con be obtained in all the country or other towns with but little trouble. Hotels are scarce, though each country town, usually, has one or more. But if the visitor will be salisfied with the rough fare of the country, he will he welcome everywhere. All will be glad to go shooting or dshing with him, for no one is ever so basy as to have no time to spare. In all these counties are men who do little but lunt, and anywhere good guides and good hunters can be obtained.

The means of access to this country are—via Chattanoo-

obtained.

The means of access to this country are—via Chattanooga, over the Western and Atlanta Ruilroad, and via Rich mond, over the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad. After one leaves the railroad, at almost any of the stations, horses and wagons can be had, and then he can explore at his leisure the beauties and pleasures of the Hill Country of Georgia.

Monmouth.

REMINISCENCE OF THE MUSKOKA COUNTRY.

WE were induced to make the fourney into the Majesty's Dominion by a gentleman from Toronto, who assured us of the superfor trout fishing to be had in the Muskoka country, and in the Trading Lakes. He promised to accompany us on the expedition. So the party was organized, and consisted of four persons, old old trout fishermen, namely: Uncle Alee, John IL, the organizer of the expedition; Lewis, the scientific fisherman, who scorns to use a worm under any circumstances, and myself, the self-constituted historian. I reckon our darkey servant and cook omog the baggage und camp equipage, as the Civil Rights fill hidu't obtain there, to any extent.

We started from home in the latter part of June, (two years ago.) and without unusual incident arrived at Lewistown on the Niagara River, a few miles below the Falls, where a short detention was occusioued at the Custom House. The officers in charge, however, caused us no unnecessary inconvenience. Our haggage was passed at once when our business was made known, and with their hest wishes we stepped ahoard the stemper and in an hour or two arrived at Toronto, and were confortably entertained

nt the Rossin House. Here our Conndian frieud, the barrister, welcomed us. That night the proprietor of a store was roused from his bed and persuaded to fill an order for the commissary department, so that we could be off the problems.

next morning.

At seven o'clock we took the ears of the Northern Rail way. At noon we reached Orilis, there emiarsked upon a stemmer for Washingo, meros bake Couchicing. The country of the property of the p

Louis's boat moored to a rock on the west side of the river, himself out in the stream casting right and left, and each time hooking a tront and frequently taking a pair. Urging Bobby to ply the paddle as fast as possible. I soon landed on the opposite side and began operations. I was immediately rewarded with a large fish, and for a time I also enjoyed most excellent sport and legan to feel repaid for the long journey and incident fatigue. Suddenly, for some unaccountable reason, which all fishermen lanve experienced, the fish ceased to vise to our flies; though we made frequent changes in color, variety and size, they would not notice them. However, we had taken more than our whole party could eat that day. None of the fish were very large, though they averaged more than half a pound each in weight. The cannes were sent hack for the rest of the party, while Louis and I selected a phare for camp, and upon the return of the boats they are unloaded, tents set up, fire kindled and the darkey soon had dinner maler way.

entitis set up, fire kindled and the darkey soon maximumer miller way.

The situation of this camp was a most picturesque one. The text was pictuded upon an immense houslier rising above the falls, and descending in a series of steps at an easy angle to the water below. The view from the loof of the text opened upon a basin in quarter of a mile or more and on all sides was the princeral forest extenders of an analysis of the property of the series of the series of the analysis of the falls were noted to thing to mind and body. The clean rock was the table on which was labi our frequent meals, and its mossy to ourge and sleep, if possible. The flow for the substitute of the property of the prop

lake, where we had caught so many large trout the evening before, but the fish would not rise to our files. They could be seen deep down maler the boats, and the surface of a small lakelet below and the water around as were broken with the constant sphesh of the fish as they Jumped the state of the stat

when we sighted the church steeple in Bracebridge, in a few minntes we were at the hotel again, donned some flunnel underclothes, which the village store supplied, borrowed dry pants from the landlord and sat down to a good supper. We had bardly fluished eating and recounting our adventures when a stamping in the bar-room an nonneed new arrivals, and to our amazement Louis and the Barrister presented themselves, saying Unele Alee and the Captain were not far behind. After we left them they declared that all the mosquitoes in the Canadas settled down on them. The thought of our escape from the tortures they were enduring, and the certainty that we would have a good night's rest, were too much for them. A council of war was held, and committing everything into the hands of the guides, with instructions to follow as fast as they could, they "broke" for the settlements, and here they were, half dead, their faces, necks and ham's covered with blood and their eyes nearly closed. They had adopted no kind of pratection, but rushed frantically forward and were fairly driven out of the woods. Poor Uncle Alce was at once put to bed in an almost delirinus condition. He could not eat anything, and could hardly swallow a glass of hot whisky, which the following day he declared was the means of saving his life. This was practically the closing scene of our Canadian expedition and I conclude hy quoting from a letter written by Uncle Alce, "We caught some fine fist, not very many, but the sufferings we endured from the black flies, deer flies, black gnats and mosquitoes were almost intolerable. We were forced to abandon our encampament and get away. It broke mic down completely. I would not again go through what I have in the list two weeks for ten thousand dollars."

This was written by an old fisherman who had seen mosquitoes and black flies before, but he had never been to the back wools of Canada.

For Forest and Stream.

A PANTHER SERENADE.

THERE were four—A. V. F., F. S., and W. F., from the Bunker Hill ward, and your humble servant of the backwoods, acting as guide—bound for a week's sport whipping the tront brooks in the wihlerness of Vetonott. A day's ride from the "Hub" was the end of travel by public conveyance. A night's rest, and a part of another day's travel by buckboard stage, and the farmhouse was reached where a stop was to be made overnight and supplies procured. Early next morning, with light hearts and heavy packs, we started for a point six miles distant. The intense heat of an August sun poured down upon our devoted heads, causing the boys to wilt like the new mown grass. Our course was by a blind path in the forest, sometimes used by the backwoodsmen in going to a distant settlement.

heads, causing the boys to wilt like the new mown grass, Our course was by a blind path in the forest, sometimes used by the backwoodsmen in going to a distant sottlement.

Between the first named trio was horne, alternately, a small, rusty shot gun, and each in turn would houst the prowess he would display should a bear or other fierce animal stund in the way. Their courage was not put to the test, however, though signs of bruin were frequently seen. Several grouse and rabbits did get up temptinely before the gun, but the only execution done seemed at the breech. Once a halt was minde for luncheon, after which, with lighted pipes, we pursued our way. By mid-afternoon we arrived at a good camping place, near a fine trout brook that I was familiar with. The honor of constructing the camp fell to me, and in a brief time, aided by the others, in bark covered eamp was erected, the brondshie being left open, and the door covered with soft boughs for the come. Near by was a large dead spruce tree, at the base of which a fire was built, and while the others were scenting dry wond for the night I visited the brook to obtain trout for supper. The stream was alive with the real Schoo fontinoids, and in half an hour's time I returned with an abundance. I tumbled to the position of "chief cook and battle washer," and in due time we were sitting around a table formed by a huge slice of spruce bark, on which the ment was hid. The variety of dishes was not large, but that was made np in quality and quantity. First was the inevitable saft pork, at which, in the city, we turn up our dinity nose, but in the wools think the sweetest tit bit, a pile of well browned trout; ditto of potutoes; bread, both white and brown, and picks lighted as the shades of night appeared. A couple of hours at euchre and chatting, a piling on of more wood, in which all bore a part, a "highten," and then to the sweet and fragraut couch. A bad taken the precaution to drop a hall into the gun and place; it have to deep the word of the proper of the prope

are. After breakfast was discussed we lighted our briarwoods After breakthst was discussed we lighted our priarwoods and started for the beaver incudows, a mile distant. Here we soon filled our baskets and started for camp, having tront enough to last as that day. As we neared camp cer tain ominans looks culminated in the declaration, "We won't stay here in the woods another night for all the world." In vain I assured them that there was no danger, that the panther we heard was a roamer, and even then, perhaps, was twenty mil s away; but nothing availed to change their purpose, so packing up our duds we ceremoniously "hurried the bottle" and started for the farmer's tome, where we arrived in the time to surprise our host by our sudden return. Her the youngsters tell the story first, but to incredulous ears, until corroborated by ner, but later, when we returned to the "Hub," they had a more credulous and admiring crowd of listeners, as in the club room the story was related, with embellishments, perhaps, to the members of "Ours."

RALPH RINGBOLT.

NOTES ON TAXIDERMY.

BY JOSEPH H. BATTY.

THERE is scarcely a week passes but what I receive specimens by express, in a semi-putril state, which tax my ability as a taxidermist to mount. Now, any persons who will read this paper on preparing specimens, and follow my direct this paper on preparing specimens, and resolute the sale may be shipped series she countlend and reach the taxider may be shipped series the countlend and reach the taxider may be shipped series the countlend and reach the taxider may be shipped series the countlend and reach the taxider mists who make such assertions of the plant is become and the taxider mists who make such described and the plant and the taxider and in the woods in Winter, without any processor, and found them to be in line couldiby and universelved. Whatever, and found them to be in line couldiby and universelved, whatever, and found them to be in line couldiby and the plant is some of the year, in some localities, arsenic about will not preserve a pelt so the hair will not part from the skin when it is sonked soft and plankle, so that it can be cleaming an it is sonked soft and plankle, so that it can be cleaming the subject have been according to the substity themselves that something more than arceule or arsenical social be essential to their preservation. Birds can be preserved for a row do so and in the sole from the throat it necessary, now custifinite pawdered alum and sale, petr (one part salipetre, sky pet 3, alum) the entire longth of the throat, and push some of it into the crop with a stick, rub a little of the preservative into and around the voe extendibly, draw the entrals from the specimen through a small loic, made longitudinally be vanified to water and put a teappoint of the part with the powder, put a small piece of conton down the trivial, and crant the nostilistic parts of a specimen in the same manner as illevented to the care and the continual preservativ

your skins and meat by slashing animals to pieces with a huge butcher knife.

By making use of the above untersportsmen and collectors can save themselves the laborious work of packing a heavy buck's head or animal from comp to choop, and the prepared skins will mount better than a half putrid head or pelt with loose balr. The modest (*) taxi-lemaist will then be spared the mortification of telling his custome a that their specimens were a little too far gone to mount well when he received them.

—A genius recently altered an old Belglan musket into a fowling piece, and went out to slay a tew fowls with it. The first time he fired it it jumped out of his hands, knocked bim down, chased him across a thirty acre field, climbed through the ience after him, and kieded him, and jumped up and down on him, and the num only saved his need by climbing a big tree, while the gun waited an hour at the foot of the tree for him to come down.

Hish Quiture.

WHOLESALE POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

NE of the most glaring cases of fish poisoning that bas of late come under our notice is furnished by one of our Yorkshire correspondents. It appears that during the latter part of last week a fine tributary stream of the Swale, called the Wiske, in the meighborhood of Thirsk and Northallerton, was poisoned trea miles above its junction with the Swale, and tous of fish were killed. Information has been given to the collect that this dustardly act of the fivential of the river were one mass of dead fish of all kinds and various sizes, viz., tront, dace, furbot (for which this stream is noted), pike, perch, chab, cets, sie. The destruction was so great that a cande of luborers were employed on one estate two days removing the dead fish from tae banks. Cart houls were taken away, and at the Northallerton quarter sessions, on Tuesday last, the Hon, G. E. Luscelles referred to the dastardly alfair, which, he said, was of cognate intrest. the hourarable gentleman said it had been a most wanton act. Earl Calicart agreed with the remarks made by Mr. fascelles, and said that which poisoned lish would also thestray humann life, and therefore this was a very sorious matter. He hoped the Conservators of the Yorkshire Fishery District, or same of the riparian owners, would take the matter up. Mr. Hutton suggested a gubble prosecution as a lesson. The chairman said the riparian owners might take action, either by obtaining an injunction in chancery against the pollution of the niver, or bring in action for damages or praceed on the clause as at an of ollution of streams. It is said the main river was affected by the poison for some distance below, after receiving the Wiske, as humireds of fish were seen floating dead for many unites,—Lomfon Land and Water.

The foregoing statement, painful enough in itself, and Indicative of the most wanton contempt and disregard of rights of property and human health, contains same saggestions worthy of note as to mades of procedure to obtain redress for antrages of this character. The information as to the effect of the pollutions of rivers by gas refuse, and the extent of damage that may be caused thereby, is important and sufficiently starting to suggest the most rigorous pure be be stated by the offense. There is no doubt that an action on the grounds of pullutian would be readily sustained, in asmuch as the poison that kills fish by the cart loud, and disseminates itself through many miles of stream, is not only injurious to persons who drink it, but more than dangerous to buman life; for a medical examination of the cases of disease or death occurring in the tainted locality would undoubtedly show their origin in the poison intro

We have find occasion to allude to this matter before. It was prominently brought to the notice of the American Fish Culturists' Association at its last meeting by Mr. Fred. Mather, who deserves our thanks for thus guarding our sanitary and pecuniary interests. Too much thought cannot be paid to it. There are many streams in the United States that are notably polluted by gas refuse and dye stuffs. The insidious injury that certainly must result from the use of this water as a beverage, as well as from its per-colation into and through the adjacent soil, will some day be used manifest by an analysis of vital statistics that will exhabit results as startling and painful as the National Hotel poisoning at Washington years ugo. The whole subject should demand the affection of the game and fish protective associations that are soon to meet.

GRAYLING SPAWN.—Mr. D. II, Fitzhugh, Jr., who has been so closely identified with the introduction of the grayling, has added another wreath to his laurels. Remembering his failure to get spawn last year, by having Mather come too early and Green loo tate, he lat the correct time this year, and the result is that when himself and party, consisting at Fred Mather and guides, struck the river this year, on the 6th of April, they tained a few tipe fish. They took 12,000 spawn up to the 12th, when they had to leave, as Mr. Mather's engagements required his presence in New York on the 15th They think, however, that they could have taken 100,000 eggs in the next three days. They left 4,000 eggs and fifty fish with Mr. N. W. Chirk, and Mather went home triumphant with 8,000 eggs and forty yearlings,

the latter averaging five inches long.

We have a promise of an account of the Irip, which will be looked for with interest, as this party are the pioneer grayling fishers.

KEEPING SPAWN DRY .- Mr. Fred, Mather has sent us a clipping from the Buffalo Lies Stock Journal, containing asys occasioned him great apprehension two years ago, but which Mr. Monroe Green's subsequent experiments prove to have been groundless, as he has kept them for months in

that state:

"I once had the supply of water fail some time in the night, and the next morning, about nine o'clock, when I approached the house, I did not hear the unsical dropping of a dozen streams, which partly ussures me before unlocking the door that things me right within, and on entering I found the gravet in one triaight dry, and the eggs on top of 11 taking an air bath; this wits tedare I used putch, and instrough leaked enough to dry out when no water ran in. I never knew exactly how long they had been dry, but I had not been there in receipt four hours before, and suppose it must have been at least six or eight hours since the water stopped running.

I cfore going to the dam to ascertain the cause of the stoppage I gave the eggs some water, by filling the distributing trough with water from under the house, and tound that the dry eggs floated, which shows that the water had

been stopped some time. If stopped the water before it had risen high caough to flow over the strips and mix the different lots of eggs, and had then to touch each egg with a wet feather so us to well it all over, when it sank, and there

wet feather so as to well it all over, which were no eggs lost.

These decidents of freezing and drying happened at the commencement of my tront breeding experience, and I watched those batches of eggs with interest, but did not see lost the young were as strong as those from ova that had never met mishaps; there was no way of getting information in those days, especially about anything of an accidental nature.

Fred. MATHER."

VIRGINIA FIRST COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Fish Commissioners of the State of Virginia, the two last named in place of Geu. Fitzlingh Lee and Mr. Dibball, declined:—Dr. W. B. Robertson of Lynchburg, Alex. Mosely of New Kenl County, and H. T. D. Lewis of Stafford County.

The General Assembly of the State, recognizing the importance of the subject, has passed a law for the protection of fish in the James river, of which the following is a brief

Scining or netting in any mauner is prohibited, except as regards the necessities of the Fish Commissioners for propagating purposes. The tailding of dams or obstructions of any kind, for the purpose of taking fish, is forbidden. The placing of line, gas the or the refuse of gas works, or encentus indicas, by any person or corporation, in any of the waters of the James river or its tributaries, or the Kanawin chief, is prohibited. The other sections of the act refer to lines and penulties.

-The township of Brock, in Ontario, Canada, is much exercised over the diminution of bass in the Beaver river, where they farmerly abounded, and which they attribute to the creetion of dams neross the stream. The residents have petitioned the Government to require fish ways to be built by the mill owners; that the fish may thereby be enabled to ascend; but it is argued, per contra, that the bass is not af those species of fish that ascend the streams to spawn, and hence that there is no sense or necessity for constructing the fish ways. However, it is asserted that bass were caught for miles up the river before the obstruc-tions were put in, and that they were so unmerous that they could be thrown out by scoopfuls below the dam at Beaverton, while awaiting an opportunity to ascend the stream. There may be a peculiarity about the Beaver river that is favorable to the well-heing of this fish in regard to food, or as a good locality for spawn deposit, inducing than to seek its anyon waters. them to seek its upper waters. At any rate if the river is frequented by bass, it is better to throw theory aside and insist upon opening a passage for the fish,

insist upon opening a passage for the fish.

Massachusetts Anglers' Association,—An adjourned session of the annual meeting of this association occurred an Friday evening. 16th inst., at their rooms in Boston. President Ordway occupied the chair for the first time since his accident. Several new members were admitted.

Cal. Theodore Lyman and Prof. Alexander Agussiz were unanimously cheeted homorary members. The Committee on the Change of the Trout Law reported progress.

The President explained the manner in which the petition of the association had been treated by the Legislative Committee on Fisheries, and read the laws of many other States concerning close times, showing that the law at present on our statute book was entirely uscless, and a bid for thieving and poncking in other States. The members seemed to feel that Justice had not been done, but they proposed to work with more zeal in the luture in obtaining production for this beautiful fish.

Wulter M. Brackett, Esq., who is an active member, was amanimously invited to exhibit at same future meeting of the association the series of four salmon paintings which he has recently finished, eartitled "The Rise," "The Leap," "The Struggle," and "Landed," and to give the members a "talk" on the respective subjects.

The stringer, and Edithed, and to give the members a "falk" on the respective subjects.

Enter of Pollutto Water on Fisher.—An appeal wis recently prescuted by the fishermen of Munich to the Government in reference to the a lmission of gas water into the river Isur, and its influence upon the fishes of that strenta. Prof. A. Wagner, an eminent chemist, was instructed to investigate the matter and make a report upon it. His article has lately appeared in the Buyerisches Industric-umi-Geocrebehatt, in which he describes a number of his experiments. For this purpose he introduced small fishes into vessels containing well water, different amounts of gas water leing added. The results were as follows:—

In water to which one per cent, of gas refuse was added, the lish put into it became at once very restless, tried to jump out, turned on their backs after they had been in the pollated water one minute, and were dead after the lapse of six minutes. In water containing one half per cent, of of gas refuse, hish became at once restless, floated on their backs after five minutes, and died in thirty minutes. In water to which one quarter per cent, of gas refuse had been added lish became restless after some finne, floated on their backs in one hour, and were dead after an hour and a half. In water containing one tenth per cent, of gas water, the fish remained quiet; one of them showed no change after three hours and a half, but died after the lapse of six hours; no change was noticed in the case of another, a small pike, after seven hours, but it was found dead the next morning.

To reduce the injutions effect, therefore, of gas water into the river at once, as hitherto practiced, it should be slowly rua into it in a thin stream, so as to effect the running in of the quantity during the day in the twenty-four hours, the stream never exceeding five quarts, nor being less than one quart per minute. By this means these small quantities would at once be diluted to such an extent us to become comparatively learninges, chemical

Hatural Historn.

THE GRAYLING OF MONTANA

IN FOREST AND STREAM, May 14th, 1874, appears a letter from Dr. J. F. Head, Surgeon U. S. A. since 1846, and for many years stationed in Montana, pertaining to a species of grayling found there, but of which sufficient was not then known to assign it definite place in the thymailus family. In that letter, which was one of much scientific value, attracting the attention and research of naturalists here and abroad, the following passage occurs:-

"An effort will be made to have some specimens sent as soon as practicable to the Smithsonian Institution, and to obtain notes of careful observations of the colors in the freshly taken fish, a copy of which I will endeavor to send

In accordance with Dr. Head's purpose, a quite thorough investigation of Moutann waters and critical similes of this grayling were secured through the co-operation of army offleers stationed in different parts of the Territory, and the correspondence has been kindly placed in our hands. As will be noticed by the subjoined extracts, specimens and data were forwarded to the Smithsoulan by Drs. Oldmixon and Hart:-

CAMP BAKER, Montana, July 11, 1874.

CAMP BAKER, Montana, July 11, 1874.

Dear Colonel:—

I have succeeded in obtaining some good specimens of the "grayting," which I will forward to the Smithsonian at the earliest opportunity, "The fresbly caught lish exhibits most of the colors described in the "extracts" from Fonest and Stierm you were good enough to rend me, the few exceptions consisting to the back and sides, suggesting (as you observe) a dlugy, or obscure olive, shiding, however, torwards the belly to a bluish white. The dorsal presents, in addition to the spoistisectibod, (what I should term) a bright lake color hordering its extreme crest, and relaining it long after innersion in nicohol. The anal, to many specimens changes abruptly from the light office green, observed in his opper partico, to a very light brown. The rest of the fins are much as Mr. Mather describes them; but in the shimmering and gameing rays of a bright sanlight, all so kaleidoscopte and inconstant as to baffle the keenest eyesight and render any but the plainest description mornifyingly hoveless.

This may, however, be the fish caught, and noticed by you in your communication, it being not unreasonable to suppose, as no pondaexisted with which to assist debborate investigation, that he variety of calor in the closed line excepted your securiny, and to the detection of which Mr. Mather bimself appears to have been indebted from leisurely seeing tim, as he enthusiantically observes, "coming he on the time with his fins all standing." Yours very sincerely,

Geo. Scott Oldminn.

COL, J. F. MEAD, U. S. A.

FORT SHAW, M. T., July 27, 1874.

Font Snaw, M. T., July 27, 1874.

My Dran Doctor:—

I am inclined to think that the colors of the Sun River grayling have heretofore escaped observation, because they have not been purificularly sought for. The brilliant spots and tints are upon the dorsat fin which falls close to the back when the fish is taken from the water, and are only observed when the fin is lifted. In the specimens which I have, Major Jackson (who was fishing with me) observed the brilliant lates, particularly the emerald green, which faded entirely away after death. The appearance the fish presented at time of capture was, back, gray with binish east running into silvery white on helty; elli covers, bue, pluk and yellow blended; dorsal flu, spotted bright red and blue, with emerald green in life; ventral flus, large, and striped with blue and plak; and flu, brown; two greented blue spots under gill covers; V and inverted W spots on the shoulders running in times back to the adipose flu. The number of these vary in different field. The weight of the largest specimen was afno onnes, and total length tweity tuches. The dorsal flu in this fish was four and a baif inches in length and one and a limid height. I have taken the number of rays in the various flus and relil include them in the description which I send to the Sinithsonian Institute, As they will probably be of no value to you I do not luctude them here.

Very truly yours.

CHAS. A. HART

CAMP BAKER, M. T., August 1st, 1874.

DEAR DOCTOR:—
With the exception of the large dorsal flu and the V shaped shots, I an see no resemblance between our dingy fish and the brilliant one decilied by Mr. Mather, although there is no doubt in my mind that they re the same, my experience being that the fish lakes its color from the rater in which he is caught, as I will show when you make your minual our. Yours truly,

11. B. Fireeman.

Mr. C. C. Gilbert, of Fort Shaw, states that these grayling are abundant in the Geyser district, where the camp fed plentifully upon them. "We caught them," he says, "in the Yeilowstone and tributaries (front and grayling on the same string every duy) and in the Madison River down as low as the bridge, on our return to Ellis after leaving the Geyser Basin. In Bridge Creek, near Ellis, no gray-ling were caught, so far as I can recollect, but the trout were large and superior in every respect. In Gardiner's River, near the Mammoth Hot Spring, we took even better frout, but no grayling."

We understood Prof. Gill to say, at the late meeting of the Fish Culturists' Association, that the data herewith given was amply sufficient for purposes of comparative identity.

One item of information respecting trout, that is not exactly pertinent to the subject in hand, should not be omitled here, as it includes an interesting fact relative to jurn-sites in fish. He says: "Between the upper and lower falls of the Yellowstone we caught over forty trout of the hirgest size, but all were 'wormy.' Prof. Hayden reports them not wormy below the upper falls. They may not have been when he was there, but they were in the month of Angust last. The distunce from the upper to the lower falls the Grand Fall of the Yellowstone) is only about one of Angust last. The distance from the upper to the lower falls (the Grand Fall of the Yellowslone) is only about one thousand yards. These wormy front may be extending down the stream; if so, it is a pity, for they are glustly, sickly objects. If the great fall does not destroy this plague it will spread."

This whole middent of the stream of the property of the p

This whole subject of parasites on fish is very interesting, and any knowledge thereof is most important at this time, because of its direct bearing upon fish culture, and in view of the efforts being made to determine the proper

seasons for eating and protecting fish; and we most earnestly solicit for our columns such information as our cor-respondents will be pleased to bestow. Perhaps Pref. Hayden will enlighted us upon the disease noticed as peculinr (?) to the Yellowstone

A PETRIFIED Chuncil.—As a specimen of unique building material, and unsurpassed for beauty, the stone comprising the walls of the Preshyterian church in Mumford, Monroe county, must carry off the pain. Ou the premises of Oliver Allen, Esq., is a quarry or deposit bed of petrified wood, which has been used in its construction. In this stane the fibres of different woods, together with leaves and berries, ferns, tendrils, and vines, have been perfectly preserved, while, mosses, barks, and roots are clearly observable in the larger pieces, grouped together in endless variety and heanty Probably no patisfactions in the world are more perfect than these, and when applied to a whither of this problemental proceedings. The effect must huilding of fair architectural proportions the effect must

-The contents of the stomach of a trout weighing forty pounds, lately sent from Michigan to Wushington, was found to consist of eight distinct fishes, six of which measured twelve inches in length each, and the other two eight inches each, making a total of seven feet and four inches of fish in a front forty-three inches long. The eight lay side by side, the heads and tribs being partly digested.

Subtermanean Fishes.—In boring artesian wells in the desert of Sahara very small fishes, resembling the white huit, not unfrequently occur, which inhabit the waters of the subtermen bed of the desert. They are identical with a species from the waters of the Biskra. The male differs from the female in being transversely barred, so that some nuthors have regarded it as a distinct species. The eyes are well formed, although these fishes live a part of the time in obsenrity. It seems that as far back as 1849 the governor of the onses of Thebes and Gaibe, in Egypt, stated that an artesian well about 105 feet deep, which he had cleaned out, furnished for his table fishes which probably came from the Nile, as the sand which he had brought up from this artesian well was identical with that of this river. In the Sahara, as in Egypt, these fishes were carried away by the waters which filtered into the soil down to the subberranean sheet into which the artesian wells open. Gervais chaims to have established the fact that these subtermean fishes are essentially flaviatile, and that some like them are found in the rivers of Senegal and Mozambique, of Syria and Egypt, of the Iberian peninsuh, and even America. Their fossil representatives are not found in deposits of marine origin, and all that we know occur in lacustrine formations. The existence of these fishes cannot, then, serve as an argument for the presence of the waters of the Mediterranean on the soil of the north of Africa.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE

ne Cavasson, Urax alector. Presented by Futton Paul, Esq., U. S. snl, Trinhind.

One Cavasson. Trus accos. Hab. Pera.
One Crow, Corvus Americanus. Presented by Mrs. Dr. Webber.
The following received in exchange:—
Nine Brant Geese, Bernicla bi enta.
Six Widgeon Ducks. Marca penelope. Hab. Europe.
Two Tambourine Pigeons, Tympanistric blooker. Hab. S. Africa.
Two Croosbills, Loxia curdirostra. Hab. Europe.
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The following are recent arrivals at the Garden of the Zoological Society, Fuirmount Park, Philadelphia:
Two Prong horned Antelupes, Antilocapra Americana. Purchas
Two American Elk, Cervus Canadensis. Presented by Hon. Two American Elk, Cervus Canadensis. Presented by Hon. Asa Pucker.

One Loon, Colymbus glacialis. Presented by R. B. Magee, Esq. One Brent Grove, Braisla brenta. Presented by Geo. DeHaven, Jr. One Florida Fox Squirrel, Schaus cincreus. Purchased. One Florida Fox Squirrel, Schaus cincreus. Purchased. One Florida Pouched Rat, Geonys plusti. Purchased. Two Limber-backed Turtles, Putphalis, Frox. Purchased. Ninetien Gopher Tortoise, Xerobates Curolinus.

Eight Yellow Terrupin, Physicanys concinua.

One Leather-back Turtle, Platipellis ferox.

Twenty Scaly Lizzanis, Sceloparus undulatus.

Two Chameton, Anolius Carolinensis.

Two Domnoid Rattlesnakes, Crotalius adamanteus.

One Ground Rattlesnake, Crotalophorus unitarius.

One Moccasin Suske, Auchstrodon piscivorous.

Two Harlequin Snakes, Elaps fulbits.

One Garter Snake, Eutaenia cirtuis.

Two Water Muccasins, Tropidonolus fasciatus.

Three Spreading Adders, Heterodon platyrhinos. Two Spreading Adders, Heterodon ulmodes.

One Chicken Snakes, Ophibolas coccineus.

Five Black Snakes, Ophibolas coccineus.

Five Black Snakes, Buse milon constrictor.

One Black Spider Monkey, Atlets Belschuth.

Two Werger Monkey, Schus Cripucinus.

One One Macaw, Ara arancana.

TANNING SKINS WITH WOOL OR FUR ON.—The follow-

Tanning Skins with Wool or Fur on.—The following method is recommended for private use in skin tanning. Take e., and parts salt, alum, and Glauber salts, and half a pint saltpetre; pulverize and mix. Handle the skins and ruh the mixture in well three or four times a day, the oftener the better. If there is not sufficient moisture in the skin to dissolve the sults put a little water into the latter. We are assured that no moth will ever attack furs, the pelts of which have been thus prepared.

—A negro dialogue, as reported by the Vicksburg Herald;—"How do you do, Salhe, how do you do? I ain't seed you in such a time. How is you, no how?" Sallie, grasping the old darkey's corn stealer, and giving it a hearty shake, "The still a kicking, thank you, Uncle Tom, but I ain't a kicking high. How you getting on?" Uncle Tom, deliberately, "Well, Sallie, I'm still sticking together—in spots,"

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

RAISE YOUR OWN SEED.—It is not an easy matter to obtain just what we want to plant—just the kind of seed we require, but this is the difficulty I would desire you to meet, and which you will in time entirely overcome, so that you will not only have good seed yourself, but reliable seed for your less provident neighbor. Cultivate your own seeds. You then know what you have to rely upon. We would not be nuderstood as saying that there are no good, reliable seedsmen, of whom you might procure pure and excellent seed, but their name is not legiou. From our own experience and dealings with seedsmen, we believe the majority to be honest. They intend to do right, and sell good seed, yet the trouble lies in the ignorance of the seed they sell. They do not grow them; they buy them upon a fair recommendation, and hence they sometimes buy what is worthless, often mongrel, unfit seed for good, and which is given out to their customers all in good faith.

Now, as an illustration (we speak by the book), here is the way you get your mongrel. Two kinds of seed are planted quito near each other, and they mix in the pollen of the blossom, and the result is a mongrel, a cross, called hybrid. These hybrids are sometimes very well of themselves, and often a new fruit or seed variety, partaking of the qualities of both the originals, is the result. You have often secu this in the mixing, as it is termed, of different varieties of corn, the field squash, the citron, and the watermelon. Many curious freaks of nature are the results of a near proximity of seeds.

To avoil all this is within your own hunds. It is a reasonable possibility, attended with success when arriinary care is used. A lesson may be learned of our Arlington farmers and gardeners, which, if observed, auswers in full this whole question of the value of good and pure seeds for garden purposes. Arlington gardeners, for the most part, grow their own seeds, particularly all the staples. You find them to be execedingly careful not to grow in close proximity any two variet

fession.

The secret of their success is the great care they give to the selection of their seeds, the enture of the same, and an ever watchful care to raise, plant, or sell nothing but the most reliable kind of garden seeds.

Go thou and do likewise.

OLLIFOR QUILL.

BOTTLE THE APPLES—Not all of them, perhaps, but as many as you can afford to buy bottles for. Apples are about as near without a market price now as we ever knew, and if preserved by bottling they will really cost but little more than the expense of bottles, and if carefully handled these will last many years. Pure and cook the apples as for the table, and after gradually bringing the bottles to a degree of heat which will prevent breaking, fill with the apples boiling hot and seal immediately as for other fruits. All the cans, jurs or bottles which have been used during the Wiuter for preserving Summer fruits should be refilled now with apples. They make an excellent appetizer in the hot days of Summer, hesides being much more wholesome than fut meats.—New England Farmer.

Care of Breeding Animals.—At this season of the year all the farm stock, and more especially breeding animals—caws and ewes that are to produce young—need particular care and attention. The Winter confluencent and long use of dry forage now begin to show themselves in the condition of the stock, and unless extra care is given, and provender or better feel provided, the animals will lose in flesh and have a hard time to get up "May hill." Feed roots, shorts, or some kind of provender; save the hest hay to give the milch cooks and breeding ewes, and by liberal feed and good care now give the stock a good start, that it may be kept constantly gaining until turned out to the first fresh "bite" of new grass in May. The Winter has given the lay mows a severe test, and it will be necessary in many cases to help out with extra feed or provender.—Maine Farmer.

M. M. B., Syracuse, N. Y.—The insect you send is the Tingis arcusta, a sort at beetle, usually found upon the holishock. At the time of blossoming it is sometimes quite destructive, but may be removed by a solution of warm water, in which sulphur in small quantity has been disg solved.

Addison, Troy, N. Y.—On no account use any liquid fertilizer—such as guano water, soup suds, or monure water of any kind—in transplanting trees. Pure water is the only element to be used, with good, fresh, finely pniverized earth well mixed with the roots, and, if you choose, mulch a little.

OLLIPOD QUILL.

The Borse and Course.

THE RACING RECORD.—This convenient and useful book is issued from the office of the Spirit of the Times, and contains, beside a record of past races, a complete list of events and nominations for 1875, together with those of such of 1876 as are ulready closed. It comprises also the fastest recorded times, colors of riders, and much other information of value to the horseman.

TROTTING.—The first trotting coutest of the season oc-eurred on Monday, at Deerfoot Pack, between Hard Core and Skipper, the match being won by the former after five heats; hest time 2-52.

The first race-meeting to be heard from is that of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, which will begin ou Tuesday, May 4th, and continue through the week. Pools will be sold in this city at the Turt Exchange and Johnson's

The grand Spring trotting circuit, comprising the Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn; Connectiont Stock Breeders' Association, Harttord; Narragansett Park Association, Providence; Beacon and Mystic Parks. Boston, will be shortly receiving the attention of turfmeu. The Point Breeze meeting will inaugurate the circuit, and follow in regular succession in

the order above given. The entries for all the above assectations are to close the same day, viz., Monday, Mey 10th, at 9 P. M.

The Spring meeting at Fluctwood Park will be held on May 18th and continue four days. On the first day \$3,000 will be given to the 2.50 and 2.25 classes. On the second day \$4,500 for the 2.31 horses and double teams. On the third day \$4,000 for the 2.30 and 2.24 classes, and on the fourth day \$4,000 for the 2.30 and 2.20 classes. The entries for these purses will close at Jahnson's pool rooms on Monday, May 10th, at 9 o'clock P. M.

May 10th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

—The stewards will meet at Fleetwood Park at 4 P. M. on the 15th of May to select judges and make the final preparations for the May meeting, and on the day of the meeting the judges will ald the stewards in scelag that the rules are strictly complied with. The rules require that each rither shall wear a cop of the color mentioned on the programme; that the riders shall report to the judges for instructions differ minutes before the time for starting; that while availing for the word the horses shall not turn inside the first ding nor go beyond the second diag; that a blacksmith shall be on the ground on every meeting day, and that the course shall be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

—A spirited trotting horse, owned by Genree Cook and

—A spirited trotting horse, owned by George Conk, and driven by Col. Dickey of New York, his trainer, run away in Main street, Springfield, Mass., a few days ago, and dashed head first through a plate-glass window two the Union afflec, enting himself so severely that he has shore died. Dickey was severely but not fatally injured. The horse was half-first ter to Samigeler, and was brought East from Kansas by Amasa Springue of Providence.

—At a meeting of the Buffulo, Gleveland, Utica, Springfield, Rochester, and Poughkeepsle Association, C. J. Hamlin, Chuirman, and E. B. Graham, Secretary, the following classification of purses was suggested, subject to the approval of the clubs: 2:38, 2:37, 2:32, 2:20, 2:26, 2:23, 2:29, 2:17, and 2:14, the last three classes being left open for future consideration. The date of classing antries was also left for the future action of the associations. The Cleveland Club has approved this action. Mr. John Todd was appointed to confer with the other associations in regard to the details.

—The Terre Haute (Ind.) Trotting Association stables at

-The Terre Haute (Ind.) Trotting Association studies at —The Terre Hante (Ind.) Trotting Association stables at the truck are full of first horses, among them Bloosier Dick, a pacing horse, who paced three consecutive heats at Com-bridge City in 3:20\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3:19\(\frac{1}{2}\), and 3:19\(\frac{1}{2}\), Momreh, Jr., a trot-ter with a record of 2:25, and Harry Mitchell, with a rec-ord of 2:28 are also there.

-Three thousand dullars are offered in purses for a three days' meeting at the Mauchester, N. H., Riding Park in

—A new half-mile track is being built at Lynn, the location being about a sulle and a half from the centre of the city and near the Dunvers tarapike. A small hotel is being built on the gounds, and a large number of box stalls will be provided for the accommodation of horses. The inangural meeting will be held in July.

-Mr. J. G. Rounds of Lynn sold a Winthrop Morrill gelding last week to Boston parties for \$3,800.

e-Mr. J. G. Rounds of Lynn sold a Winthrop Morrill gelding list week to Boston parties for \$3,800.

Raciso is Exuland.—The Sandown Park Spring meeting commenced on the 22d inst.; the most notable event of the meeting, the Grand International Steeplechase, heing won by Galilfinder, who started at the long hids of 20 to 1. The meeting now in progress is the imaginal one of the new Sandown Park as an aristocratic racing ground. The Park is situated at Esher, in Surrey, within convenient distance of Lomban, and its opening from some peculiarities in management, etc., has attracted considerathe attention and comment. The special object of the Club, as set forth in its prospectus, is to promote racing of a high class character, and to this end gate unancy to the extent of 2s. 6d. Is charged, an innovation on the old custom which admitted the great unwashed to the field and excluded them only from stand and panidock. The stands and Club buildings at Sandown are particularly unique and cluburate; the members' stands being built of yellow bricks, relieved by red and black. It is modeled after that at Antenil, and holds about 600 persons. At the back of the stands as claratingly wooded eminence, somewhat after that known as "The Lawas" at Goodwood, has been insteady hid out and planted with rholodemirons and shrutes, at a cost of several thousand dollars. Four miles beyond Esher is the premises of the Coblum Stad Campany, where can be seen that magnificent specimen of a horse, Blair Athol, for whom the company paid £25,600, and whose life is insured for £8,500. Marsyas, Macuroni, Chaltanonga and Wild Onts, all horses with spleudid pedigrees, are also companions of Blair Athol.

THE COMING HORSE.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 25, 1873.

THE COMING HORSE.

Milwaurer, Wis., April 23, 1873.

Entron Forest and Stream:

My attention has been called to a routing horse—"Miszomaria," so hadra mance, signifying "from lourse"—truly no independent the was sired by Paul Jones, he by Vermont Black Hawk; dam, a Bellfounder mare, the is eight years out the spring, stands of free hands three herbes, he a light freethout, with silver mane and tail, owned by E. It. Broadhend, of the city. It so natural guit is a pace, but is brought down to a square trot. At a trial in Fidenzo last season the undo three heats as follows:

119, 220, and 2023. He will be put on the hirf libs coming season, when the best will be put to their attempt to hold their laurels. He was guaranteed to make five heats inside of 222, but at the filed best, as above, he gave swell complete satisfaction had be was purchased on the social \$10.000, the price asked for time. Mr. Broadhead is a wealthy banker in this city, and proposes to give his borses a record that will place him low in the "teens," when he will withdraw the bates from the tair entirely. That he will do it—if no accident befulle him—there to no question to any one who has withmesed his action. It is power, endurance and resolution is the best evidence of surcess. Please bear this lamind, you will hear more of this horse.

—The best result ever attained with any gun in existence is said to have been arrived of a few days ago with a thirty sight ton Woolwich gun, at the proof butts in the Government marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The gnu was being fired to determine the proper proof charge for guns of its class, and when discharged with 150 putuals of gnoptowiter and an 800 pound projectile it recorded the extraordinary velocity of 1,506 feet per second, the pressure on the inner surface of the gun at the same time remaduing moderate. This result is due to the use of the gun at the same time remaduing moderate.

The Remol.

PRIDE'S PEDIONEE.—In a letter from Mr. Edward Laverack, dated Broughall Cottage, Whitehurch, Shropshire, England, March 31st, 1875, he requests us to make a correction in the pedigree of Pride of the Barder, which appeared in our issue of March 11th. We quote his words: "I made a great error, through defect of memory, in saying Fred II. was the sire, instead of Dush. As I have committed an error I wish it publicly rectified. I send two nedicrees, one of Belle, dum of Pri le, the other of Dash. edigrees, one of Belle, dam of I'ride, the other of Dash,

It is to be regretted that This error ever accurred, as it has given rise to some confusion both here and in England; but Mr. Lawarack's amenda sets the matter right again. The Dash shown in the pudlgree sent in "Old Dash," by Stug, out of Cora, a far preferable sire to Fred II. A critical wither on "the Breeding of Sporting Dogs," in a recent marker of Bell's Life, says: "The most successful setter sire ever known has been Mr. Laverack's Old Dush."

We append the true pedigree, as certified to by Mr. Laverack, to take the place of the one published on page 70, No. 5, Vol. IV.

No. 5, Vol. IV

The Springeread Beach Show, -As we go to piess, the Rod and Gan Club of Springstell, Mass., are holding their flat bench show of dogs. From all we can learn the number of dogs present, as well as gentlemen interested therein, will be very large. The Club have made some errors in the formation of their programme and prize list, and incongruities in classification have subjected them to criticism, but the gentlemen interested in the success of the meeting leave acted according to their best judgment with the material at their disposal, and we have no doubt that from the experience gained on this occasion, another year will class the Springfield Show us among the first events of this description held in the country. Not the least interesting feature of this show will be the presence of the veteran, Mr. Ethan Allin, of Pomfret Centre, Ct., who will exhibit his the old setter "Fau." Mr. Allin has bred his awardess for a period of forty years, and most of them carry their pedigrees back for that space of time to first class dogs. They are bred and broken more particularly for raffed use shooting, and in that particular line are probably without superiors.

THE FOREST AND STREAM PRIZE CUP.-It is rarely one the Forest and Stheam Pheze Cup.—It is rarely one sees a piece of work of this description in which the resigner and engraver have so faithfully and admirably executed the idea conveyed to them, as in the Instance under discussion. The Meriden Britania Co., who manufactured the Silver Ice Pitcher presented by this paper 10 the best dog at the Springfield Bench Show now in progress, has our best thanks for the admirable success of the work, and the Instance of the Company of the Springfield. Mr Hirschflehl, the Company's Superintendent at West Meriden, is entitled to every probe for the very excellent engravings with which the putcher is embellished, the entire oost of which amounted to \$50; making the value of the cap \$75.

THE GLASGOW BENCH Show.—The Scotch National Bench Show, which was held in Burbank Drill Hall, Glasgow, on March 30th, was a great success, the number of dogs being larger, and the quality of them superior to that of any previous exhibition. In the setter class especially was this the case. Mr. Macdom's rod hish setter Mazart, by Plunket out of Twin, took the second prize, Mr. Fletcher's Ruce taking flist. Mozart is the sire of Mohnwk's Banshee, Imported last year.

"Dog on It."—In twenty-one counties in Georgia very careful agricultural statistics were collected last year, in campillance with a State law. In these counties the whites had 35,697 sheep; the negroes barely 265. They owned 4,211 dogs, or about twenty times as many dogs as sheep to supply them with woul for childing and mutton. It is difficult to discover any way in which Southern agriculture may prosper while a savage taste for dogs and gaus are so powerful, not only with persons of color, but with some millions of the white race. In the twenty-one counties referred to, the whites keep seventiers thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dogs.—Southern Watchman.

"MOHAWK" ON DOG'S TAILS.

New York, April 19, 1873.

The point inken by Mr. Fitchel in regard to debat fing dogs whinse talk have been cut, from exhibition in a lench show, is a good one. While I am in favor of follo ving line Regish in me by of their practices in regard to dogs, believing that we will be benefited by so doing, yet I certainly am in favor of cropping the dog's talls, if nothing more than taking off the two last joints. Occasionally there is a dog wince that lides not need it, but with the majority it not only tends to their confort in limiting, but in my opinion improves the animal's appearance. A long tall, curling up at the tip end, to my fancy detracts from appearance quite as nucle as a stubby tail. I there exir me is objectionable. At any rate, in relic shows, or no breach shows, I shall always do it, and on account of it will never har a dog in any show that I have anything to do with. The liea sceins to me perfectly absord that a dog, being sin jerior in every other respect, the fact of his talt having been docked she indicated shows for their animal whose tails all not been cut. If the owner spouls his dog's appearance by shortering ulstail, he does so at his own risk, and of course line dog exhibited shows for bimself. To colores such a rule at the present time would narrow a bench show to a competition between imported dogs, which will not he. All that have read my articles know my preferences for the imported dog, but fair play is a jewel, and the mative dogs must have an equal chance, and can't be debared from competition in any such uniquest and frivotous prefer as this. Therefore, Mr. Fitcher and all others whose dog's talls have hear docked, can count to Watertown with the positive assurrance that the best deg will get the prize, whether his tall is short or long, or whether he is imported or "native here and so the manor born."

PEDIGREE OF THE PURE LAVERACK SETTER DOG, "PRIDE OF THE BORDER."

AS CARREULLY CORRECTED BY MR. LAVERACK, UNDER DATE OF MARCH 31, 1873.

Bred in 1860 by Mr. Laverack, Broughall Cottage, Whitchurch, Shropshire, England. Imported in 1871, by his present owner, Mr. Charles H. Raymond. Pilde of the Border is a white dog, with fiver markings, and by site of Mr. Laverack's celebrated stock and field flow. Bine Prince; Mr. Daintry Hollin's Silk and Tory; Mr. Langston's idno Peter, prize winners at Broutagham and Manchester; Mr. Bickens, blue Dash, and many other highly valued actions.

PRIDE OF THE BORNER. Dash 2d (bine mottled) Belle 2d (lilk, white & lan.)

NAME CLAIMED,

Philadelphia, Pau April 24, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I would claim the name Pride of the Border, Jr. for my black, white and fan dog, sent to me this day by Charles 41 Raymond, Morristown, N. J., said which being out of Laverack Fully by Laverack Pride of the Border.

-Our frequent correspondent "Teal," says he has liceu using Moore's Dog Biscuit, and can recommend them.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME IN MARKET.-To-morrow finishes the ducking sea son, and there ramains nothing for us to quote in the way of game between now and July 4th last English snipe and lary hirds. Some of the dealers declare that brant are now in their finest condition, and that as so little is known of the hubits of these birds, their breeding places etc., that the existing law ought to be so modified as to not apply to them. We saw at the Messrs. Robbius' a few yellow legs and some fine fat Canada lumling in bunches; they sell for \$1. per dozen. English suipe are worth \$3. to \$3.50 per dozen, a great reduction from last week's prices, accounted for by the fact that the market is largely supplied with birds from the West. Wild pigeons are worth \$2, per

-We are in receipt of a communication from a gentleman, who was induced by a representation made through our columns, by a correspondent, to visit a place some four hours jaurucy from this city, for the purpose of duck and goose shooting. He spent two days on the ground and in that time saw one flock of geese in the distance and three ducks. If correspondents who furnish as with information regarding shooting and dishing localities, which we publish solely for the benefit of sportsmen, would confine themselves closely to facts, they would save us annoyance and do themselves more credit. We shall be most cautions hereafter in recommending any particular place for either shooting or fishing, unless the information comes from sources that we know to be unimpeachable. A gentleman who can but occasionally steal a day from his business, and relying upon statements coming direct from the ground, finals himself gulled as regards sport and swindled out of a considerable sum of money, is naturally indignant. We refrain from publishing the letter in question, as the lateness of the season may have had something to do with the want of game, but on the recurrence of a similar case of deceit we shall give the matter free publicity.

—We have received from Messenger Bros., of Boston, a pholograph, en grand tenue, of the Winter hunting party whose experiences in Maine were printed a few weeks since in Fourest and Stheam. No "hearth rug knights" are the members of this group, with their blankets, snow shoes, coon-skin caps, Canadian muccasins, and woodman's axes slung over their backs, surrounded by pelts and deer skins, strings of trout caught through the ice, and such like trophies. Now that we are snugly quartered in our cosy sanctum with the genial warmth of Spring tilling the almosphere, it makes us long to be back to the wind swept shanty with the snow four feet deep in the woods, the thermometer 40° below zero, out of meat, the fire dead, and no -We have received from Messenger Bros., of Boston, a mometer 40° below zero, out of ment, the fire dead, and no matches to be had. The pleasures of picking a flint can be only appreciated then, when the fingers are blue and helpless, and the latent spark refuses to come forth to kiss the lightwood into a warmthful bluze. When the realities of camp life fade away, then the reminiscences kindle brightly The Messenger Brother's are among the most successful caterors of Boston, but though good hunters, we are not aware that they kill all of the game they serve to their

-We have received from Mr. John B. Sage, Recording Secretary of the New York State Sportsman's Association, a Iwelve page pumphlet, containing the names of the win-ners of prizes at the conventions from 1865 to 1874, inchsive, which we shall find very useful for reference.

THE WILLIAMS AND POWELL GUS. -Mr. John H. Wil liams, of Messis. Williams & Powell, of Liverpool, is now in this country with a view of introducing their gams to the sportsmen of America. The average charge for their twelve hore gams is three and a half drachms powder and one and an eighth onnec of shot. We have inspected a unmber of their guns and were much pleased with the

unmher of their gins and were much pleased with the finish and the targets made by them, say 231 pellets in a thirty inch circle at forty yards, with a seven pound gan, and others varying in weight and born, of equal pattern.

—A gentleman in Wilimington, North Carolina, while hunting snipe last Thurstay, killed a large white crane ninety yards by actual measurement, with a double barrel breech loader, ten gauge, made by J. & W. Tolley, and the charge was three and a half drachms powder and one and a quarter ounces No. 4 shot. It is not claimed that this was quarter ounces No. 4 shot. It is not claimed that this was anything more than a chance shot; for no shot gun can be relied on to kill birds at ninety yards; but it shows what a good gun, properly charged, can sometimes accomplish,

-We have received from Mr. Holabird, well known as the maker of shooting suits, a new eartridge belt of his own patent and manufacture, intended more particularly for brass cartridges and to prevent the loosening of the shot wad. Mr. Holahird is also now making a fishing suit,

said to be as excellent for its purpose as his shooting snit.

New Camp Baker. — Everything new and useful to sportsmen naturally finds its way to their notice through Forest and Stream, for advertisers who have used its Forest and Stream, for advertisers who have used its columns unanimously agree that no other medium gives them such good returns for their investment. One article which has interested us more than most others is a Camp Baker, manufactured by Messes. Scovill & Johnson, of alarquette, Michigan. This baker is in general use among the lumbermen, trappers, prospecters and sportsmen of the Lake Superior country, and no camp is without one. Its utility is as apparent as its ingenium construction. It bakes better than a Dutch oven, because its radiators conbakes better than a Datch oven, because its radiators concentrate the heat of the fire upon the viands to be cooked; at the same time it can be folded into a space searcely larger than the iron pan which receives the ment. It behoard which purports to be two volumes of Macauley's History of England, and is of the same shape. For compactness it is a marvel. To the ordinary traveler it would be an acquisition merely as a case for dress shirts which he can put into the tray of his trunk and thus preserve them from being ernsheil. So much is the food which we obtain in the woods—both game and fish—improved by baking, that we cannot imagine how any person who has ever seen one of these utensils could ever remain in the woods three days without one. Its weight adds almost nothing to the pack, and its bulk and shape do not make it cumbersome. It can be seen at our office.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—Ira Paine and Capt. Bogardus have agreed to shoot at 100 single pigeops each for \$1,000 uside and the champiouship of America, on May 15, near New York, but not on Paine's grounds. Paine agrees to furnish the birds free, and allow Bogardus \$50 for expenses,

—The International Shooting Association for the enforcement of game laws of the Stole of Vermont and British Provinces, was organized at Derby Line, Vt., April 10. Officers for 1875: President, D. Mellhiney; Vice President, A. H. Jones; Secretary, J. T. Pfint; Treasurer, C. W. Butterficht; Executive Committee, R. C. Parsons, W. M. Pike, H. S. Taylor, T. Himman, E. L. Nelson, L. A. Young,

MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem, April 26th.—Two suipe sho Saturday; so they are coming. Saw one "winter yellowleg"

yesterday, also saw four woodcock. Migrating birds are coming along slowly. Grounds are in fair order for snipe, but in the alder swamps there is yet much frost. Bay ducks, geese, &c., are numerons in our harhor. Hope to shoot some snipe this week, if I do will let you know. Seven snipe were killed at Newburyport the 19th.

"Tean."

On Saturday, 10th inst., there was organized at Irvington, N. Y., u game club, to be known as the Irvington, N. Y., u game club, to be known as the Irvington Game Club. The following officers were elected: President, Simon Lawrence; Vice President, C. H. Hauptman; Secretary, Lewis Gregory; Trensurer, Fillmore Jewell. The object of this club is the protection of game and perfecting the numbers in the science of shooting. It has among its members some cruck shots and may give some of its senior clubs a brush this full.

MARYLAND — Deep Park - April 19 1825 - Spring by

members some cruck shols and may give some of its senior clulis a brush this full.

MARYLAND,—Deer Park, April 19, 1875.—Spring has failed; its assets are frozen garden seedlings, blue noses, i.e.; its liabilities are too numerous to mention. We were in hopes of having flowers soon, but we have to full back on the blossoms of hope, and even these are in such a sickly coull/ion that we will soon have to throw them out of the window. All the spring birds were here and everything was budding, when a snaw-storm came and sent all these little angels to heaven. A greet many ducks have been killed during the past two weeks, and that is all the sport we have. I have seen in several papers lately an account of Mr. C. S. Abell, of Bultimore, killing in Florida a rattlesnake with sixteen rattles, as though this was something unusual. An Englishman who lived near us killed a rattlesnake that must have had charge of the nursery, for it had mineteen rattles. Many people saw this rattle and it is an undoubted fact. The snake was not a large one, being but about four feel long.

Numtu Carolina,—Wilmington, April 21, 1875.—On the 19th I bagged six brave of snipe in a mendow udjoining our city. It is unusually late in the season for snipe here, which is the only remarkable feature about this announcement. Can it be that the recent cold weather North drove the suipe back to us, or have they tarried longer than usual with us on account of the absence of any warm weather in the South up to this time?

—The time of meeting of the Kentucky State Sports.

the South up to this time?

—The time of meeting of the Kentucky State Sports man's Association has been changed from May 18th to the first Tuesday in June, to avoid conflicting with the Louisville races. The State Association is gathering strength rapidly, and will undoubtedly accomplish great good in its own State and prove a powerful auxiliary in the efforts being made to seeing a general respect and enforcement of laws for protecting came. laws for protecting game

GOOD REPORT OF THE DITTMAR WOOD POWDER.

LANSINGBURGE, April 18, 1875.

Editor Funest and Stugast:—
Having read in your columns many inquirtes about the Dittmar powder, Having read in your columns many inquirtes about the Dittmar powder, Having the pend some experiments made with it by myself, and their results:—
Dithmar—Three drachms pouder (bulk): I mg. No. 8 shot; target 8

their results:—
Dithmar—Three drachins poinder (bulk'; I uz. No. 8 shot; target, 8 buches; dislance, 30 yards: Pattern, 73; ponetration, 10.
Hazard Sen Shooting FG -Three drachins nowiler; I oz. No. 8 shot; target, 8 luclus; dislance, 30 yards: Pattern, 60; penetration, 40.
The above is the average of four shota of each kind, and the noucleastion pulls more leaves of a magnathe, a sample of which brackers. Against the Hazard FG. I tested with it I found an equal practitation, with only about one half the recoit; the smoke and report are greatly diminished, and the deposit, after dischinge, is slight and easily removed, not adhering to the barrel in a caked condition, as some clean powders do. Hoping this util he acceptable to you, I remain, yours respectfully.

B. F. Flower, Jr.

PROPER CHARGES FOR REMINGTON GUNS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM

EDITOR FOREY AND STERAN:

Noticing in your paper an inquiry in regard to the proper load for a Remington 10 hore, 84 pound gun, and having used for a year past a gru of that description, will give you the result of my experience. After careful experiments I flod 3 drachms powder and 14 ox, shot Is the proper load for my gun, and with that load there is no recell whitever, and good pattern and penetration, and is a sure shot on anything between 41 and 75 yards. I use a Bahiwin and and a heavy felt avad over the pourder.

ALLEGUANY,

GAME PROTECTION.

Snnewsbury, April 20, 1875.

Sanewsbury, April 20, 1875.

In ish to mid a few remarks to my already expressed views upon "like desirability of shollshing the shooting of the Wilson snipe in the Spring and the woodcock in the Summer." The allowing these hirds to be killed at these seasons is the means of other kinds of game being destroyed contrary to him, particularly the woodcock during Spring snipe shooting, and quail and ruffed grouse from the heglaning of Sammer cock shouting. I advocate, as a matter of self-indeest to us sportsmen, the necessity of protecting the unipe and woodcock, and in their protection believe that other kinds of game would be protected by having laws probabiling field shooting in the Spring and Sammer. Hall we such laws the fring of games in these three would be a signal to all lineling a desire and opportunity to investigate who the parties were and what they were shooting. "Prevention is easier than cure."

Cheek Conp.

CHECK COND

PAPER SHELLS.

St. Paul, Minn., April 9, 1875.

Editor Fonest and Stream:

We hear much of lale about the relative merits of brass and paper shrlis. Being on the side of the latter, and us one of the min disadrantiges ascribed to Nom is liability to get next and swall, I would offer in the readers of your valued journal the following effectual remedy against wet or damp, having given it a very thorough trial myself: After properly loading underluping your sholls immerse them for a recond or so in a solution of the following proportions: Of gond orange shellac, one pound; alcohol, one galled. This quantity will coat and materiroof a limited of so shells, and drying almost instantly, they can be lumeded alely parked away for use. The exponse is very triding, as the solution on he used over and over, and only requires a blunding now and then from the evaporation of the alcohol. Very respectfully.

(HAS, A. ZIMMEDIAN.

A NEW METAL SHELL.

Sunewsbury, April 20, 1875.

Entroit Forest and Sturam:—
It is ultipleasure that I smable to give an opinion that at last there is a metal shell that Is really a desirable article; sound in principle and well made. I refer to the "Hart shell," manufactured at Newark, N. J. The desirable features are, first—a solid substantial anvil, backed up by plenty of metal in head of shell, insuring durability; eccond—the anvil

and cap recess are made of nickel to obelate corroding. Third—the shell takes like Berdan primer, and has the slotted head. The latter is by far the most convenient arrangement to facilitate the removal of exploded cans, which can be done with the point of a kinfe blade, or saw chappointed steel instrument. The Berdan primer, help a flat wide cap, admits of a large but not deep recess in livad of shell, consequently it is easily kept clean. Fourth—in the tube of this shell the metal is quite thick, residering the bore nearly the size of the paper shells, nulled thick, residering the bore nearly the size of the paper shells, nulled thousider an excellent feature, as it gives less friction to shot in passing through the barrel than do shells will thinner sides, and consequently larger buses. Mure powder and has friction is my blize. The general group of this shell its such as I have silvocated in Fourty and Stream as being desirable for all kinds of shooting from toots in blinds. I consider that metal shells are superior to the paper ones where they do not have to be carried input the person of the sportanen. I hold there is no economy in using metal shells in upland shooting; not from the standpoint of dollars and cents, as one of your correspondents, I am sorry to say, instituated mas the motive, but from their being liable to tripry if unit rarriish in a belt or next made especially far the purpose; and who would wish to he so harnessed intro he can divide. He weight of his ammunition by distributing his paper carridges in the many pockets of a shooting sait, and can throw many the empty shells instead of having to carry thirm.

Auswers Co Correspondents.

W. C. S., Bustan, --Your inquiry answered by malt.
Mess-except, Boston, --With regard to Colvin's cauras bont, see answers elsewhere.
A. L. St. John's School, Sing Sing, --Can you furnish me with a consess such as that "G. N." inquired about? Ans. Yes; can send by

pass such as that "G. N." inquired about? Ans. Yrs; can send by mail.

Subscriber, New Belford,—Will you pirase inform me where I can purchase a fair pair of live quail? Ans. It is too late in the season to procure live quail.

J. D. B., Sedalia, Mn.—I want to get the address of C. S. Brutcher and get one of his broks, if you will hillige me with his address? Ans. See austrer to other quartsts in this calaim.

Jerowz, Philadelphia,—Please inform me who is the lirst authority on the Olympian, Nymean, and Isthmian games? Ans. Grate's or Carlins? History of Grave will give you the information you desire.

C. C. M., Alleghany City.—Is there any guide book to the rivers and bays of the Eastern and Southern States?

Ans. No gaide hinds that we know of. The Government coast survey charts can be bought in this city and will give the information.

G. P. R., Tuscon, Arlzona.—Can you give me the address of a taxidermist in San Francisco, or any one of whom I can liny 1998 for birds and animals? Ans. Chas. A. Allen, Neasto, Marin county, Cal.; Geo. H. Strong, 221 Sansomo, San Francisco.

G. P. R., Angusta, Me.—I see a statement his your paper that Eloy's brown paper shells can be perchased at \$10 per thousand. Will you he kind enough to tell me where they ran he had at that price? Ans. From H. C. Squres, No. I Courtlandt sheet, New York.

R. R. New York —Will you kindly inform me if the Whitney sporting rifle is a good meapon? Ans. The Whitney is rumparmittedy a new rilly, and we have not yet heard of its merits. In failsh it is not equal to some of the others, but we understand the company are soon to turn out finer work.

W. J. Bridgeport, Conn.—Can less than one onnee and one-quarter of

W. J., Bridgeport, Conn.—Can less than one onnee and one-quarter of shot he used in a pigeon match shot under Long Island rules? Ans. In shooting a pigeon match, when the shooters are limited as to shot, any shooter may use any weight or size of shot he chooses, not exceeding

shooter may 180 any weight of each.

The limit.

J. D. B., Mancy Pa.—One of your pairous wishes to know where he can deal to the best advantage in fresh mickerel and other fresh fish?

Aus. Headquarters for fish is at Glaucester, Meas. Communicate with Middlitton, Carman & Co., or E. Blackfood, while-sale dealers, Fullim Market, N. Y. Your querry is not sufficiently explicit.

F. W. F., Brooklyn.—Will you be so kind as to inform me the amount of the fine for shooting rabins at this senson of the year? Ans. Fire dollars ponally for shooting rabins, except to the morths of August, September, October, November and December. Robbit shooting to forbidden in Kings county, except in October, November and December.

C. P., New York.—Plense inform a constant reader how to broaze or

September, October, November and December. Robbit charting is forbidden in Kings county, except in October, November and Dreember.

C. P., New York.—Please inform a constant reader how to bronze or stain a copper powder think, as I have a nice linsk and would like to know how to color it in some way? Ans. The princess is a trady secon, but you may get the Information, or inveryour linsk honzed by applying to the American Flack Cumpany, No. 5: Beechman street.

J. A. W., Montreal.—I have a very handsome pair of spaniels oline months old, and would like a few hints about training them. Would give the information I want, and whore it may be got? Ans. "Plaks, Maichimson and Maylrow" is the hest work upon dog breaking. The price is \$3; we can send you a city.

C. W. R., Montreal.—Will you kindly give price of the "Intest liling in boats," and where it is to ho had; also price am weight of Mr. W. E. Bond's boat, of Cleveland, Ohio? Ans. Mr. Verplanek Golvin's hoats am not on the market. For price list of Bond's boats address W. R. hund, 22 Soulh Water street, Gleveland, Olio. Prices range from \$35 for 12 foot boats, to \$67 for those hid feet long.

E. S. H., Grand Rupids, Mich.—Where can I get a copy of Ransid's or Blacker's "Entomotogy," and at what price? Also C. S. Boutcher's "Notes of a Western Hunting Trip?" Ans. The dirat you will have to seem to Louden her, they are very rare, and sell for though the face. Mr. Houtcher's hook was printed, we believe, for private distribution, but you may procure a copy by addressing the Free Press, Easton, Ps.

L. H. B., Troy, N. Y.—Will you he kind enough to hidarm me how I can obtain a cipy by addressing the Free Press, Easton, Ps.

L. H. B., Troy, N. Y.—Will you he kind enough to hidarm me how I can obtain a cipy of "Notes of a Western Hunting Trip," by C. S. Bonther's Rook may printed, we believe, for private distribution, but you may procure a copy by addressing the Free Press, Can obtain a copy of "Notes of a Western Hunting Trip," by C. S. Bonther's Cut you Inform no wh

cents,

J. A. B., Boston.—Can you give me any information in regard to the disease called "roup" in huns, and what is to be given them to offect a care? Ans. Same faticlers imagine that "roup" is a disease akin to diplitherin. The fowl gapes, raffles itself into a heap, and sents a noise not unlike that of a "rouring" in true. Sulphur in pills or niked in the unit; is suggested as a roundly; or a duse of castor oil. We should prefer trying the effect of pepper, red or black, mixed with corn mech.

for trying the effect of pepper, red on block, mixed with corn ment.

Tallarits, Brooklyn.—I am extremely anxious to obtain a copy of Verplanck Colvin's "Report of the Adironduck Surrey." I have applied to seceral Assemblymen, but without success, as I am not personally acquainted, and I four that the edition is nearly exhausted. Could you let me know where I can obtain the work? If I cannot obtain it as a gift I would like to purchase it. Ans. Address Francis L. Keyes, Clork of Assembly, Albany. Our opinion is, that the edition is exhausted, and the volume bard to obtain.

the volume hard to obtain.

C. W. H., Altoma, Pa.—There are a number of young men in the offices of the Pennsylvania R. R. in Altoma, who want to get up a rifle chult for amusement and mutual improvement. We don't know exactly have to go shouth (what rules of government to make, &c.), and will be very much obliged if you will give us some suggestions as to be organization and best rifles for short runge, say 100 yards to 200 yards, and of such price as will be suited to the limited means of railroad clerks? Ans. Pamphilat with all necessary information sent by mail.

Yousin Anglen, Philadelphia.—1. Is there any place in Pennsylvania where you can field for trund, and do you have to pay any charge for tishing? 2. What are the principal months for fishing? 3. Is J. B. Crook & Co. a reliable firm? 4. What book would you recommend to me to learn more about figh? Ans. 1. Address Miles Johnson, Forkton,

Wyoming county, Pa., and be will get you excellent front dishing in the Matoopony Rivor that is free to all. 3 May lat to Saut. 30th. 3. An old established boune. 4. North's "American Anglat's Book," pitce 55.No; a cheap but good book for a beginner is Routirdge's "Handhook of Angiling," 50 cents. We can get either for you.

C. A. P., Boston.—Can you tell mo hour to raise fan tall doves? Mine lay egys and then desert them, for if they hatch them, they stave the young ones to death. Ans. Fantalis, particularly thin aged, are frequently had seiters. You must keep a few common pigeaus and change the egys, putting those you wish to rear unfer the ruminou little. Which rides crossivered as good as the Sharp or Remington? Ans. Capitain Fulton made the highest score in the International match? Are the Mayuran files crossivered as good as the Sharp or Remington? Ans. Capitain Fulton made the highest score in the International match in the first of the Thirds you mention are all good.

F. W. C., Patersan, N. J.—I am going, to Italifax, N. S., to spend about a mouth dishing. Shall I mant heavy tackle for the laketernit? Ans. Take a trailing line and reel, 2. Will the last week in May be better than the first for fishing purposes? Ans. Yes. 3. Thirteed to go in Grand Pre. 1s there good dishing thereabant? Ans. A few trout in the rivers that empty this Minas Basin. 4. Where is the best place to put up for a day or two? Ans. There is a good hotel at timispare on the Anasphils R. R. but at Grand Pre you will have to lodge afth a Frenchauan probably. 5. How is the weather in Nora Scolla? Ans. Mith in the Interior, and streams opin—a New England clivate.

S. Now York.—Can you give my the address of Verplanck Colvin, or where I can see one of the honts such as he used in the survey of the Addrendack Widerneys; also where can be seen Frank Good's anoccasins? Ans. Address Verplanck Colvin, Abany, N. Y. We are not aware that Mr. Culrin has arranged for the manifacture of his hoad, or rather his canvas covering; for his lidea is to

soon at this office. We do not know of any place in this city where they cau be found.

B. U., Clevriand, Ohio.—Please tell me thin names of two came pictures isteel engravings preferred) for a gentleman's roam. I would like one representing a bunding scene, the other disbing, with also lamiscape background. Ino't want them very large? Ans. White there me plenty of cheap chronics and librographic priots representing hunting and disbing scenes, good sugravings of the same, excepting, of rourse, Landscer's admirating pictures, are scarce. The best no cau anggest for you as matching in tise as "The English Gamekreper," for a shooting and "Stendy, Juliany, Steady," for a dishing sketch. The last is worth \$40 for an artist's groof, and represents an old Scorchann and his son on the way to the samon pool. The prive of the first named is only \$7.50, to be had of W. Schmis, 742 Broadway; size about 28x,0 linches.

J. W. K., Ayer, Mass,—Will you please inform me how and where feare obtain a few pairs in slimp tailed grouse for breeding purposes, also the price? Ans. Sharp-t-sited grouse for breeding purposes, also the price? Ans. Sharp-t-sited grouse for breeding purposes, also the price? Ans. Sharp-t-sited grouse for breeding purposes, also the price? Ans. Sharp-t-sited grouse for breeding purposes has not hear great and the great more altoullon. From our extinctione in shouling this bird was refully convinced that it will do well in many sections of the Middle States, us it takes to cover much in the same manner as our ruffed grouse. States, us it takes to cover much in the same manner as our ruffed grouses. States, us it takes to cover much in the same manner as our ruffed grouses that manulance, we inquired if any live birds could be obtained, but could hear of nous bring caught. We think that urrangements ends he made to obtain a supply next Willer. Will write to asone parties in the Northwest and a certain.

and a certain.

E. B. V., Beverly.—1. Can you direct me to any place in New York or Philadelphia inhere I can examine Dougall's gaus? 2. Do you know any agent of their's In N. V. or Philadelphia if so, will you please give literance? 3. Are J. & W. Tolloy a reliable firm, and are their highest priced ginss equal to those of the hest Euglish makers? 4. Where can 1 get any of Ray's shot concentrators? 5. What hirrech leading action do you consider the strongest? 5. Do you know of any work on Slinoting by J. D. Daugall? Ans. 1. At Schuyler, Hartley & Graham's, No. 19 Mahlen Lane, N. Y., you can purchase a Daugall guit. 2. We do not know that hangall has any agent in this country. 3. J. & W. Toltoy are a reliable firm, and their gues rank among those of the bast English mahors. 1. At any of the guit dealers interesting in our purper. 5. The double under grip is as strong as any. 6. No.

5. The double under grip is as strong as any. 6. No.

J. C. S., Washington.—Will you be kind enough to give an optnion as to the necessary treatment for my setter, symptoms as follows: A dry cough, first heard three months since, and at utatorials of days, sometimes neeks, until the past few weeks, when it has been a daily occurrence. Wel, cold weather at saveral times made cough sound empty; tog has shown no other symptoms of distancer that I can discover. Has suffered no material loss of sphilts during this time. Has no considerable trouble to breathing, but fruths some when running. Gaga necessionally and smedthers cought. I gave two or three emetics, as found in Yount, without permanent tellst, Have also given a preparation for neorms a thout a call. Itog is one year old and in a much fatter condition than he should be. When taken out for exercise makes a anomal similar to that of a man about to expected microscopic sections, and the miles is not often heard again during exercise? Ans. Take Barbadoca at, one dracting powdered spatials, two theathas; extract of buildedones, two scruples; liquorice gooder a sufficiency. Beat into a mass and make in early pills; give four delly. Reduce your dog in desh and give very little meat.

S. F. D., Boston.—What is the meaning of the words "point blank"

s, F. D., Boston.—What is the meaning of the words "point blank range" in rife shooting? Supposing the large of a rife to be held impressed to the properly leaded and first, how far will the half go before it communes to drap? How much does it divides from a straight course at 50 yards, and how much at 100 yards? Is the hore of a ribe supposed to he parallel with the line of the slights, or is it boret as as to give an appared to the grave when the extreme paths of the fare slight to the range of the grave when the extreme paths of the fare slight to tall he with the bottom state of the lack slight; up, he other words, the trajectory of the ball streets and the lattice with the standing slights only. If a gun be held hor rezontably a halt commences to fall after it has gone a certain distance, or when the hilled farce is expended, and the attraction of gravitation commences. As this deciation depends entirely upon the farce with which the iniliet is prapelled, the object attained by express rifles, or those having a low, flat trajectory, is through the use of large charges of howder. We can assume that with the ordinary charge the ball, after healing been one second in the air will have attained a distance of 1,000 feet, and will have failon 69-100 feet. It is to counteract the fulling of the ball that the chevalion by means of moveable slights is given. The bore of a title is parallel with the blue of the slights.

Autters Accepted.—Elk Hunting in the Northwest, by W. L. C. ong Lake, Newcamb, Indian Pass, by Amateur; Sport Amund Hockes, by E. R.; Hunters and Their Dogs, by A. D.; Hunting Boars in ew Zealand, by L. Moore; Marthilque and the West India Islands, by e.; Snow-shoe Trip to Albany Lake, by F. Bolles; The Nepton Rean, by J. D. C.; Chicken shoottog in Missentt, by Good Cumiade; Thougha Goose, by Dr. B.; Newsda Sketcher, five papers, by Rev. H. C.; d Indians of Newfoundtand, by M. H.; Sport in Maultoba, by C. S.; and several aborter contributions. Aurtetes Accepted .- Elk Hunting In the Northwest, by W

THE SPORTSMAN. - This is the title of another periodical devoted to open air literature, lately established in Washington City. No doubt in that loculity ample material and patronage will be found for a paper of this description, and wish our new contemporary every success.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

EVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIO SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, Figh Culture, the Protection of Game, Presenvation of Follests, and the Inculcation in Men and Women of a healthy interest in Out-door Regieation and Study;

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875

To Correspondents,

All communications whatever, whether relating to husiness or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forget and Stheam Publishing Company. Personal or privile letters of course excepted. All communications intended for publication must be acrompanied with eat name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection he made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

objection he made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to my topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripus.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a destratio in edium for advertising unnouncements.

and our columns a desirable modium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and scene the paironage and countendance of that portion of the community whose refund intelligence cambles them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed fastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or hushness notice of an immoral character will be received on any erms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to as is lock.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK,

THURSDAY, April 29-Bench Show of Dogs at Springfield, Mass.

Saturday, May I - Creedmoor computition for pinces in international cam-Base ball, Boston vs. Washington, at Washington; St. Louis vs. Team-Base ban, nonton vo. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.

MONDAY, May 3-Buse ball, Chicago vs. Keokuk, at Keokuk

Tuesdat, May 4-Board of Appeals, National Trotting Association, meets at Palmer House, Chicagn-Racing, first day, Spring Meeting Nashville Blood Horse Association-Base hall, St. Louis vs. Red Stock.

WEDNESHAY, May 5-Racing at Nashville-Creedmoor, final competi-tion for places in International Team-Base ball, Chicago vs. Keokuk at Keokuk.

MR. BISHOP'S CANOE VOYAGE .- On the 26th ult., Mr. Bishop completed his canoe voyage of 2,000 miles. From the Gulf of St. Lawrence he has paddled through canals, rivers, sounds, and even short stretches of outside water, until his little paper canoe floated on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

Through Mr. McGregor (Rob-Roy) the pleasures of canoeing were first made known and popularized, and waters as far distant as those of the Jordan explored with the pad-dle, but it has remained for Mr. Bishop to accomplish a feat which eclipses all previous performances. The in-formation gained of the inland route along our coast must be of great value, and the snecess of the undertaking will encourage our yachtsmen and others to make trips to Flori-da in a similar manuer. His concluding letter in another column will be read with interest.

STEEL AND Inon Tests .- The Commission recently appointed for the purpose of continuing the experiments with steel and iron under Commander Beardslee's dis coveries, met at Watertown on the 15th, adjourned on the 17th to New York, and met at the building of the Associution of Civil Engineers. Many plans and suggestions were presented, the consideration and adoption of which were postponed until the meeting at Watertown Arsenal on Lyne 1st.

-The old fort San Marco, at St. Augustine, Florida, is being put in repair and fitted up, the report goes, for the confinement therein of 300 rebellious Indian chiefs of varlous Western tribes, to keep them from doing more mischief. It could not be put to better use.

VIRGINIA

W E learn from our exchanges that Messrs. J. A. H., St. Andrew, and J. S. Stauley-James, respectively Vice-President and Secretary of the Southside Virginia Immigration Society, and General Jas. R. Slayton, are meeting with a very cordial reception in their travels through Virgikia. At Classe City a public reception was tendered them and resolutions adopted by the magnates of the town, thinking them for their efforts and entineut services in tu-ducing immigration to Virginia, and the settling of the socalled worn-out lands of the State with a thrifty, intelligent, lubor-loving and luw-abiding people. The Chase City college has carried its gratitude so far as to present the above named gentlemen with the diplomas of Doctors of Law, and their speeches on various subjects have attracted much interest.

No one who reads the London papers, notably the Field, can fail to be struck with the numberless schemes for the colonization of outlandish places. Just now it is a portion of South America which is attracting much attention, and notwitustanding the almost heart-breaking reports of returning colonists, bundreds of other unfortunates are flocking to the arid plains of Buenos Ayres or the miasmatic swamps of Brazil. One would suppose that with her im-mense outlying dependencies Great Britain could find under her own flag ample room for all her wandering sous, and that moreover the sporting instinct, which seems innate in every true born Briton, would take them to Australia, a hunter's paradise, British Columbia, or even India, in preference to a country opposed to theirs in polities and reli-gion. But there is something about Colonial life, the closer contact with their own rulers or their representatives, which seems to fret and restrain them. And no wonder, for pure unudulterated snobbishness, your British Colonial office holders, as a class, have no equals. And yet, withal, there seems to be a doubt and distrust regarding this constry that is easier to explain than to understand. It lies in the fact that the masses of the British people are only too willing to give credence to any ill which may be spoken about America or anything "Yankee." One Englishman goes, say to Virginiu, with his mind wrought up to the highest point, meets with some disappointment such as might befall any settler, and immediately writes back that Virginia is a lambug and all Americans frauds. While the same thing said of Buenos Ayres would attract no notice. We have seen several letters in English papers warning settlers against Virginia. And yet there is in that State a large colony of English gentlemen whose numbers are being constantly reinforced. Some are keeping their packs of fox hounds, and all whom we have met have expressed themselves as pleased with their new homes. Certainly their forefathers found great attractions in the Virginias, and the bluest blood of Britain labl the foundation for our own F. F. V.'s.

By the way, we have a letter from Captain John M. Taylor, our late Field Editor, who is one of those English gentlemen who have recently settled in Virginia, which we will print here:-

THE "RETREAT," BLACKS AND WHITES, NOTTOWAY CO., VA., April 19, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I am preparing a paper for yon, giving an account of some of the hest quail, turkey and deer flude in the counties of Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Linenburgh, and the northern partion of North Carolina, all within casy railroad distance of City Point, where you take curs for the happy hunting grounds. The plantation we have purchased gives every satisfaction at present, admitting that novelty is an excellent sance. As rigards birds, the scason is not sufficiently advanced to give a decided opinion. (Thermometer yesterday 21° on the piazza, and to-day a heavy snowstorm; this is not so bad, considering we are on the border of North Carolina.) The quail are indoubtedly abundant, as we have three packs or families (not young hirds) within casy rifle shot of the house. Woodcock proper, none. Suipe (English) few and scarce in all seasons; the plantation heing too much inhand I should judge. Deer abundant; saw two yesterday, also in the adjoining conolies. The foxes and mongret cur hounds, owned by the negroes, are a misance; their music is a crose between a hyenn and a jacknes, with the wall of a whipped car thrown in. Several of these "beauties" came through the plantation yesterday; they scare all game and mask much ery over a little woof. However, I understand that Mr. Connelly owns in fine pack, which at present I have not seen.

The editorial in your journal, referring to English gentlemen in Virginia, has been copied in several local papers and one or two city (Virginia) journals.

Faithfully yours, JNO. M. TATLOR.

UNIFORM GAME LAWS.

GAME laws are as old as the forgotten ages. mountains of Europe arc historical with the warfare between ponchers and keepers from carliest times. To reconcile the game laws with the rights of the dwellers among the erigs where the game hides, has always been a matter of difficulty. Neither lapse of centuries nor the ingrowth of modern civilization has availed to entirely eradicate the primitive notion that game is free to whoever can take it, or that any restriction—ean be legally put upon the time or—method of its taking. Whatever modification of popular opinion, or acquiescence, has been obtained, is due to the teachings of science, more than 10 builiffs and fines. To convince the masses by palpable proof that it is not only politic to give our game creatures an opportunity to propagate their species, but that their flesh eaten out of senson is unwholesome and even dangerous to life, is the Juime object to be attained in order to secure respect for the laws. Then, to make the laws efficient they must be made intelligible and the laws officient they must be made intelligible; not only intelligible as to their purport, but definite as to their application. They should be so adjusted as not to conflict with each other in any given section, or in contiguous sections, to which they are in-

tended to apply, and thereby confuse the law-ahiding or afford opportunity of evasion to the evil-disposed. In a country of great extent, where the funna are the same and the climatic conditions similar, it is desirable and necessary to have the laws identical and uniform, and this end is what those gentlemen who are best informed upon this subject of game protection are striving to scenre.

Uniformity in laws for the protection of game is not a new idea. A uniform close time was adopted fifteen years ago throughout Great Britain, and its results have proved most beneficial. In this country, within the past five years, the attempt has been made to apply this system to all kinds of game and fish, and our legislatures have only to be conced of the wisdom and practicability of the measure adopt it, and thereby settle the difficulties which hedge in this question of protection on every side.

It might seem strange, were it not directly attributable to the covolousness of mercenary hucksters, that an effort is even now being made in Great Britain, notwithstauding the beneficence of the existing law, to vary the close time for salmon in different rivers of the kingdom; a course which, a member of the Fishery Board asserts in London Land and Water, "will, if persisted in, create humanse mischief, and undo much of the good work that has been achieved after many years of labor and core." We quate from the article bodily, for it bears more directly upon the question under consideration than any we have yet seen, showing not only the value of uniformity, but the objec-

question under consideration than any we have yet seen, showing not only the value of uniformity, but the objections to its repeal:—

"One great object for which salmon law reformers string gled hard, was the obtaining uniformity of law regulating the salmon fisheries of the whole kingdom. The difficulties in the way of arresting the downward progress of the British salmon fisheries were immensely increased by the varieties of local and general Acts, which applied to different parts of the kingdom, and to different parts of the kingdom, and to different parts of the same rivers. The Acts of 1801 and 1865 in a great measure cured this defect by establishing one uniform fence time throughout England and Wales, during which the capture and sale of salmon was prohibited. As the killing of game was forbidden between February 1st and September 1st, so the killing of salmon between September 1st and February tst was not permitted. Then came the last Act (1873), under which encu Board of Conservators was empowered (subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Hone Department) to make certain bye laws for the regulation of the particular fisheries comprised within its own district. That Act has been in force now little more than a year, and under it codes of bye-laws have been established (and approved by the Government authority) by numerous Boards of Conservators in different parts of England and Wales. The result is that we see alterations in the close time proposed by Boards of Conservators, already sanctioned by the floure Office, in numerous rivers, regulating the close time on one side of a county by one rule, and on the other side by another. Hence, as is plainly abown in your article, an increase of poaching.

"I am not one of those who are opposed to the making of bye-laws by Boards of Conservators: on the contrary, with the exception of the authority given to vary the close time. I think such authority should never have been given. This question stands in allogether a different position, tor whil

the uniformity of close time is broken the whole kingdom is affected, and the efforts to suppress poaching are parais affected, and the entires to suppress poaching are paint-lyzed throughout. With this precedent before us, we of the United States are the better prepared and encouraged to act. Having decided that uniformity is necessary, the next step is to put the matter into the hands of those most competent to devise a plan of protection that will be com-prehensive and suitable—of those in wbose judgment and seicutific intelligence the people can confide, and whose influence will enable them to command the attention of the law makers of the country. All that has been done thus far by protective clubs and associations has been conducive of great good in checking wasteful shughter of game and preparing the masses of the people for the new regime that must obtain; but just as the popular voice is potential in other matters as in this, so must the duty of devising and creating devolve in this, as in other matters, upon its representative men.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION F PROTECTING GAME AND FISH.

N order to enlist the services of the ablest naturalists of I the United States and Canada, and others who have not hitherto co-operated with the efforts made by the numerous clubs organized for game protection, an association has been quietly formed within the past two weeks in which these men stand promiuent. Every part of the continent is represented in its membership. The co operation of Canada is deemed indispensable to success in securing a thorough protection for game, and uniformity of the game laws between the two countries is not only practicable, but necessary. The preservation of game in Canada is most important to us of the United States, as well as the ereation and enforcement of laws that will prevent game and fish being shipped across the line and sold claudestinely or in open defiance of law. This international movement looks to a general uniformity of the game laws throughout the United States and Canada, where the climatle conditions render it practicable, and has been instituted by the committee of gentlemen whose names are appended to the card below. Memberships bave heen secured solely by personal cauvass, and while it is not con-

templated to create an organization formidable by mere weight of numbers, the eo-operation of any person interested in its objects is invited, and written applications will be received by the Secretary of the Committee:—

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND FISH.

New York, April 26, 1875.

New York, April 26, 1875.

By vote of a majority of the Advisory Committee, a meeting will be held in New York City on the inheteenth of May, 1815, at it o'clock, A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room 24, or Geographical Society's rooms, same building, to organize an "International Association for Protecting Game and Fish," whose business it will be to select a competent Board in animalists, fish cultivitets, game breeders, and sportsmen, who shall be empowered to draft mitable laws and submit them to Congress, or duly consiltated Legislative bodies, for approval. The attendance of all who have entered applications for membership is carnestly desired.

(Signed.)

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, President American Fish Culturists' Asso

arion.
Prof. E. D. Cone, Academy Natural Sciences, Pbila.
Dr. d. L. Le Conte, Zoological Society, Phila.
Dr. Rilint Cones, U. S. A., Sulthsunian Institute, Washington, D. C. Hon, G. W. Chnion, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon, I. F. West, Newbern, North Carolina,
Jacob Wagner, Esq., Wytheville, Virginia.
Naham E. Ballou, Esq., Secretary Illinois State Vish Culturists' Asso-

Jacob Wagner, Esq., Wytheville, Virginia.
Naham E. Ballou, Esq., Secretary Illinois State Fish Culturists' Association.
Carlos Gove, E-q., I'resident Denver, Colorado, Shooting Club.
Robert Morrow, Esq., Fresident Game and Inland Fishery I'rot. Society of Nova Scotis.
Hon, J. F. Cro-by, Esq., Houston, Texas.
Dr. Rawlings Young, Cornith, Missiestppl.
Prof. Theo, Gill, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
L. W. Ledyard, Esq., Cazenovia, N. Y
Bermard A. Hoopes, Esq., President Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club.
T. B. Ferguson, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Maryland.
Geo. H. Gerome, Rsq., Superintendent State Fisheries, Miculgan.
W. F. Witteler, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Daminton of Canadr.
Geo. A. Boartham, Esq., Calais, Maine.
Mannassch Smith, Esq., Maine Sportsmen's Association.
T. W. Walker, E-q., President West Jersey Game Prot. Spc.
Seth Green, Esq., Superintendent State Fisheries, New York.
Maj. Geo. J. Adaen, New Smyrna, Firida.
Hon. Osh. Rev., Canada, W. H. Holabird, Esq., Valparaiso, Indana.
Hon. John Bertram, Peterboro, Canada.
W. H. Holabird, Esq., Valparaiso, Indana.
Hon. John Bertram, Peterboro, Canada.
W. H. Holabird, Esq., Valparaiso, Indana.
Hon. John Bertram, Peterboro, Canada.
W. H. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Massachusetts.
Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner, San Francisco.
D. J. John, Esq., San Francisco.
B. B. Redding, Esq., Fish Commissioner, San Francisco.
B. B. Redding, Esq., Fish Commissioner, San Francisco.
(Per order of the Committee.)

Chas. Hallock, Speciary,
Office Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham street, New York.

With regard to this movement the New York Times

which has always been foremost in encouraging and aiding any practicable scheme for Game Protection, says:

any practicable scheme for Game Protection, says:—
"The proposal to secure the co-operation of the Canadians, and therewith a uniform system of legislation throughout both countries by which game of all kinds may be protected from destruction, is one that commends itself strongly to public approval, and it deserves all the support that can be given to it, more especially from the urgent necessity, which increases year by year, for more thoroughly attaining the purpose of this society. We doubt very much whether at the present moment there is a sufficient appreciation of its importance."

Of the opinion last expressed we shall be most happy to

Of the opinion last expressed we shall be most happy to disabuse the mind of our worthy contemporary; and perhops the best way to do this is to print some of the more prominent names which we have on file of gentlemen who are applicants for membership to this International Asso-ciation. It will be seen that the subject has engaged much thoughtful attention:

Prof. Robt, Bell, Dominion Geological Survey, Montreal, Cauada. Lt. Geo. M. Wheeler, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington. Col. C. R. McMurdo, Westlield, New Brunswick, Canada. A. S. Southworth, Secretary American Geographical Society, New

L. Geo. M. Wheeler, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, Col. C. R. McMurdo, Westheld, New Brunswick, Canada.
A. S. Southworth, Secretary American Geographical Society, Ne York.
Dr. M. G. Ellzey, Norfolk, Virginia Imangration Society.
Dr. M. G. Ellzey, Norfolk, Virginia, Dr. Asa Wall, Winchesier, Virginia,
A. C. Filiell, Esq., Fish Commissiner, New Hampshire.
Chas E. Aiken, Esq., Col. Springs, Colorado.
John E. Leet, Esq., New Orleans, La.
E. M. Snilwell, Esq., Fish Commissioner, Bangor, Maine.
Dr. Win, Warren Geen, Portland, Maine.
Dr. Win, Warren Geen, Portland, Maine.
Dr. J. I. Janoway, U. S. A. Fort Wallace, Kansas.
Li Henry Metcalfe, U. S. A. Springfield Armory, Mass,
Dr. G. G. Kennedy, Roxbiry, Mass.
J. Dwighn Francis, Esq., Pitisfield, Mass.
Geo. E. Ailen, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.
Geo. E. Ailen, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.
Geo. E. Ailen, Esq., Savannah, Georgia.
Geo. E. Ailen, Esq., State Geologist, Texas.
Hon. C. S. West, Auslin, Texas.
Gen. T. F. Waul, Galveston, Texas.
Jr., J. A. Henshall, Milwankee, Wisconsin.
A. Pathner, Esq., Fish Commissioner, Boscobel, Wisconsin.
Rich rd Vaientine, Esq., Jucksonville, Florida.
O. A. Crandall, Esq., Jucksonville, Florida.
O. A. Crandall, Esq., Bridgeville, Delaware.
Rev. F. H. Hempesly, Providence, Rhode Island.
Br. Col. G. W. Schnfield, Fort Sill, Indian Territory.
Rev. J. H. Brukeley, Bordentown, New Jersey.
Thos. A. Logan, Esq., Cincumati, Ohio.
Hon. H. B. Harrisin, New Haven, Connecticut.
Chas. E. Coffin, Esq., Philadothia.
Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, Philadothia.
Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, Philadothia.
Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, Philadothia.
Dr. G. A. Witts Honston, Lincoln University, Pennaylvania.
Chas. F. Orvis, Esq., Munkirk, Maryland.
Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, Philadothia.
Dr. G. A. Spacker, Philadothia.
Dr. G. C. Prayley, Resp. Commissioner, Allegan, Michigan.
Dr. G. Prayley, Resp. Bay City, Michigan.
Dr. George Char, Esq., Philadothia.
Dr. George H. Mar

net G. V. Flich, New York. Seward Webb. Esq., New York. ST. Lewmie, Esq., Little Falls, and two hundred others.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

OFFICE SANDWICH NATURALISTS' ASSOCIATION,
SANDWICH, ILL., April, 1875.

North America has a rich and varied fanna, and it headler. be preserved from the predacious pot hunter and poacher. Protection to birds of the United States and the Dominion of Canada may he so skillfully arranged that shooting may begin at the same time Broughout both countries, and give all the time that any generous and intelligent sportsman of our most valuable game will soon become extinct. mmy portions of the country the opinion is still extant that the fowls of the air, the heasts of the forests, and the fish of the rivers, lakes, and seas belong to whomsoever has the ability at any time to capture them; that govern meuts have no jurisdiction over the game that migrates from one State to another in quest of food and for the purpose of perpetuating their kind; and the numbers who so believe are large. This opinion is strengthened by the general disagreement of hows for the protection of game and the universally lax execution of such laws. Therefore, m the grent "International" imprement for protecting game contemplates a uniformity of action and a universality of application of laws for the protection of game, founded upon scientific basis-upon a knowledge of the untural history of game—a time general acquiescence will likely be seenred

Another opinion prevails, and this is more general than the one just alluded to. It is that every farmer thinks the slmot iug of game of any kind upon his own hunds during the interdicted time is guaranteed to him by right of eminent domain. Now, in drafting laws for the protection of game this feature has been so lenderly haudled that it is an open question, and the larmer always takes the benefit of the doubt. This question should be settled once for all, for it is the scapegoat of the unprincipled and unappreciative, who form ideas of the unconstitutionality of laws favor able to their tastes and inclinations.

What we need is a uniform close time which shall work

a complete protection to all game, fish, fowl, and beasts; so broad and compreheusive as to cover and include all varieties. And while aiming at protection ditring breeding seasons, it would be eminently fit to inaugurate measures that shall prohibit murderous and wholesale cupture by impos-ing heavy penalties, or imprisonment if need be. But the grand difficulty in legislatures which have undertaken to enaet game laws wisely, as the law makers have supposed lies in the fact that they had no knowledge of natural his tory, and hence could frame no bills which would contain clauses covering or providing interdicted periods of cap-lure, for the reason that they were ignorant of their breeding seasons, and thus could not determine accurately those periods. This will be obviated by the "International As periods. This will be obviated by the "International Association," for from this body will cunauate such laws and regulations as are based upon a scientific knowledge of the game to be protected. More than this, the body being composed largely of naturalists it will become a sort of natural history, where, at its annual conventions, the natural history of the famus sought to be protected will be discussed from scientific standpoints, and standpoints, and thus standards of authority will be established and wrought into legislative cuactments, and the people cannot then plead ignorance of these questions. The masses need to plead ignorance of these questions. The masses need to be educated in natural history, which, more than all else, will elevate them above a desire to wantouly capture any living creature while fulfilling a supreme law of nature in the perpetuation of its kind. Besides, all persons ongbi to know that while gestation is going on among animals no bird, fish, or beast should be calen, for their flesh is destilute of all flavor, and, more than all else, it is cruel in the extreme to slanghter them under such circumstances. Zoology furnishes us the grandest field for study and research

-a theme which gives us the highest conceptions of the Creator of the universe, who notes alike the highest and lowest in the numerous gradations of animated nature. In our country we have a funna of such varied excel-lence that all law abiding citizens should aid in its protection, extending, as it does, through all the zones, from the tropics to the poles. We may challenge any other like area of the globe to produce a more valuable or interesting development of the animal kingdom. Whithersoever we may wander, our natural resources for the maintenance of vast and varied species of animal life are found to be abundant, and by excreising judicious bul vigorous protec lion we may vastly increase our game, thereby adding greatly to our food resources. We may inaugurate measures for transferring our game birds from one portion of the country to another, imitating the modern art of fish culture, which is so wonderfully opportune in restocking our barren waters, and which has been so successful in th introduction and acclimation of new species into waters where they were hitherto unknown. Let us all aid in giving protection to these objects, which furnish such agreeable pastime to the weary brain worker, and throw around them such a cordon of defense that no murderous engines or untimely capture shall lead to their extinction.

NAHUM E. BALLOU

-The New Haven Steamboat Company's new and clegant sleamer C. H. Northam, has resumed her trips for the season, leaving Peek Slip at 3:15 P. M., and New Haven at 11:30 P. M. This company contemplates making a landing at 3:15 P. M. on and after May 1st at Twenty-third street, East River, for the accommodation of the public. The steamboat train from New Haven commences running as usual about the middle of May,

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO. 7

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONE II.

A VISIT TO LAKE OREECHOBEE.

W E left the canoe hearhed, or, more properly speaking, mudded, on the north side of Fish Eating Creek, and steered a course for what we rousidered the hank of the lake. The walking we hand excellent, at hank of the lake. The walking we found excellent, at though not equalling that of Broadway. Beginning at the surface we found one foot of water, and beneath the aque one element diteen increas of black, tenacious musl. Every motion of the legs was ubstructed by lify pads, sputter-docks, lettuce, trailing vines, and fresh water plants in endless variety. Above the water saw grass, rends and rushes seriously interfered with vision as well as instination. Resolved upon reaching the lake, our grand objective point, we trudged on, and having proceeded about two miles reached a large floating island that had been drifted on the marsh during the burrience of the preceding October. Frank sented bimself on the island and vowed that he would "proceed no further." When youth gave out and cried "peccavi," it was time for old fogydou to push alread, so I hid a course for a small tree, on what appeared to have been a floating island, and ofter an impleasant transport two landered words I teached the course for a small tree, or what appeared to have been a floating island, and ofter an impleasant transport two landered words I teached the course covered to the course for the landered words. tramp of two hundred yards I teached the onsis and found growing upon it a symmp oak lifteen feet in helght. By signs and words I directed Billy Osceola to useend the oak; he did so, and shouted "Okecchobee, Okecchobee," chim no relationship to the feline race, but the way I serambled up that juvenile oak was a caution to the cat family. Reaching the upper branches, I was rewarded with a view of the mysterious lake, distant about slx had dred feet. From the time of my first visit to the south coast of Florida, in 1841, I laid been looking forward with pleasure to a period when I should be favored with a view of the lake, and here it was before me. My great desire was to navigate and thoroughly examine its various out lets, and if possible discover a practical boat route to the ocean; but I was disappointed. At some future time, if we can find the congenial companions, we propose remaining the lake rid the Ochhawalm and Klasinance rivers. In an ordinary stage of water we are convinced that a heat could be unvigated through the marsh between the lake and the rapids on the Calonsahatalin. But to the unintlisted the great difficulty would be to determine at what particular point to leave the take. About four humbred feet from the shore we noticed a

very large cypress tree, which would prove a guide for persons searching for the mouth of Fish Eating Greek. From what we could ascertain from the lay of the land (ur, more properly speaking, swamp), and from the statements of Billy, the mouth of the creek is south of the large cypress half a mile. From our point of observation the lake treaded to the south, and we are convinced that in a direct line the slare of the lake is distant from Fort Thompson not over eight or nine miles. Having gratified our carlosity regarding the take, and accomplished all we could umler the circumstances, we started on the home stretch, and although mately reached the cause tirel and exhausted. We would most respectfully recommend a tive mile experience of such walking to Weston when he trains for one of his pedestrian feats. As regards "Al Fresco," he without the least hesitation asserts that he has had enough of Okeechahee swamp experience to last him a lifetime. We have wan-dered in more than one section of the world, and have had some queer experiences, but our janut from the creek to the take and return excelled mything in the past, and convinced as that hunting Seminole Indians must have

been anything hul an amusing and pleasant necupation.

Reaching the eanor, Billy publied and Frank and I amused ourselves ventilating the 'gators that exposed themselves on the banks of the creek. Arriving at Ohl Fort Centre, I visited the large Indian mound while Mr. Carlton birther than any power power transfer. hitched up our bovine friends. I found the mound to he four hundred feet long, one hundred and fifty wide, and about forty high. At a point where some former visitor bud made a small exervation I scratched with a stick and found remains of human skeletons. In our uninion, this mound is worthy of being opened, and I trust that some fature visitar will be amply provided with stores, so us to enable him to spend a few days in the locality and carefully examine it. With the exception of one mound on the east bank of the Caloosahatchie River, thus is the largest we have noticed in the south. Scating ourselves in our springless conveyance, we started for New Fort which we reached about dark. Feeling tired, I resolved upon having a good bed, and by the light of a pine wood fire gathered a large quantity of the Spanish tures (Tillar nusia), hauging in luxuriant festoons from every tree After supper I enrefully arranged my massy bouch and turned in. Old Somnus soon took passessing of the man, and I have reason to believe that I was guilty of some responsible snoring until about midnight, when I was aroused by an unpleasant sensation of burning, smarting, and itch-For a few minutes I made the situation a practical study, and realized the fact that I had discovered some thing new to me under the sun. I soon ascertained that I was covered with insects. I went for the moss, threw it out of the wagon, and selected the softest board to finish I had on numerous occasions during my my night's rest. wanderings suffered from the effects of seed and ordinary ticks, but here was something exceeding all my past experiences in bug operations. To sleep was impossible, so I devoted the remainder of the night to scratching. I have

read of the palience of historic Job, but I have rea believe that he never suffered from a visitation of Florida "red bugs." Upon inquiry, I was informed that my atten-live and industrious visitors were ralled red bugs, and were only to be found on the Spanish moss in the southern por-tion of the State. Our current advice to future wanderers is to give mossy couches a wide berth.

On our return to our bout we prepared a suturating solution of common salt, and with it sponged several times thinly, and at the end of the second day dissolved our connection with Florida red lugs. We are at a luss to deter mine exactly what effort was produced on the bugs by the salt, but we discovered the fact that wherever we had removed the skin by scratching, the effect of the solution

was anything but idensunt.

Starting before old Sol appeared, above the castern horizon, we reached our hoats at four o'clock in the afternoon. Southwest of the lake, nearly to the shore of Churlotte Harber, and from the Calooschatchie River to Peas Crack, a distance of sixly miles, the sportsman will find a beau-tiful prairie, clothed with luxuriant and untritious grasses, different from those of the St. Johns and Atlantic sections. This vast expanse of lunning ground is dotted with "islands," that is to say, speas clothed with live oaks and majestic palms. These islands vary from a lew square rads to fifty acres, and here and there will be found small helts of pinc timber, the islands and helts fornishing ample shelter for game. We were charmed with the equatry, and leeply regretted our inability to compout and rajoy a few weeks' hanting in the neighborhood of Fish Enting Creek. different from those of the St. Johns and Atlantic sections From our own experience, and the slutoments made by reighber parties, we have no hesitation in asserting that this action is an equalled by any portion of the United States for deer hunting or turkey shooting. In prossing the praiic from New Fort Centro large herils of deer were mently visible on such side of the trail, but the effects of amount journeying, and a night's exercise lighting red bugs, revented as from leaving the wagon and attempting to had a deer. Owing to the inequality of the surface, and he protection afforded by the full grass and patches of saw valuetto, there can be approached without difficulty. At he period of our visit the Indians were on their manners and a large way to have unit to Part Thompson, and a large proportion of the elect and liven driven to points a tew miles distant. Since the emoval of the ampority of the Seminales, deer have named and increased on the proirie undisturbed. As an content and increased in the printer initiality of the systeme of the superiority of this section as a hunting round, we need but cite the fact that the Indians residing a the rastern side of the lake and in the Miami region annually visit Port Thompson for Ibeir winter's hunt. With the exception of the few annually destroyed in the wightly lead of Fort. Thompson, but now, I a clear room eighborhood of Fort Thompson by poor Lo, deer roam addisturbed, the grasses are nutritious, climatic conditions avarable, and, as a consequence, the amount of deer in his section is fabalous. This locality is truly the hunter's arrelise, and must be visited to be appreciated. I have aredise, and must be visited to be appreciated. I have obesitation in stating that the still hunter can kill from en to twelve deer duily. If he desires variety, he will find numberless turkeys on the banks of the creek or in the adoining islands; or if disposed to include in fishing, all that cill be necessary is to use a hob, spinner, or fly, and he will soon tire of landing the largest and fattest trout in the

If any one should contemplate a visit to this region w could recommend as a site for his camp a point on the reek ten or fifteen miles west of New Fort Centre. To each this locality the sportsman can take steamer to Char-ston, Savannah, or Fernandina, and railroad to Centr eston, Savannah, or Fernandina, and railroad to Cellar leys; or steamer from New York to Key West. Punta assa man he reached from Cellar Keys or Key West by teamer Emelie, sailing weekly. From Punta Rassa sportsten can ascend the river to Fort Thompson, or take a allock drug from Fort Myers. Mr. Carlton resides two alles north of Fort Thompson, and for \$3 per dug will aruish a conveyance to the creek. But hi find Mr. O.'s esidence after reaching the fort would be the rub. If any cross should desire his assistance a few simple directions right prove valuable. Lamling on the west side of the ver below the rapids a northerly course must be kept, aving the river to the right and the timber to the left. wo miles from the landing place Mr. Carlton's residence all he noticed to the left, near some large pine timber. Ir. C. will he found to be a good guide—kind, sociable, ttentive, and moderate in his charges; in fact, a gentleian whom we can unlesitatingly recommend to the favor-ble notice of sportsmen.

With regard to the Indians, we have only to state that fter the first few days we found them sociable and pleaint neighbors. The females are modest and retiring, and, om what we could learn, are remarkable for chastity. hose we met did not appear to have an appetite for infax-ating liquors, and with the exception of Johanny, a half rating liquors, and with the exception of Johnny, a half reed (part Imlian and part negro), they seemed to be triedly honest. The Indians stated that Jimmy was "holy-ragges" (no good), and we arrived at the same conclusion. We missed a pocket knife, which we had reason to believe immy appropriated. Descending the river, we overtook immy at one of his eather and found one of our spinners tached to his fishing line. He assured as a that he had ound it but his struggent was received over a reasonable. ound it, but his stutement was received cum grano salis. O persons visiting Fort Thompson we can recommend Billy Osceola as a good and attentive guide, and, as far as or observation went, perfectly reliable. Curiosity appears to be a prominent trait of these Indians, and their desire o see and examine everything at times proved annoying. To escape their inquisitiveness we would anchor the boat In mid-channel, and they would seat themselves on the the shore and stoically wait for hours for us to back the

The Indians of Florida are so advanced in civilization as to slum policies, rings, and poculation, and are disposed to remain honest and untainted by the intrigues of carpet buggers. They are entitled to one representative in the State LegIslature, aml this fact having local discovered by nn aspiring carpet bugger he visited Spotted Tail and so-licited his influence. Ohl Spotted Tail listened to his clo-quent pleading, and rather adruptly ended the interview by exclaiming, "Indian no want politics; go to h—..."

ROMANCE OF THE ERIE ROAD.

THE great State of New York contains so much of the scenie and picturesque that its mountains, valleys, lakes and streams, have furmed the grand perspective for many a work of fletion, among which are notably those of America's greatest movelist—Fenimore Cooper, whose ard America's greatest invents—remained Cooper, whose writings have invested nearly every part of it with something more than an historical interest. To the reader who has followed the fortunes of "Leather Stocking" among the Kanterskill Cliffs, and sojourned with him upon the shores of the sparkling Otsego Luke, 'participating in his hairbreadth escapes, admiring his diplomacy, his strategy, and his courage, and warming loward his ingenuous kindly heart, every scape posterved in the pararity allows with heart, every scene portrayed in the narrative glows with an indying charm. Absorbed in the events of a period that is long since past, and oblivious for the time of the growth of settlements, and the present means of locumotion and communication, he longs for the wings to fly to and the eyes to behold, these theatres of so, many sylvan romances, so that he may live the wild experiences over again. Prestol tear but the tilm of reverie away, awake to the present reality of the iron rail and the rumble of the wheels among the hills, and if one only wills be can be set down in the silence and solitude in a twinkling, and satisfy the lungings of his heart.

There are many wonderful front streams in these se-chided spots which even the march of settlement has not invaled, and many a lake where the black bass leaps, and the mascalonge stretches his large length under the fily pads; and to these the angler turns with wistful gaze when the burning Summer comes and his worn out body calls These places of grateful retirement lie the rugged cliffs where the torrent feams, and under the shadow of mountains which the eagle supposed were inaccessible when he chose them for his cyric. But the skill of the engineer has broken through all barriers, and the railway threads its rocky intricacies. The Ente RAILROAD is the great arterial channel into this virgin wilderness, more in graml perspective, illimitable distances, heights and depths, lights and shalows, and scenic beauty and variety, thun any other portion of our Eastern mountain ranges. It would require a catalogue of proper names to designate all the numerous resorts, known and unknown, that lie along its route from Hoboken to Niagara Falls, and from Hornellsville to Dunkirk and Eric. We are cognizant of many a choice locality, which we may not reveal, where the trout leaps and the deer hides, and the times that we have rumbled over its rails are not a few. Sportsmen true are many of its employees, and our dogs have fared well always; and many a goodly hauneh of venison and bunch of birds have we entrusted to the baggage masters along the line, for we knew their hearts were sympathetic, and that sportsmen could not be fuithless to sporstmen.

There is no railway route in America that lends to such a variety of scenery as the Erie road. It was a noble conception of the Appleton's to bring out for the enjoyment and wonder of those who never travel, their marvelous "Picturesque America," that the beauties of our country might be known. Fifty volumes are included in the work, and the ragged scenery of the Eric road occupies no small portion of the space allotted to it. But were the whole to be devoted to the Eric alone, it need not be filled. Erie Company have even essayed to publish a miniature "Picturesque America" of their own, under the title of the "Erie Railway "Pourist," which is hurdly less beautiful in its matter and embellishment than the other. This tells of all the choice places along the route, and we can do our renders no better service than to refer them to it.

ROWING AND ATHLETIC ANNUAL FOR 1875. -Mr. James Watson, the compiler of this useful little book, has brought not only great labor but his large experience into play in making it as complete as possible. For the rowing man and the athlete, it is a necessary pocket companion, as it contains a complete record of past events, fastest times at all distances etc. etc., together with useful hints on training. The book can be had by addressing the Editor, P. O. Box 678, and the price is but fifty cents.

THE YACHTING ANNUAL.-Mr. Thos. engaged in the preparation of his useful Yuchting Annual for the current season, and will have it ready to issue the latter part of May. One feature of the work will be a list of yachts not entered in any club, and gentlemen destring to have their yachts mentioned in this list can do so by addressing the Editor at No. 293 Broadway.

—Petroleum oils are coming into use for dressing leather, and it is stated that their use for this purpose is largely increasing. The heavier gravities of petroleum, such as paraffine and steam-reduced oils, are the only ones used in this way.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

Saturday last being the day fixed for the first of the competitive trials for places on the team which is to contest with the Irish riftemen on the 29th of June, the candidates with the Irish rittemen on the 25th of lands, the candidates assembled at Creedmoor and fired the righlation annother of shots, lifteen each, at the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ringes. Fifteen gentlemen presented their names for the honor, and although the scores made were far short of those at similar triuls last year, taking into consideration the backsimilar truis last year, taking inlo consideration the luck-ward senson and the few equorimities for preliminary practice, the work alone was by no means ansatisfactory. Four members of the old team were shooting with the new aspirants, their scores ranking first, third, fourth, and ninth, and assuming that under more favorable circumstances these four would show the old form, the intermediate scores were at lourt paragraphic. We approphered that diate scores were at least respectable. We apprehend that the competition of yesterday—the result of which comes to hand after our hour of going to press—as well as the to hand after our hour of going to press—as well as the subsequent ones, will show much better shooting. The wind on Salarday was halling and uncertain, veering to all points of the compass, and necessitating a constant change of wind gnage. A number of the men experimental great dilliculty in getting "on" at the 4,000 yard range, which will be rectilled by further practice, and we do not despair, before the team is finally selected, of seeing scores fully up to the desired, mark. Limber the excellent operation fully up to the desired mark. Under the excellent exced-tive direction of General Sheler and the gentlemen compusing the range committee, everything worked smoothly.

We append the scores:—	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
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THE RIFLE AT THE STATE STORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION. -The time for holding the annual meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association, to be held this year at Watertown, N. Y., will soon be publicly announced. Hifle shooting will be made a specialty, and is to be conducted in the oldbe made a specialty, and is to be considered. Valuable fashioned way as regards measuring strings, etc. Valuable prizes will be given for off-hand shooting at fifty-five yards, any position permitted. We shall and others at 220 yards, any position permitted. We shall print next week, or as soon as received, a complete list of all prizes to be given at this guthering.

SARATOGA RIFLE CLUB.-An organization has been formed in Saratoga with the above title. The association has already secured a range of 1,000 yards in length, perfectly level and admirably adapted to the porpose. A large club house has been erected thereon for the convenience of the members. It is proposed to upon the range for practice

and matches early in the Summer. The Riflo Club will provo another of the many attractions of America's favorite Why not have a college match during re watering place.

SHORT RANGE SHOOTING.—The following record of shooting at Mr. Conlin's gallery will be found of much interest in connection both with the present Interest manifested in short range shooting and the competition at longer distances, as many of the names mentioned are familiarly connected with Creedmoor. The record covers a period of about five years. The figures given represent the gross measurement of twenty consecutive shots, fired at an inch lullseye, seventy-five feet distance, measured from centre of shot to centre of hullseyo. Wo give a cut of the best twenty shots mentioned in the list, being Mr. Hamilton's score.



-The Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and the Amsteur Rifle Club held its regular meeting on Friday last. Generals Shaler, Woodward, Dakin, McMahon Knox; Colonels Wingate and Gildersleeve; Captains Fulton, Bruce and Casey, and Messrs. Alford, Canfield and Sanford were present. Colonel Wingate was in the chair. The Sub-committee on selecting an American the chair. The Sub-committee on selecting an American team for the approaching International match reported that competitions for places on the learn would commence on the following day. General McMahon reported that Messrs. W. R. Garrison and Martin B. Brown had each subscribed the sum of \$100 toward paying the expenses of the con-templated trip to Ireland. General Shaler was in favor of some more systematic and efficacious mode of taking up subscriptions, as the mode adopted was desultory and an satisfactory. Colonel Gildersleeve advocated secrecy regarding scores made by riflemen in the competitions for places ou the team, on the ground that many persons objected to having their names inserted in the newspapers, which suggestion we are glad to say was vigorously op-posed and incontinently voted down. Captain Casey sensibly suggested that such publication of scores would stimulate the zeul of competitors, and in view of the small number of entries such stimulation is undoubtedly beneficial. It was decided in solite of some emporition that a cial. It was decided in spite of some opposition that a cablegram be sent to Major Leech announcing the fact that a day had been fixed for the departure of the team. On the re-organization of the committee as a sub-committee for the selection of an American team, General Shaler occupied the chair and General McMahon announced that a colored fellow citizen desired a place on the team. A number of gentlemen made application for the position of Secretary to the team, all of which were laid over until such time as the team should be organized. After appointing a committee to supervise the competitive practice, the meeting adjourned.

-The tollowing telegrams, or rather cablegrams, between Mr. Alford of the Committee on Transportation, and Maj Leech of the Irish Ride Team, show the spirit of recipro cal concord and good will that attends the preparations for the coming match in Ireland:—

New York, April 23, 1875.

To Maj. Lezen, Irish Rifle Association, Dublin:
Inman Line tenders free passage to American Team, per City of Chester, to sait June 20th.

Transportation Com. International Match.

Dublin, April 21, 1873.
To A. Alrond, Reminaton Rifle Manufacturers, Broadway, N. Y.:
Caed mills failthe—(Hundred thousand welcomes.)

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.-The following are the rules by which the Irish team will be selected for the match on the 29th June:—

1. Six days are appointed for public competition to be held simultanconsily at Dublin, Belfast, and London—viz.: April 21, May 3, May 8,
May 15, May 22, May 29. Each competition to consist of 15 shots each
at 800, 803 and 1,000 yards; no sighting shot or privious shooting on the
same day will be allowed. Targets and scoring as at Wimbledon, 1874.
Each competitor to shoot on any four of the competing days, and
no more, the fine best aggregate scores to be primarily solected for the
toam and extra men.

3. If at the competing of the competition of the

ide ac; provided the majority of these selected agree with the Capitali's lew, whose vote will count two; and the competitor so called upon must emply of forfeit his place.

4. The filles need for these competitions must be trish maile, and lightle for the match in every respect.

5. The scores in each of these competitions to be kept by the Capitalia, remains one depended by him for that purpose.

6. Each competitor to pay a fee of £1, and the fund so created to be added to the Treasurer of Reception Committee in the name of the rish Kifle Association. F. O. objects to be made payable to H. H. Foster, lead addressed to him, No. 110 Grafton sirret, Dublin, when scoring ards will be forwarded.

7. In all matters of detail the Captain's decision to be final.

Some doubt appears still to exist as to the selection of a spot ou which the mutch shall be shot.

—The Eighth Regiment Rille Club appointed Thursday as a regular practice day, and during the pust Winter have lost but two days from their regular weekly practice. As a consequence of this practice they enter the Summer rille season us the best prepared team in the Guard.

CHOKE BOHING.—As an illustration of the uld saying, "there is nothing new under the sun," a correspondent gives us a description of a gun which has been in possession of his family since the latter part of the last century. The barrel is of brass, and underneath is the slamp G. R. (Georgius Rex), 1773, indicating that it was made at one of the government arsenals just prior to our war of independence. For a considerable space some eight inches from the muzzle there is, or was—for the harrel has been rebored-u contraction of the bore, evidently intended produce close shooting, and on the same principle as that claimed to be a recent American invention.

Sea and Biver Hishing. FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Troni, Salmo fontinalis. Salmon, Salmo salar. Orayling, thywalins tricolor. Black Bass, micropions nigricuns.

Salmon Trent, Salmo confints, Shad, Aloso, Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Glover

Black Bass fishing is permitted in New Jersey on and after May 1st; in ew York, May 20th; Ohio, May 2d; in New England and Pennsylvania,

[Uniter the head of "Game, and Fish in Searin" we can may specify in general terms the several warkeles, because the laws of States vary so much that were use to attempt to particularies we could do no less than publish those enter sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would veguire a great amount of our space. In designating mane we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do woll to movide themselves with the linear of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attenuits to assist them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET. - Fish of all descriptions now in senson are abundant and low priced. After long waiting our local fishermen have been rewarded, and the shad have local fishermen have been rewarded, and the shad have commenced to ascend the North River in quantities. The finest roe fish sell for 50 cents, while the male fish are worth but 30 cents. A few Connecticut River fish have been received and sold readily of \$1 each. Salmon have commenced to put in an appearance from Nova Scolia, and bring \$1 per pound. Large striped bass are arriving in quantities from the Connecticut, Hudson and Potomac Pirgas, and sell for 15 to 18 cents per pound according to Rivers, and sell for 15 to 18 cents per pound, according to These fish are said to be taking the bait in our bay. Reil snappers and sea bass from Savannah sell for 15 to 18 cents per pound. Crawtish from the Potomac \$2.50 per 100. Long Island brook trout are worth alive \$1.50, dead, \$1 per pound. We saw some clegant specimens of sulma fontinalis from the Wild Wood Trout Farm, East Frecton, Mass., price \$1 per pound. Canada trout are worth 30 cents. Maine trout 50 cents. Turbot 15 cents; lerrapin \$15 per dozen counts. Green turtle are in fair supply at 20 cents per pound. Cod are very abundant off the const of Long Island; one smack, the Wallace Biackford, cought in 36 hours 1,800 fish, averaging 15 pounds each. They sell for 8 cents per pound. Haddock from off Newport are unusually fine and large, some weighing as much as 20 pounds; they retail at 7 cents. In about 10 days we may look for fresh mackerel.

- A gentleman culleil at our office a few days since and desired to know where he could get a little salt water dshing. We referred him to Mr. Blockford who sent him for a cruiso on the Eugene B., off Long Island. The result was a catch as will be seen above of 1,800 fifteen pound cod tish—all taken with book and line. Our friend stood up to his work manfully, and with the exception of a few "raws" and projecting fish bones, looks ten years younger.

-Dr. M. E. Elmendorf, brother of the gallant "Tony," captured some front last week at a public creek, on the north side of Long Island, that weighed seventeen ounces.

-Wo have four salmon privileges to lease in the Romanie River, Canada, and two in the Little Romanie, at \$150 each for the season. Largo fish, shanties, &c. A map of the pools can be seen at office Fouest and

-Nova Scotia rivers are generally clear of ice and angling for salmon has been enjoyed already by officers of the Halifax garrison and others with considerable suc-

cess. -The St. John River is open for Thirty miles from its

-Gentlemen purposing to visit the trout waters of Michigan and Wisconsin are requested to refer back to our issue of April 8th, where they can obtain much useful information. A reference at all times to the files of Formst and STREAM for any specifical locality, will most generally result in a satisfactory answer to any inquires which they

might wish to made concerning the same.

PENNSYLVANIA, Phila., 26th.—I tried dropping a few flies to the trout in Drury's Run, Cliuton Co., Pa., on Friday, but the snow and ice is more plentiful than the fish. I got but one. Truly, Gillingham,

Vinisial.—Leesburg, April 21st.—Dr. Chus. Edwards captured the first bass of the season with us last Saturday, some wicked man catching a few on the fullowing Sunday. Some few trout have been taken from the Big Spring Ran, and one or two stray fellows in the Tuscarora, having escaped perhaps from the writer's hoxes of wild trout on a tributury of that stream. Our tackle men are busy with the Spring fever in their line, and will no about supply us rods and reels of the very best kinds. Many of your advertisers would get urders, I think, If the price of metleles advertised were published. Whether this would sant all the circumstances of their trade, I do'nt know, but unany a man would buy if he knew the article was within his means, who wo'nt trouble himself to send for circulars. F. W.

Franna.—St. Agustine, April 19th.—Drum fish are now

who wo'nt fromble himself to send for circulars. F. W. FLORIVA.—R. Agustine, April 19th.—Drum fish are now biting. Fine sport can be had with the base on the North Beach. All that is necessary is to have a lead or rad line, walk a little way into the surf, and throw out. Multer hait, which can be procured at the fish burket, is the best. A gentleman with a roll line, a few days since cought several in a short time, the largest weighing tru pounds, the smallest three. On the 8t. Schusthm lividge sheepshead and whiting are caught may be ubundance. The bait for the former, fielder; for the latter, multet.

Figure Marriers.—The number of fishing arrivals for

the smallest three. On the St. Schastina Bridge sheeps head and whiting are caught maw in abundance. The bait for the former, fidder; for the latter, mulbet.

Fishing Matters.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending April 224, was seventren—nine from the Grand Banks and eight from Georges. Total mount of codfish brought in, 120,000 pounds; hathout, 460,000 pounds; Owing to the large supply of ballbut, prices have ruled rather law, most of the sales being made at \$5.50 per cwt. for white and \$3.00 for gray.

The scarcity of hait has greatly interfered with the fishing operations this mouth. About a hundred sail of Georgesauen and Bankers were at Eastport, Grand Menun and other eastern ports, at last advices, awaiting herring, which have been very scarce there for the past six weeks. The catch of Georges' cadfish, the present munth, will be slim, indeed, and the salt bankers' trues will be greatly delayed by the bait fancipe.

The Greenland halibut fishery will not be prosecuted this season by any vessel belonging to this part, nor from any other, so far as we can learn. Some six or eight vessela have been employed in husbases during the past six years, but it has grashally died out, and last season hat one vessel went. The voyages, with a few exceptions, have never proved very successful.

Schooner Lizzie K. Clark, Capt Marphy, previously reported frozen up at St. Jahn's, Newfoundland, arrived hame from the Grand Banks on Friday last, having here absent upwards of three months on the trip -the langest on record. She branght to 60,000 pounds halibut.

The first of the southern unackerel fleet sailed on Saturilay. About twenty the suil soon fullow. The fleet will number about forty sail in all.

Fishing schooner Elihn Burritt, now fitting out at Messus, Petningel & Canningham's wharf, has an entire Vankre crew—a very musual occurrence in these days, and well worthy of record.—Cape Ann Advartiser, April 24th.

PENNSYLVANIA TROUT.

Praisionon, Ph., April 91, 1875.

Petristonon, Ph., Apell 21, 1875. 2 Editor Funest and Stream:—
I notice in the last mander of Fourst and Stream a communication from Mr. Hubley, of Wilkinsburg, Ph., in which he gives the impression that the close season for brook trout rous extended by the Legislatine in this State to April 15th. This is a mistake. A full making the close season for brook trout from August lat to May 184, passed the House, but there was in timilities in it," and the bill felt in the Senate.

Yours,

W. A. M.

SALTING TROUT.

SALTING TROUT.

LITTLE FAILS, N. Y., April 20, 1875.

Entror Forcest and Staram:

For feat some of the more libexperienced of your immerous readers may follow the advice of "A. A. R.," in Forcest and Sturam of the 15th of April, I artie to say to them, don't do it. But if you will sail your should tension. "J. d. it "s" advice should tension that a some think of sulfing wond-cock as front. Have known people to catch front with net and grapple from their spawning beits and sulf them for Winter use, and I do not know but that they were good. Trout carefully diese at any in preserved an oral days tresh and sweet, without lee or sail, by wrapping them in the long white moss found in the swamps in the vicinity of the lakes and streams whose front are caught, and their glein in a cool shady place; a hole in this ground current over with a four or more of earth is a good place. The helter why is to catch them only as fast as you can sume thim. I should think jerthing vends on importanceable, but for the size at the animal and the necessity of killing the whide of him for any part.

February

Nachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

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-Commodore Voorhis, of the Tital Wave, has challenged the Madeleine to a race twenty miles to windward of Sandy Hook and return.

The yacht Kamehameha, built by J. & S. Von Cott, will be launched at New-Rochelle on Thursday, May 15.

—Mr. Henry Steers, at Greenpoint, has the Julier orce more under his cara. She has been supplied with new masts three feet longer than the old ones. She is to be new y fitted below; and will appear at the June regatta in an intire new suit of eanvas made by Mr. Sawyer.

-Mr. John Mumm is altering the schooner Peerless. Her must will be three feet longer and one funt will be ablied to her main boom. The centre-hoard will be dropped a little at the forward end.

Mr. Wm. H. Langley's schooner Comet has a new foremast 67 feet 4 Inches long and 154 luches in the partners. She is baying a new sult of canyas throughout, substituting a lug for a boom foresail.

—Mr. Richard Walling is huibling a handsome sloop for Mr. W. 11-11 Beebe, of the Atlantic Club. Her length is 36 feet 8 inches; heam, 12 feet 6 inches; and depth, 4 feet 6 inces. The mist is 38 feet long; topmost, 12 feet; howsprit, 14 feet; boom, 30 feet; gaff, 16 feet. She is to be

sprit, 14 teri, usoni, called the Daisy.

—At Roslyn, L. I., Mr. Bedell is building a sloop yachf, 45 feet long over all.

—Mr. A. A. Smith, at Islip, L. I., the builder of the schoomer yacht Counct is building a shoop for Mr. Hugh L. Willoughly, she will be 55 feet long on deck, 16 feet heam and 5 feet 3 inches aleep.

—At Mr. William Smith's yards is a centre-board gloop for Mr. R. Huntley, of the Brooklyn Club. Ther dimen-sions are, length 48 feet, 16 feet, benn, and depth 4 feet 6

—Mr. John Munnin, at the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, has huilt for Mr. Ruhinson a yacht 38 feet long, 14 feet hum and 4 feet 6 inches deep. The same builder has just finished a shop 26 feet long, 11 feet beam and 2 feet 6 inches deep.

just finished a shop 26 feet long, 11 feet brain and 2 feet 6 inches them.

The Qency Yacht Chan.—The regular meeting of this club was held on Suturday evening, April 3, at Quincy, Mass, and the following officers were elected:—Commulate, James H. Shale; Vice Commolore, I. A. Keith; Secretary, H. A. Keith; Measurer, Peter B. Turner; Regular Cammittee, the Cammulore, ex-officio, James T. Penninan, John Shaw, Jr., Marcus E. Wight; Edwin P. Worster. Cammitter on Membership, Warren L. Bruddock, James T. Penninan, Benj. F. Bass, Amber Cleverly, H. M. Frderhen. The prizes announced in a previous issue were precented to the winners of the regulars of the past season. Arrangements were mulo looking to a series of races, both sailing and rowing, to begin early in the Summer. The club, although organized late has Summer, Ital on its list thirty-five yachts of various classes, to which additions will be unde this year. It has now ninety-nine members, and is on an assured financial footing.

—The St. Angustine, Florida, Yacht Club this senson has hera prosperous, and they have added greatly in the entertainment of visitors. At the close of the senson, the Treasurer's report of the club exhibited a balance on humb.

—The Crusecul-Umline Somed shell race, was pust-ponel until Tuesday, the 27th, at 6 p. m., on account of the weather. Course, 14 miles straight way from Peters' Island to Turtle Ruck—Commodore James M. Ferguson, Umpire.

—The Malta Club of the Schuylkill Navy have received

Island to Turtle Ruck—Commodore James M. Ferguson, Umpire.

—The Malta Club of the Schuylkill Navy have received a new and beautiful double scull gig, designed especially for the use of the gentle sex, and anned "Minnelmha." She is of Spanish cedur, trimmed with ash, and is 27 foel long by 3 feet beam; her gratings are finished with siverplated muls, and she is further ornamented with siverbow and stern plates. M. H. Byron is the builder, and it is a credit to his known skill. He has under way a four-oared gig for the Buchelor Club.

—The students of Culumbia College have challenged the Yule Cullege Boat Club to row them a six-oared gig race during the caming regatta work at Sandoga.

—Thu Neptune Bant Club, of Staten Island, now unmbers about sixty members, and is officered by Nicholas C. Miller, President; Wm. J. Gunner, Vice President; Wm. R. Wemple, Captain. Their old bant house at Factoryville, recently destroyed by fire has been replaced by a new, cammadious, and elegant structure, including a cloak roun, drawing room, billiard roun, dining room, &c.

—St. John, New Branswick, "Sports" are talking shout semling the Paris crew to the regatta which is to take place on the Schnylkill during the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia next year. Representative narsonen frum all parts of Europe and the United States will be present.

—At a recent meeting of the Central Park Club, Boston, the fullowing Board of Lovernment were elected for the sea.

all parts of Europe and the United States will be present.

—At a recent meeting of the Central Park Club, Boston, the following Board of Hovernment were elected for the season of '75: President, Churles J. Murphey; Vice President; Wan. Byrnes; Secretary, James J. Casey; Treasurer, James Dnyle; Log Kreper, J. F. Mailey; Steward, Jere. Cusey, Directors, T. Sullivan, M. J. Casey, F. Downs, J. O'Neil and M. Sullivan.

—Hultfux boating men and their champion, George Brown, have made every effort to bring about a match between Saller and Brown; and if there be any credit in boat race arranging, they are justly entitled to it. Robt. W. Boyd, of Guteshead, luving benten Sadler in a skiff race on the Tyne, the result of a challenge to him or Sadler from Brown should settle the question of champion oarsman of the world.—St. John's Nees.

—The Spring regatta of Yale University will take place

the world.—St. John's Aces.

—The Spring regatta of Yale University will take place on Lake Saltonstall the last week in May. The winner in the single scull-race will represent Yale in the similar race at Saratoga. Members of the University crew will race in

BISHOP'S CANOE VOYAGE COMPLETED.

DUTTON, Fla., April 12, 1875.

DUTTON, Fla., April 12, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:—
The pager cance "Maria Theresa" completed her vayage between the two great guife of the continent when she reached the valers of the Gulf of Mexico, at he anouth of the Saname River, on the night of March 20th, at olse o'clock. My last camp was on the little hammock (less than an acre in extent) which, like an ordis in a decert, rises out of the east marshes that frince the gulf along this part of our canst. With the strong current of the Sanamer (fed by a freshed in Okcefeenokee Sivamp) I was enabled to run easily two hundred and thirty five nilles, from the lower mineral springs above Columbus to the mouth of the river, in about five and a half days.

With the strong freshed current I could have moved faster, but a party of gentlemen had procured a boan fram Samman by rail, and kindly offered to record me to the gulf. Their hum was a heavy salt hoat, so we made the best time possible under the circumstances, they rowing and I putfiling, and at times floating along with the current of the Sawance. Thenty miles from the mouth of the Sawance are the Cedar Keys, the terminus of the railmad which runs from Fernandina, on the Allaudic coast, across Florida to the Gulf of Mexico. I have transported the canne by rail northeystward, to the "Big Bend" of the St. Mary's River, and from this station, Dutton, from which i now write, the canne will be put into the river, which I hope to follow one hundred and seventy five nulles to the sea. From Fernandina the boat will be shipped to New York, and to her boat house on Lake George.

In my hat contamination of mover introduced to Broughton Island, near Darien, Gas. Leaving that pleasant locality the cance proceeded on her vayage down the south tranch of the Alamaha to St. Simon's Island, and followed the Fredrica River, which is the eastern boundary line of the Island, to St. Simon's Sound. It was smooth enough to bus across the wide sheet of water to Jokyl Island. The steamers follow Jekyl Fresk into Jekyl Sound(Fut

along the marshes, passing the mouth of the creek, and approached Branswick.

Night came on, forcing me to seek a resting place in the marshes on John'te Creek. Only three humanacks were found to the alove the water. The already marshes extended for inles in all directions. An hour befare dark I reached a hanmock on the end of Cobmet's Island. Before palmetto braves could be end for a hed, an alligator nearly as large as the cance drove me out of the humaneck—that is, 1dd not only for thin to drive me; we both reflect at the same time, he into the river, while I rawed up the creek to hant up another resting place. The next day I reached 8t Androv's Saund, which is almost destinic of ramping ground, if you fullion the line of the marshes and cross the alde months of the two Satilla rivers to the head of Comberland island. Here, for the third time since I left the SI Lawrence, I was obliged to seek assistance to cross the wide sound. It was so rough that the sloop which took me found some difficulty in meathering the sand shoals and breakers, which at low this vex the unters of this treacherous sound. Mr. Clubb keeps a confurtable public house on the high binff of Cumberland, where I remained mult the tempest obtied, then rowed through the connecting waters along the benuitful shores of Cumberland, past the rains of Hangemess, mult be while alwellings of Fernandina, on Amella Island, opened into rion. This lavely sheet of water, between the SI. Mary's River, Amelia Island, and Comberland Island, with its fine interference anchoring ground, most may be become the headquarters, during the Whitermonths, for our Northern yuctuing feet. The depth of water, sheltered anchoring ground, most mit found from a tur south along our coast in any other section. As I turned to the right to row moss the month of the broad SI. Mary's River, the noble half of the Tudal Wave was ridained only two days in the towns of SI. Marys, on the Georgia side of the Itwer, and Fernandina, on the Florian shore of Amella Island. A portage was ma

thousand affes.

I have had a steam yacht (65 ft, keel) placed at my disposal on the Gulf of Mexico. As soon as I ship my came from Fernandina to New York, I butend to return to Cedar Keys and cruise southward as far as Sarasola Bay, to fish and faint. I may reach New York by the 25th of May, when I hope to pay my respects to you to person.

Yery Iruly yours.

N. Il Bieliop.

The Colleges.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, April 17, 1815.

Cornell University, April 17, 1815.

Britian Formet and Stream:—

The lake is at last tree from lee, and the men who are pailing up for the "Varsity lake their daily practice thereupon. The pulling thus far last been in the pair-oar, and will continue to be conduct to such practice for a neek or so yet. About the first of May the quarters will be roady, when the crew will be definitely chosen and regular training linauginated. The Freshmen have men at hard work from whom a good crew can be selected, and they are doing their bost to raise the funds accessary to send a crew to Sarntoga, but yell it is in doubt whether any will be real. The foot bullests are at work once more, several practice games having been played upon the hill in the mud and shish, and soon we shall expect to see the "wind bag" realing along, impelled by stordy, as well as ectentials kicks, on the "avenue." Lost year base ball was not what might be called in good order among the studeuts, tilt very literather sensor; but this year like new board of officers have set the buil (not line b. b) rolling, and as fley mean buckness, we trust soon to see the "willow" raised on the hall ground with two good alues to back it up. As the ground is rapidly drying it will not be long before doffing our pants! eyes directed toward the ground with two good alues to back it up. As the ground is rapidly drying it will not be long before doffing our pants! eyes directed toward the ground thirty paces in front!!"—the commands of our captain—"Company, right forward, tours right, march! Fours in eircle, right wheel; or, Right front into line, march!" &c., &c., all autocum to some. Nothwithstanding a slight indisposition on the part of some to inilitary labor, a parade day will generally see about three hundred time coals in line.

The spelling school feer reached the University last week, and the result was a match between "town and gown" on Friday evening, under the analytics of the Navy. The town side was composed of business men, printers, teachers, scholars fr

HAUVARD UNIVERSITY, April 24, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I wish to correct a statement made in my last that Yale would accept our challenge to play us at foot hall, only on condition that we record agree to play them at hase ball. She has accepted the challenge of 177 foot ball leam, and ne are to play—if rules can be agreed upon which shall club has accepted a challenge to play a series of games, the first at New Hairen, May 13th, the second here, the third—though both unuse hope there will be no need of a third game—at some convenient place to be hereafter dechied upon. The University into played the Freshmen a game on Thursday, with a score which speaks very bad for 178. The University loot ball team are to play the graduates next Thursday (April 29th). The game will probably be very interesting, as the under graduates are in good practice, while this is the only weak point in the graduates are in good practice, while this is the only weak point in the graduates, who will have a very strong leam. The University team is to sit for a group picture on Monday (April 30th). The races of the trial fours took place last Saturday, but the water was very rough and all the attention of the crews was required to keep the hoat from being awamped. Whelmore's men came in a very little alwad, but it cannot be said that this crew was maile up of better material from this fact, and there will probably be other ruces soon. Many of the club crews rowed down to see the race, but most had cause to regret that they had taken their toots from the resta. Sevend boats were quite hadly damaged—all were nearly filled before reaching the float. The Chess Club is still engaged in games with the \$100 picture.

and with about equal chances for each. The Atheneum of '77 has received permission to give entertaluments, provided the sale of ficketts he sitedly private, to raise funds to pay the expense incurred in chinging and refuralshine their club house. The prigramme is very good, and the entertaluments will prubably be successful. The contential was thoroughly enjoyed by the students; many ment home, some stayed in their rooms, and about four bundted went in Lexhagton or Concord, or both. All declare that they had a stimular goon time, but I will not go to the next one. Strangeth-ead! but yet so true. Many went with the intention of staying to the ball, but when they saw the floor they concluded they could be hetter to go back to Cambridge and there received thrate." The rille corps are progressing fluidy. The rills are very regularly attended, and much latered is shown. Application has been made to the State for arms, and are shall probably get them by the true we are ready to commence drills in which they are required. Mr. Burnes of '76 has been elected captain of Company A, in place of Mr. Eldridge, elected major. Mr. Denny, ''.7, adjutant.

Rational Pastimes.

The cricket season of 1875 will open at the Germantown cricket grounds on Suturday, May 1st, when a practice game will be played by members of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Young America clubs. T. Rhodes has been re-engaged as professional, and will live in the cricket house. The silver cup won by the Philadelphia twelve at the Halifax tournament will be offered as a champion cup, to be played for in a series of matches between the principal clubs of Philadelphia. Some of these matches will doubtless be played on the new ground of the Merion club, which will be formally opened in May. It is expected that the officers of the Halifax Garrison and a Cammian twelve will visit Philadelphia in September next to take part in a grand cricket tournament to be held here in that month. It has not yet been decided whether there will be a cricket fête held in June.

—The professional season will begin on the Union

The professional season will begin on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, on the 30th inst., with a game between the Muthals and Centennials. On the 3d proxime the Muthals and Bostons will play on the same grounds.

—The Athletic and Philadelphia nines met for the first lime this season in a championship match on April 22d, and the game resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 6 to 3.

—The match played at Hamilton Park, New Haven, on April 21st, between the Boston and New Haven nines, resulted in favor of the former by a score of 14 to 3.

On April 23d the Mutuals played a field nine at the Capitoline grounds, and wan by 19 to 2. The next day they had tough work to win hy 7 to 3.
The Boston Juniors and Egleston clubs played a game April 23d on the Union grounds, Boston, with the appended result: Eggleston, 13; Boston, Jr., 16.

—George Wright, the short stop of the Bostons, has just issued a nearly printed pamphlet containing a complete record of the champion's doings on the ball field during the past season, wi'h other interesting items, including photographs of George Wright in twelve different altitudes; four for instruction in batting and the other eight for instruction in fielding.

-The Yale nine met the professionals of the New Haven elub on April 34th, and the result was a score of 15 to 5 in favor of the latter.

—The St. Louis club visited Louisville last week, playing the Olympics on April 19th, and winning by 26 to 0, while on the 22d they won by 24 to 4.

—The Lowell (Mass.) club is fully organized, and prearing for the season of 1875. The nine will be composed first class players.

-On April 24th the Allantics came near defeating the new nine of the Hartfords, at Hartford, by a score of 5 to 6.

The Syracuse club has made arrangements with the Driving Park Association whereby all matches played in the city will be played on the Driving Park. To clubs intending tours through the State good inducements are offered, which can be had by writing to the Sceretary, O. G. Lumbard, Nos. 6 and 7 Granger street, Syracuse, N. Y.

MAGAZINES.

The Popular Science Monthly, with its army of writers so well known to the scientific world, contains the usual number of papers on interesting topics. Professor Haxley relates some of the results of the Challenger Expedition which abunded the bottom of the sea almost around the globe, and Rev. S. Lockwood contributes a most excellent illustrated paper on Sea Anemones.

From way off in New Brunswick, where they are still beld in Winter's icy bonds, comes the St. Johns' Marktims Monthly, as bright and fresh as though born of perpetual sunshine instead of fog and rain. In the current number Mr. Poirier continues the "Origin of the Acadians," Rev. Mr. Harvey's discourses of "Livingstone" and Central Africa, and a variety of luteresting papers, complete the table of contents

The American Naturalist contains its usual contributions to knowledge, and scientific papers on Botany, Zoology, and Geology, to say nothing of Paleontology and Antaropology. Professor Ch. Fred Harit and Messrs. Parry and Packard are the principal escapiats in the

Scribner's for May is as usual excellently illustrated, and the table of contents as varied and entertaining as ever. Mr. Hulland'a "Story of Sovenoaks" is continued, and so is "A Farmer's Vacation." The latter is the most practical and interesting account of Holland and its wonderful dykes and cannis we have ever read.

St. Nicholas, published by the same house, who hy the way, are now occupying their new and elegant store, Nos. 713 and 745 Broadwny, is brindful of ambetient for the little ones, and, we may admit, for us of larger growth. The aim of St. Nicholas, however, is not restricted to management, it happroves and teaches as well. The contents of the carrent number are equal in variety and most to the best. As they say of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, "the children em for it."



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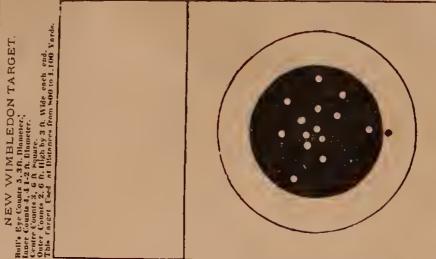
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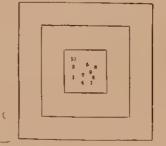
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

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A Bide through the Blackfoot and Sioux Country.

DURING the Summer of last year I was engaged as guide to the Northwest Mounted Police, a force organized by the Canadian government for the suppression of the illicit whisky trade which was then heing carried on by a gang of Americau desperadoes, whose headquarters were on the Row River After a protreated meanly ters were on the Bow River. After a protracted march over some seven or eight hundred miles of prairie, during which the force suffered considerably from loss of borses and cattle, we arrived about the 1st of last September at the Cypress Hills, the Winter resort of the Blackfeet Indians, a chain of hills running parallel with the Rocky Mountains, and about one hundred miles east of them.
On the 7th of the month I was ordered to start at once with dispatches for Fort Garry, at the junction of the Red and Assiniborne rivers, near which is situated the town of Winnipeg, the capital of the Province of Manitoba, a distance of about eight hundred miles. I started from Cypress Hills at three P. M. on the 7th, riding a black Indian mare, about fourteeu hands high, carrying a regulation police saddle, same as light cavalry, valise and holsters filled with clothes, two blankets under saddle, oil skin sheet for sleeping on, and in which I also packed the dispatches, india rubber coat and sack, containing pemmican (dried buffalo meat) and biscuit, slung across crupper, and made to halance by tying its mouth and cutting a slit in the middle so as to form saddle bags. I was armed with regulation revolver, government pattern, and fifty rounds of ball cartridge for same, and was accompanied by a half bread wide who were to have taken me to the Woods Mountains. guide, who was to have taken me to the Woody Mountains, where there was a depot of the British North American Boundary Commission, and I had charge of a man of the force whom I was to put ou the road to an invalid depot of some mounted police, left bebind on sick list, and with sick horses. After proceeding a distance of about sixteen miles, I camped on the banks of a creek in a severe storm of wind and rain.

The next morning we were up by dayhreak, and having made a hurried repast we started in a blinding storm. The weather, however, improved, and we made steady progress in an easterly direction. The country was a level stretch of prairie, undiversified by wood or hills, and there being no trail we were dependant on the half breed for our route. After accomplishing about fifty miles we encamped for the night on the banks of a small lake or rather awarm. Dur night on the banks of a small lake, or rather swamp. During the day I bad had a shot at an untelope with the rifle ing the day I bad had a shot at an untelope with the rifle of the man I had charge of, but missed, so had to sup off permuican and hiscuits. The next day we struck the point where the trails to the Woody Mountains and the police depot diverged. The man who was to have proceeded to the latter place now expressed his fears of proceeding alone, and nothing would induce him to leave me. I saw nothing for it but to accompany him, but the half breed refused to go out of the straight route to the Woody Mountain. refused to go out of the straight route to the Woody Mountains. I decided on parting with the guide, and set out for Old Woman's Lake, where the depot had heen left.

Having made forty miles in an easterly direction, the trail being good, we were compelled to camp for the night without finding water beyond a chain of salt lakes. We resumed our journey at daybreak, and made Old Woman's Lake early in the afternoon, but found that the depot had better its position. After some trouble we discovered it. shifted its position. After some trouble we discovered it in an enormous canon some five miles off, through which Old Woman's Creek runs. I remained the rest of the day and night in the police camp, having donc thirty miles in

The next morning I started from the camp, and being ut on a bad trail soon lost it altogether. I kept my course put on a bad trail soon lost it altogether. I kept my course south, but owing to not knowing whether the Boundary Commission depot was to the east or west of mc I was afraid to persevere after nightfall, so was forced to camp by a creek running north and south in a very tortuous chan-nel, determining in the morning to endeavor to regain the

police camp and make a fresh start. I was up before sunrise, starting due north, but ere long struck a trail tending southwest, which I thought might lead to Boundary depot, and followed it about ten miles when I lost it again. then decided to retrace my steps to where I started. On my way I lost my blankets by my mare buck-jumping the bucking, throwing them clean from under the saddle. I also lost my mails, which came unstrapped from behind. I also lost my mails, which came unstrapped from behind.

My dismay on discovering my loss may be better imagined than described. There was no track to try back on, and nothing but endiess prairie of long grass around me, with not a single landmark to assist my search. After a long bunt I discovered them hy almost a miracle. I regained my original starting point, and had not traveled for north when I fell in with two half breed Indians from Woody Menutein, who mut me on a trail to the Peneder Compile. Mountain, who put me on a trail to the Boundary Commission depot. Night falling, I was unable to proceed farther, and so made my camp. I arrived at the depot the next day at three P. M., the whole distance from the police next day at three P. M., the whole distance from the police camp being only forty miles. This had taken me two and a balf days justed of one, as I had expected, and all my provisions were expended. At Woody Mountain I purchased a fresh horse for \$185, a roan of about five years old, Indian breed, fonrteen hands and one inch in height, and one of the most purchased when a live probability of the most purchased a live probability of the live probabili and one of the most perfectly shaped little animals I ever saw, and, as he afterwards proved himself, of wonderful staying powers. He would eat nothing but grass, and one might as well have offered him sovereigns as grain. He would only drink from running streams, and had never

The next morning I left the Woody Mountains and made for Wood End depot, 180 miles east. The trail was had, and I had only got over twenty-five miles when a fearful storm came on—hail, wind, and lightuing. I camped in a large canon, and passed a wretched night, and my provisions, consisting of boiled pork and biscuit, were completely soddened by the wet, while my blankets and clothing were also thoroughly drenched. Next morning the weather was fine, but a gale was blowing from the north-west. My course lay through the gorges that approach the range of hills called the "Cotean," and I halted at noon, range of hills called the "Cotean," and I halted at noon, having found traces of a large Indian camp. I now kept careful watch, and soon caught sight of their lodges. I saw it would be impossible to get by unperceived, and so determined to ride boldly on. Some Sioux seouts rode out to meet me. My vocabulary consisted of two words, which signified "policeman" and "Englishman;" but I managed by signs to intimate I could not accept their invitation to felt considerably relieved when I got fairly away from them. I had great difficulty in finding water for my camp, and was led astray several times by the deceptive salt lakes. The weather was bitterly cold, and sleep was nearly out of the quistion. I had that day ridden fifty miles due cast. I resumed crossing the Cotean Range next morning, the wind increasing in violence, and by four P. M. blowing a gale. I suddenly came in sight of what I took for a large Indian camp, but on a nearer approach it turned out to be an ox team of the North American Boundary Commission, returning from the Summer work. Having got over forty miles I halted, dined and slept with the officer in charge. It was freezing hard, and blowing a hurricane. I started next morning with the ox train, and kept with them for ten miles, when I pushed on twenty-six miles further and reached Long River (supposed to be the same as the Souri River) and camped there. I slept well, but had I known—se I discovered next marriage, that marked has a supposed to be the same as the Souri as I discovered next morning—that my head was resting on the grave of a Scotch half hreed, who had been drowned in crossing the river the preceding Spring, my slumhers might not have been so placid. A simple wooden cross

be the only means of preserving my life. I pulled out some hay, and making a hole to lie in thus passed the

Early the next day I arrived at the Wood End Boundary Commission depot, and turning ont my horse remained there till next day. I did not leave Wood End till ten A. M. next morning, so as to give my borse a longer rest, intending to make for the crossing of the Souri River, distance fifty miles. I balted for dinner by a spring, called by the hunters "St. Peter's Spring," from some legend. On resuming my ronte I lost the track, and emped on a perfectly flat prairie in a storm of thunder, rain, and wind. I rose at daybreak (rain, wind, and mist continuing), and Early the next day I arrived at the Wood End Boundary I rose at daybreak (rain, wind, and mist continuing), and endeavored to find the trail. I saw my horse feeding about a quarter of a mile off, and started to bring him in, forgetting to mark carefully the spot where I had slept. On reaching my horse I could not tell in the least where my camp was, even whether it was north or south of me. I struck south, leading the horse, and traveled some way till I thought it time to try north. I at last found my last night's trail, but the difficulty then was to know whether to follow it to the east or west, as I might very prohably for from instead of the the west where I had before well. go from instead of to the spot where I had left my saddle, etc. I knew, however, if I struck the Souri River that the spot must lie between where I was and it, and my anticipations were correct; but I did not find my camp till nearly noon. I now crossed the river, and keeping due south along its banks came to Boundary Commission road, which I know would lead me safely to Fort Garry. I did not proceed very far, my horse being tired, and I camped at a ereek. During the night I awoke, and fancied rheumatism was coming on in my right arm. I burst into a cold perspiration at the bare thought, knowing full well that if it did I could never saddle my horse, and consequently it would have been a close shave for me; luckly it passed off. I again came to a crossing of the Sourl River about noon the next day, and rested for two hours. After proceeding twenty-five miles farther east I camped for the night in a clump of bushes. I could find no water, and had done that day about sixty miles.

one that day about sixty mines.

I reached Turtle Mountain next morning. The wind

I reached to snow. My way lay was very high, and it threatened to snow. My way lay across swamps and ravines, and I got hadly bogged twice. Once I bad to let go everything and pull first my horse and then my traps out. The poor beast was terribly used up, and it was much as I could do to get him by evening to a depot of the Boundary Commissioners, situated about half way across the mountains. I was forced to give my borse way across the mountains. I was forced to give my borse a rest the next day, he being totally unfit to proceed. I started again at daybreak next morning, and having got over sixty miles camped at a creek called Badger Creek. Next day I traveled fifty more east, making Pembina Mountains, where I camped for the night. The weather was very cold, but fine. I came next day to the house of a half breed named Grant, twenty-five miles distant from the settlement. After going five miles farther my horse went lame from a "sweeney." Thad to lead him the remaining twenty miles to Dufferin Barracks, the headquarters of the Boundary Commissioners, where I left him in a paddock and took the steamer down Red River to Fort Garry, which I reached early next morning.

It was the 28th of September, and my entire journey had thus occupied, including rests, but twenty-one whole days, the fastest time known in the Province. The feat was looked upon by many as something uncommon, even in that country of hard traveling. Previous to my separation from Cypress Hills the half breed guides themselves laughed at the idea, and prophesied I should never reach in crossing the river the preceding Spring, my slumhers might not have been so placid. A simple wooden cross planted at his head marked the spot.

I made eight miles the next morning before breakfast, when I came to the second crossing of the river. Towards the afternoon a terrible gale set in, by evening it commenced freezing, and snow seemed imminent. As good luck would have it, I came to a haystack left by the Boundary Commissioners, knowing that if snow fell this would

SPORT AROUND ROCHESTER.

SPORT AROUND ROCHESTER.

A S I write there is a severe snow storm raging here, and about six inches of heavy, slushy snow muntles the ground. I mention this fact because but for the storm I would at this moment, in all probability, be engaged in the more congenial employment of waiting for a "dart" of red heads or widgeon on Irondequoit Bay. A party of "choice and master spirits" (shall I say) had agreed to try the points near the "float bridge" to-duy, but as there were eight or ten mines of hoofing to be done it was thought best not to overtask, and therefore I shall "help waste a sullen day" by recounting to the readers of Fonest and Stream a few incidents of my shooting trips this Spring.

Many of your readers know that the vicinity of this city used to be famous for the sport to be had hereabout with rod and gun, and if any of the vetersus who made this country their tramping ground twenty or thirty years ago should read this sbroad they will be glad to hear that there are still altractions here for fin and leather. A week or two ago pigeons flew in fair numbers, and some big bags were reported; hut it was with a sad shake of the head that he "old boys" gazed on the straggling flocks of two or three hundred hlue backs that would pass now and then, and relate with a sigh how in '48 or '54 "you could stand on a knoll and knock down scores on 'em with a club. Why, Setb G—— used to bring in five or six hundred a day. The nocks would darken the sky, and take hours to pass." It was not my fortune to get on their line of flight at the right time this year, and I cannot boast of much sport with them. With other and more gamey hirds I was more fortunate.

One day, while out with A. B. L., after anything that:

One day, while ont with A. B. L. after anything that might be legally shot, we found at the end of our shoot our bags well filled with fine Wilson snipe. We found a wisp on a piece of good ground, but they were as wild as hawks, for two youths had been blazing at them the previous day without other effect that to scare them. However, between the sagacity of Roy and the fact that his followers were not novices at the art of stopping a saipe, we left none of that wisp to mourt. After clearing the saipe ground it was determined to stop at a certain piece of woods where a small pond is known to attract ducks. As we cantiously made our way through the underbrush that surrounds the spot, the cracking of a twig startled two brace of mallards while we were still too far off to expect our shot to tell. The birds were going away through the tree tops in fine style, when I determined to chance it, as I fortunstely had in one charge of Ro. 4. "Fortune smiles upon the brave," at least she did this time, and we had the pleasure of seeing a fine mallard topple over, and in a moment more, through the assistance of Roy, rest at our feet. The bird was knocked insensible, but recovered suidenly and made a dash for liberty, which A. B. L. frustrated by a basry shot. Putting out the duck on the pool, with a twig to keep the head in position, we waited a few minutes and were rewarded by a brace of black ducks darting; they were quickly done for, and as the shades of evening were failing about that time we took to the buggy and had a pleasant tide home.

The best sport I heve had this year was on last Saturday, and if my tale does not wenry I will relate it. G. W. participated with me, and well earned a plees in the story. G. is an enthusiant, and whether the sniplect he the rig of a yacht or the best plan of hooking a pickerel, he will not admit that here is much for him to learn about it. I have had a suspicion that with his big group to the fact of the stop of the stop of the stop of the start of the stop of the stop of the stop o

DEEDS OF VALOR.

A SEQUEL TO THE TALE OF HOLLOW LAKE.

THE enclosed note is prima-facie a sufficient apology for my vengeance. I recognized "E. W's." account in your paper, of our Canadian trip to Hollow Lake last Aniumn, but the omission of "The glories and beauties of Kimball's Island," either hy accident or design, is to curtail one's honor, as Artemas Ward said, as much as "to go to war, be killed, then have your name spelled wrong in the papers:"—

My Dear Jackson.
I send you a copy of the Forzer and Stream with my journal marked
"E. W.," and it has been a source of polynami regret that I difful enlarge on the glories and beauties of Kimbell's Islami, of imperishable renown for deeds of valor.

Dearly Yours.

RATNOR.

My Dear Jackson.

I send you a copy of the Forzer and Stream with my journal marked "E. W.," and it has been a source of poliponant regret that I dilai enlarge on the giones and beauties of Kimbult's Island, of imperichable renown for deeds of valor.

What "E. W." tells us so beautifully is all true, but unless my eyes deceive me, the record is but balf made. With your permission I will tell the other half of the true story as I saw it. The Toronto and Nipissing Railway is comparatively a new road running almost north, ninety miles from Toronto. Dwight, the eaplain of our party, and a director in the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad Company, invited us to occupy the director's car, and it was attached to the train for our special benefit. When the director's car goes over the road, if it does not carry "Royal blood," it at least is expected to have that which is blue; and we were treated accordingly. In striking contrast was my trip home. I had a saddle of venison in a bag for Dwight, and when I had to pay my fare, and ride in common cars like any other Yankee, it was with considerable difficulty that I got the baggage man to take the hag, even for a director. "Cara't do that, you know. Carn't take it aboard without an border from the hagent, you know."

At Coboconk, the northern terminns of the road, is a very good hotel, the Shedden House; the chief corner of which is devoted to the har—and the corner stone of the bar is whisky. Now Raynor, I don't object to your hot night-caps in camp, but if it won't make a man temperate to travel through the newly settled portion of Canada, then there is no hope for him. Whenever a new town or village is laid out, the first thing planted is a whisky shop—one on each corner, and if corners as scarce, they put in two. Our day's journey thence to Barnum's is well told by "E. W" and I will not enlarge upon it. At Barnum's we found real good home folks. They did all they could to make us happy, and thry succeeded admirably, in fact they really smothered us with kindness. We shall

"Then on, perseveringly on, brother, I'll from conflict and softering free; Iright nugles now becken you over the stream, There's a light in the window for thee."

Till from condict and softering free:

Itright angels now beckon you over the stream,
There's a light in the window for thee."

A warm welcome we received in camp, and right glad were we to get there. After a good night's rest, we were eager for a hunt. Taking our canoes, guides and dogs, we put ont in different directions. Old Barnum generally had the best luck; so he favored me by taking me in his canoe. Oaksie took Theodore, and we all went to Long Luke; a heautiful, to think about, in New York,) some three miles long by about a mile wide; it is from one to two miles north of Hollow Lake. Ahout a mile from the eastern end of Long Lake is a beautiful island—that is Kimball's Island, a great place for deer! If you look on the msp you will notice that the conutry is surveyed only about oue hundred and fifty miles north of Lake Ontario, and one of the northern townships is Livingstone. What there is north of that is not put down; that is the reason you don't know where Kimhall's Island is. Long Lake is just over the line north of Llvingstone. Barnum put the dogs in; then we pseddled over to the island. Theodore went to a point about a hulf a mile further off. In twenty minutes more we saw a little dark spot about as large as a duck quietly moving toward us. Barnum was quick to discover that it was a deer swimming with his head just out of water, but as I bad never beeu to war, how could I tell? Undaunted, we began to prepare for battle, and just lere is where the "deeds of vulor" come in. In the first place we stooped down and kept quiet about ten minutes. I am sure it was more than a minute. This was an act of humanity to the deer; it would buve been "cruelty to animals" to have frightened it to death without the benefit of the elergy, that is, without heing killed as a clergyman would kill it. It swam on by the island, and we paddled ou after it. Barnum soon overtook it. I dou't mean, of course, that he was right up to it so he could put his hands on his nose as we do in Prospect Park; we were too mneb of spor

for me for one day; so we relired in good order to the island. The death knell of the thousand yard cartridge brought Theodore over to view the dead, and congratulate the slayer. It was my first and last deer. It was too quick work for the hounds, so they put out again. An hour later a fine buck came plunging into the lake, closely pursued. Now it was Theodore's turn. Having no less courage than I, he pushed out toward the infuriated wild antimal. We followed close after to pick him up should he get hurt. He had too fine a sensihility of what is due from a sportsman to his game to allow his guide to hold the buck hy the tail, so when some five or eix feet from hlm, be pulled trigger and crimsoned the water with his blood; that is, the deer's blood.

The next day was Sunday. On Monday Lyman and Easson took their guides, dogs and double barrelled shot guns and went to Kimhall's Island. It was not loug before they too had an opportunity to distinguish themselves. The deer seemed somewhat ahead, although the dogs were very close on them. Easson followed on in bis canoe sud Lyman not far behind. Easson let drive one barrel; he pulled trigger for the other—no fire; he laid the gun up over his arm, by and bye it went off. Nobody hart on either side. Then Lyman fired with good effect into the left ear of the game; his ramrod stuck so he could't re-load. Then the dogs tore off the right ear. Then the guides took turns in beating the deer's head under water with their paddles. They all got into camp that night, but it was never decided who killed that doe. Kimball's Island is a great place for deer!

Will is a grand good fellow; too khad bearted for a hunts-

beating the deer's head under water with their paddles. They all got into camp that night, but it was never decided who killed that doe. Kimball's Island is a great place for deer!

Will is a grand good fellow; too kind bearted for a huntsman, and although he delights, and has spent several vacations in the woods, yet he never took a ritle or shot a deer. I was determined, for conscience sake Ibat he should bear his share this time. So this Monday morning my guide took him iuto our canoe, and I went along with them to see the sport? We landed at a point on Bear Island, in full sight of our emp. In a half an hour the "music" of the hounds warned us to look out. In ten minutes more a magnificent great buck came leaping, plunging, splashing into the lake. A beautiful sight—what a shame to kill him! After he was well by us, we paddled on after. When we got up to about the "usual distance," Will salmed him. When I play billiards, if my ball goes so you can tell what I played for, I feel encouraged. So it was wilk Will—he came very near the nose, which caused the buck to turu a sharp angle. So we hard-a-port with our paddles and followed on. Soon Will blazed away again, but this time you couldu't tell what he did play for; so the deer wheeled again. We ditto on the starboard side. Bang! again and again—no count! Iu the meantime the demonstrations of Kilmer and Eugene in caup, showed thay enjoyed the manœuvering of the "men of war." The sixth shot he scratched and the "game" was out. As we were paddling ashore, you should have seen the astonishment of Will, when I said, "I'am going home to-morrow, do you want to send anything down?"

"In the first place I have had all of this kind of recreation I need this year—and in the second place, before I left New York, I went "short" of Luke Shore to pay my expenses, and the last quotation I saw it was upseveral points, and had a "rising tendency" and I feel a little uervous."

So that evening after the boys were in camp, all were very busy writing letters and telegrams to send

o'clock at night.

Those who read the money articles in our New York dailies must be impressed with the idea that each writer is a "hull" or "hear" himself, or writing in the interest of one. That is to say, that everything said must be to appreciate or to depreciate the market; and as "E. W." has been bulling Canadian sporting trips, to keep up the hear side I must select from my diary, for it won't do to have our ground Murray-Adirondaeked.

"Suppay Sept. 20th 1874

"SUNDAT, Sept. 20th, 1874.

Lust night the wind changed, blowing fresh and very cold right and camp. To-day it is unpleasant and disagreeable enough. My beart and changels are at home with my wife and children, and I wish I were there or the control of the cont

I shiver as I remember that night. I woke nearly frozen, wrapped up in my blanket, on the cold damp ground, (it had been raining a great deal). I began to put on what "extras" I had with me. In the morning I found myself inside of two pairs of woolen stockings and a pair of moceasins, two pairs of red flannel drawers, two pairs of punts, two red flannel undershirts and two outside flannel shirts, a vest, cont and overcoat. That is all you need to take; just enough to keep warm in a cold night, after the eamp fire is out. The last Sunday I spent is the woods, hefore this, we were camped near some beautiful falls on the Muskoka. Father was with us, and as he practices at home, so he does awny. It was a warm pleasant day. I shall never forget the beautiful religious services in which he led us. After he bad gathered us all around him on a big rock by the river, he read from the scriptures. We sang

"Shall we gather at the river Where bright angel feet have trod; With the crystal tide forever Flowing by the thorne of God?"

Flowing by the thome of God?"

And then he asked God's blessing on our pleasures. Our guides, who were Indians, were there with us, and they needed praying for the most of any guides we ever lad. One of them got beastly drunk before we got home; but he soon after became as Saxe says, "a stilf cold water man at last." He fell out of his cannoe—he don't puddle now—there isn't any water "there." But to day, if there is any praying done, each does it for himself. No wonder it is chilly all around.

What it Costs.—From New York to Hollow Lake it takes four day's time, live hundred miles of car ride, twenty-five miles of staging, (if you dou't care what you call it) over the roughest of rocky and corduroy roads, about thirty miles of flat boating and the same number canoeing, which is good, and the same, of course, to get home. The expenses of the trip are ahout one bundred dollars, if you don't go short of Lake Shore to pay it; if you do that, it

costs five hundred dollars more. It prohably will rain at least half the time, and you will carry on your back for miles, at portuges, your "traps," which you would have to get an express wagon to move one square at bome.

**Does it pay!*—When I have had enough hunting, fishing, mosquitoes and bacon, lired out and about taking a four day's journey for home, I think it does not pay. But as Spring and Summer comes, aml all nature scens full of love, and when overworked in business, the "spell" comes on. I get quite crazy and "hanker" for the woods. I think our party for the year is about made up, and it will not pay for any one, unless it is you individually, to join us.

Apologetically yours, Rohent Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 12th, 1875.

A SNOW-SHOE TRIP TO ALBANY LAKE

M. R. PENTON, Carter, and Green, the last two from Massachusetts, took a fabring trip on snow-shoes to Albung Luke, March Jolin. Thinking it might be interesting to brother sportamen, I give you Mr. Fenton's account of the trip. Mr. Carter has been stopping at the Fenton House No. 4, all Winter, and has spent most of the time tramping about hunting and trapping, and had required acrye and muscle, rendering him he for landors all Winter, unused to mann! Indoor all Minder and the sent indoors all Winter, unused to mann! Indoor all Minder and the consequently it told pretty bard on him, and caused a ped deal of fin at his expense. But he determined to try it, so they started for the lake, which is twenty-five miles from the Penton House. Mr. Penton suys: We were provided with a sled made narrow, so as to run in a snow-shoe track, on which we tied our supplies for the trip. We fild not take any dishes or culinary utensils, as I had two years ago fild a whole camp kit at the lake. Westarted at 10 'clock. Not the late of the commenced. I do not know that the fun commenced. I do not know that he fun commenced. I do not know that he fun commenced is a short of the fundamental properties of the fundame

and maple sugar and fisb, with nothing to cook them in.

"What shall we have for supper, said C?"

"Flour sir, nothing but flour."

"Well," says G., "this is the first time I was ever in the woods without any show of comfort; nothing to eat, and no decent place to sleep, and I'm going to dig out of this to-morrow morning."

"I lend thought," said C," "ever since I came to the Fenton House, that I should like a Winter trip in the woods, but if this is the kind of hardehips and privations one has to endure, I have enough of fishing in the Winter. Here I have been on the point of starvation for the past two days, nothing to cat but bread and erackers, (which I always did dislike) and now we are down to flour for the rest of the irip. I can't stand it much longer."

Now this talk was fun for me. "I aint going to starve boys," said I, as long as we've got pork and flour, so stop grambling; we'll get along sonic way."

"Arriving at the shauty, I told them every man must cook his own supper."

"We can't," said they, "we've nothing to cook in."

Lying on the ground was an old plat cup that some trapper had thrown away as worthless. I picked it up and scraping the rust from it with a kuife, I saw that it was light enought to hold water.

"Now I have something to make pancake in." said I."

"You don't mean to mix pancakes in that do you?" said both.

"Certainly," said I; "a little oxide of iron is a good

enought to hold water.

"Now I have something to make papeake in," said I."

"You don't mean to mix paneakes in that do you?" said both.

"Certainly," said I; "a little oxide of iron is a good tonic, and will strengthen you for your tramp to morrow."

"But how will you bake them?" they exclaimed, looking around; there's nothing here to cook in,"

"Well enough," suid I, at the same time inverting the pint cup of batter and turning the contents on the stove. My companions looked at me in nute astouishment, and began to smile at the prospect of paneakes for supper; but when the cakes were cooked, their keen appetites overcame all scruples about the rust and unanner of cooking, for when served up with maple sugar they rapidly disappeared. I passed a comfortable might, but my companions rested but little. In the morning we had more cakes, and G. struck out for home, and C. and myself went up the lake again to fish. We were not as successful as we had been the previous day, taking but seveuteen salmon trout; averaging about two and a half pounds each. I was lucky enough to find my cooking traps after another hunt, and after urriving at the cabin we had four tront of about two pounds each frying in the pan, and soon had a dinner "bit for the gods;" one that would tempt the most fastidions. We were now all right, having pleuty to eat and drink, and as our shauty got warm and dry it was very comfortable.

The following day there came on a thaw and covered the ice with water, which made it uncomfortable fishing; besides the fish do not bite well when snow water is ruuning. The snow had become so soft that it was impossible to walk on snow-shoes, so we were obliged to remain until it should freeze up, which it did on the night of the 16th, and the next morning we put our fish, about sixty pounds weight, into a bag and tying it to the sled started for home. When within five miles of the Feuton House, in making a turn the road, two figures appeared in the distance approaching us. There was no mistaking W's slow and lazy gri

DUCK SHOOTING, FOUL AND FAIR,

SINK UONES AND BLINDS.

Editor Forest and Stream:-- Washington City, April 12, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In my previous letter 1 demonstrated how destructive the big guns were on ducks, and that one big gun used will in a short time either drive the ducks away or render them so wild that it is impossible to get near enough to shoot them with a shoulder gun. I regret to say that since the laws have been made and enforced so rigidly on the Chesapeake and its tributaries, it has sent to us all their sink buats. To your readers who have not seen one of these bonts or read a description of them, I will give a brief sketch. The sink boats, or more properly box, is about six feet three inches long, one foot two inches deep, two feet wide at the top, one foot eight inches at the bottom. To this box is fastened a platform about twelve feet long and seven feet wide, and to this platform is fastened a frame covered with muslin, as follows:—Width at head, aline inches; width at sides, two feet. This box is carried to the shooting grounds by placing it on a boat, and is then anchored at head and foot, head towards the wind. The shooter then places his decoys at both sides and strings them towards the foot, so that the decoys at both sides and strings them towards the foot, so that the decoys will form a V shape; but place most of your decoys on the left, so that the ducks will come on your left, as this is easiest shooting. After this is done the shooter gets into the box and places weights in it, so that it will be smak even to the water. The shouter then lies down in the box with his face to the leeward, so that he can see every dart made and thus bave an easy shot. Where ducks are plenty this is a most lees trendive contrivance, as the ducks can see nothing until they get niver the decoys, and then it is too late, for at his moment the shouter rises up and pours in his deadly for After the bunch of ducks have been shot at under these circumstances, they fly a long distance and do not alked within sight. I should say we have about a dince sink boxes in this city; so you can see that between the bi

monding fastern strips both on the outside and lesist of three post, and between these openings put in cedas or pine, so as in concess lemands a wait, so that when the shooter is avaited the concess lemands as wait, so that when the shooter is avaited the cycle will be put the other than the strip of the control of the

Such are some of our various modes of shooting lineks on lee, and I trust that they may be medul to some of your renders, as I have never seen them in print. There are a great many other devices used, but my letter is too long already. If any of your renders should at the next shooting season he successful in the ways I have indirated, I carnestly hope that no matter how faschasting the sport may be, they will not shoot any more than they need, and not take delight in shooting when they have more game than they want.

Dukz.

Hish Gultune.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS,

THE seventh annual report of this commission is voluminous in the detail of description of the work accomplished during 1874, and has also the additional attraction of heing profusely illustrated. The operations connected with shad hatching have been conducted with the usual success. No less than 5,149,000 eggs were impregnated, and a little over 5,000,000 young shad were turned into the Hudson River. It is gratifying to know that the yield of this fish is steadily increasing, and that larger hauls were made last year than have been known for many years before. The netting, however, is carried on to such an extent that the fish must run the gauntlet of a thousand foes before reaching the spawning grounds, and the commissioners strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting fishing from Saturday night until Monday morning, as has been done in an adjoining State. In consequence of the restriction of pound fishing in the Eastern States the catches have largely increased; in fact, one haul in the Connecticut River, in which 90,000,000 young shad have been hatched and turned loose, produced 3,650 fish, the largest haul made at any time during the present century, while the cutire yield was as large as any since 18t1. Wise legislation might produce similar results on the Hudson, where the fierce competition reuders every one alert to get his share of fish and encourages fishing on Sunday, bed wiers are productive of great damage to young shad as well as to young fish of every description; the Oswego river would be equal to the Potomac for black bass were it not for them.

intry, while the cutter yield was a longe of any since list.

Was elegished might provide militar feesily on the light
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in the town of Niskayuna, Schenectaday county, and gives great satisfaction. The inventor and contractor of the work, in the presence of at least twenty gentlemen, with a round scoop net, thirteen inches in dismeter, took out at one haul two fish two-thirds of the way up the ascent, and numbers of others were also taken out.

Experiments with the grayling have been confined to hatching the impregnated eggs brought by Seth Green from the Au Suble in 1873, and in watching the habits of the young fish which were procured at the same time. Of these fish there are now ninety living, in charge of Mr. Collins at Caledonia, who deserves much credit for the successful manner in which he has brought this experiment to an issue and settled the principal donbts as to the hatching of this new variety of fish. Of the value of the discovery only the future can determine, but some excellent results may follow. These are the first and only grayling ever hatched artificially.

That slippery customer, the eel, has also engaged the attention of the commissioners, and they think him worthy of more attention than has been hitherto paid him. He is certainly indefatigable in overcoming obstucles, and not at all particular as to his diet. Regarding the vexed question as to bis propagation they say the question as to how eels were propagated was one which had puzzled naturalists for years. The organs are now supposed to he a long, beautiful membrane, the swimming bladder, and by the side of it a series of very delicate fringes, something like the fringes of an old fashioned shirt people nsed to wcar. Examined under a microscope it is found that the fringe consists of little globules, which would eveutually become eggs. The eels do not go down to spawn until October or November, and the young return in Spring and Summer. They descend in the floods and deposit these very minute eggs in the soft mud, and also in the muddy, sandy places. These little fellows will stay in the brackish waters of the example of the provide shade of the provide

At Restigouche "the breeding and hatching apparatus are well adapted and systematically arranged." In October last the Superintendent, Mr. John Mowat, fishery officer of the division, had 830,000 eggs hatching, and expected nearly the whole to turn out well. The cggs had been furnished by 110 female salmon, or an average of 8,000 from each fish.

The establishment at Miramichi is the most extensive in the Dominion. It consists of a building two stories high, the upper used for the residence of the officer in charge, and the lower for fish hatching. The work of the senson began with the capture—with nets—of 350 salmon, of which 300 were "manipulated," the bulance munaging to escape or to secrete themselves. Of the 300 that were spawned 200 were females, which yielded 1,500,000 eggs, or an average of 7,500 per fish. It is expected that the percentage of young salmon from this supply will be very large.

The report alludes lastly to the operation under Mr. Wilmot's own management, at Newcastle. At the close of 1873 there were in the troughs some 300,000 salmon eggs, and a large quantity of salmon trout ova, nearly the whole of both species being successfully hatched. The salmon trout fry were turned adrift into Lake Ontario, the salmon trout fry were turned adrift into Lake Ontario, the salmon being distributed in the following creeks and rivers: The Moira, the Trent, Grafton Creek, Barber's Creek, Duffin's Creek, the Rouge, and the Credit Rivers, as well as some rivers further westward. Salmon fry was also placed in the Saugcen River, "with a view to acclimatizing these fish to the fresh waters of Lake Huron, and others of the great inland seas of the West." The annual increase in the numbers of the fish entering the stream has been steady for some time past. Many of them are too large to pass the shallows, and have to lay their eggs in the open water, whereby large numbers are lost. Only the smaller salmon, in fact, cun reach the "reception house." Of these upward of 800 entered last year, a register of arrivals

Massachusetts Anoler's Association.—A regular meeting was held in their rooms in Boston Wednesday evening April 28th, President Ordway in the chair. Reports were made showing the measures being taken for the enforcement of our laws for the protection of fish during close seasons, and the commendable manner in which the efforts of the association are seconded by General Stephenson and his officers of the State Force.

Letters from Col. Theodore Lyman and Prof. Alexauder Agassiz, accepting the honorary memberships tendered them at the anumal meeting, were read.

An amendment to the constitution and by-laws was adopted, enabling applicants for membership from a distance to have the signatures to their application after being accepted entered on the roll of membership.

A committee of five, consisting of D. T. Curtis, John F. Mills, Walter M. Brackett, Edward Dexter, and J. C. King was appointed for the parpose of considering the expediency of obtaining the lease of some snitable pond, in the interest of the association, for the purpose of raising and introducing new species and varieties of fish and disseminating information relating thereto.

Charles Hallock, Esq., of New York, editor of Forest and Stream, was present, and favored the members with some interesting remarks, explaining the objects and composition of the International Association for the Protection of Game and Fish. Mr. Hallock's remarks were received with applause.

Among a large number of the reports of Commissioners of the several States, which were presented, was a full set (6 vols., 1868 to 1873) of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, presented by W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries.—Boston Journal.

-We have received from the Canadian Marine and Fisheries Department a copy of the Commissioners nual report for 1874, which we shall find very useful for reference, and have frequent occasion to draw upon for the information of our readers. Our thanks are due for the

Hatural History.

NOMENCLATURE.

New SMYRNA, FLA., April 1875.

PROBABLY you and your readers have had enough of the pompano discussion, and Professor Gill's explanation in your paper of April 1 leaves me nothing more to add. As to the nurse shark of Florida, it is evidently a placoid or selscian, according to Mr. Gill's nomenclature, differing from other species in its teeth, which are like those of a fine saw; it also has a harb or beard on the lower jaw, and in its hahits it is sluggish. The last one which 1 saw killed, though five or six fect long, allowed itself to be drawn alongside the hoat and gaffed, after a very feeble resistance, so that if not Somniosus, or a sleepy head, it has some right to the name.

Mr. Gill remarks that "this is simply another example of the confusion which popular names may lead one into." Did it ever occur to Mr. Gill that some of the modern naturalists are adding to this confusion by their constant changes of nomenclature? We of the old school who studied Storer, De Kay, and Agassiz are constantly puzzled with the new names used by the new school of naturalists, which, in more senses than one, are Greek to us. For instance, the black basses are named by Storer Grystes salmoides and Centrarchus fasciatus. Afterward by Agassiz Grystes salmoides and Grystes nigricans. The new school, which may be called the Smithsonian, alters the name of genus and species in one, and calls it Micropterus achigan, and changes the name of the genus in the northern form,

calling it Micropterus nigricans. Why does it tend more to confusion to call a species pike perch, Ohio salmon, or glass eye than to change its long accepted name of Lucioperca to Stizostedion? It used to be thought proper to allow the name given to a species by its first describer to stand, but the northern pickerel first described by Agassiz as Esox borcus has been in some mysterious way re-named E. tuccoides, which name, as far as I have been able to trace it, was first used by H. W. Herbert, and by him wrongly attributed to Agassiz. Now, it is proposed to call this species E. estor, a name hitberto applied to the muscalonge, that species to be known in future as E. nobilior.

And so also with birds. Thirty years ago I could drive out half a dozen miles from Chicago and shoot prairie bens and partridges, and they belonged to the family Tetrao, Now I have to go 100 miles to find them, and they have changed their names as well as location; for under the new dispensation they are to be called Cupidonia and Bonassa. Even our cliff swallow has lost his old familiar name of Hirundo, and henceforth flies under the polysylabic title of Petrocheldon lunifrons.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Is not a congress of naturalists needed to settle once for all this matter of nomenclature?

S. C. Clanke.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL OAR-DENS.—Prof. G. Brown Ocode, of the Smithsonian Insti-tution, has been down in Florida making collections for the Zoological Gardens in Philadelphia, which are accumulating specimens very rapidly. The Jacksonville Union of April 20th says:-

lating specimens very rapidly. The Jacksonville Union of April 20th says:—

Those who visited the wharf of the Charleston and Savannah steamers on Thursday appeared to be greatly astonished by mysterious chatterings, scratchings, hissings, and rattlings proceeding from a pile of boxes in one corner of the warehouse. On investigation this proved to be a collection of living Florida animals on its way to the new Zoological Garden in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The animals were collected by Mr. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, during a stay of three weeks at Arlington, near Jacksonville.

The eollection includes a large proportion of the animals of the State adapted for exhibition in a zoological garden, with the exception of the larger species of manumals, such as deer, hears, raccoons, lynxes, etc., which can be more readily obtained farther north, and hirds which it was found impossible to secure at this season of the year.

Among the mammals there are two fine specimens of the Southern fox squirrel (Sciurus vulpinus), one grey with black head, the other entirely black; an excellent instance of the "melanism" so common in this species; also a grey, or cat squirrel (Sciurus Carolinensis), specifically identical with the grey squirrel of the Northern States, but smaller and more rufous upon the back. Also two salamanders (Geomys pineti), familiar to Floridians as the animals which undermine the pine barrens so extensively, throwing up countless little hillocks of loose sand; they are pouched rats, and closely resemble the pocket gopher (Geomys bursarius) of the Western plains, so great a pest to the agriculturist. Eight or nine specimens were obtained, but only two were domesticated sufficiently to send North, the others dying or escaping. A young wood hare (Lepus sylvaticus) is included, and an earth mole (Scalops aquaticus), smaller and grayer than tuoles of the same species at the North.

The only birds shipped wete ten pairs of quail (Ortyx

others dying or escaping. A young wood hare (Lepus sylvatious) is included, and an earth mole (Scalops aquatious), smaller and grayer than tuoles of the same species at the North.

The only birds shipped wetc ten pairs of quail (Ortyx Virginianus), of the Florida form, which are smaller, darker, and have heavier bills than the Northern quail. A pair of Carolina doves (Zenaedura Carolinensis), some parokeets (Conurus Carolinensis), a marsh hen (Rallus elegans), and a sparrow hawk (Filco spareerius) were obtained, but all died in captivity before they could be shipped.

A large alligator (Alligator Mississippiensis), over ten feet in length, occupied a large chest outside the house. Here a box containing twenty chameleons (Anolius Carolinensis), in their liveries of green and scarlet, and twenty-five scaly, or alligator lizards (Sceloporus undulatus), and a pair of red headed lizards (Plestiodon erythrocephalus), the scorpions so dreaded by the negroes, in spite of their harmless nature. Specimens of the wood lizard (Lygosoma lateralis) and the snake lizard (Ophisaurus ventralis), the so-called "glass snake," or "joint snake," were secured, but did not take kindly to captivity. The collection of snakes is especially complete, comprising, with a few exceptions, all the species which bave been observed in Florida. Here are all the venomous snakes of the South—a pair of diamoud rattlesnakes (Crotalus udamanteus) from the Indian River country, two ground rattlesnakes (Crotalophorus miliarius), a mocassin, or cotton mouth (Ancistrodon pascivorus), and a pair of harlequins (Elaps futvius), gorgeons in their bunds of orange, black, and crimson. The garter snake (Eutaenia sitalis), the king snake (Uphidotus getulus), the bead snake (Ophibolus coccineus), the "calico" snake (Abastor erythrogrammus), with its delicate that of rose and purple, are here, as well as a pair of the red chicken snakes of the Floridians, (Coluber guitarus). In one hox are five slender black snakes (Bascanion constrictor), in another a fine bull s

To sum up, the total number of specimens shipped in healthy condition was 132, representing thirty-two species,

distributed as follows: Mammals, five species; birds, one; lizards, four; serpents, sixteen; turtles, five; amphibians, one. A number of Florida wild bogs have been engaged, and negotiations are heing carried on for some manatees (Manatus Americanus) from the Indian River country.

Two large tanks, couttaining a collection of the fishes of the St. John's River, made in behalf of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, were shipped at the same flure.

BIRDS WALKING UNDER WATER.

NASHUA, N. H., Aprd 28, 1876

NASHUA, N. H., April 28, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Some one writing to the St. John (N. B.) Telegre, ph says that while looking in the water from the Bay of Fundy from the lancers of the lighthouse at Digby, N. S., a height of ninely feet, he saw a flock of wild ducks, known as shell drakes, which anddenly dived down to an apparent distance of fifteen feet, spread out like a fan, and began literally to fly through the water, using their wings with a quick intermittent motion, while their legs and feet seemed only employed for the purpose of steering. In this way they darted here and there after small fish, which they seemed to catch and swallow with great rapidity.

I noticed tately in a work published in Cincinnall, issued in monthly parts, entitled "The Birds of North America," this description of the Great Northern Diver, Loon, or Studer: "Under water they stretch out to their full length, press whigs and feathers close to the body, and moving their feet only, shoot onward take an arrow through the water." Now, I would not question that statement had! I not been a witness a great many times to the manner in which they move through the water with such astonishing rapitity. They use their wings when swimming ander valer as they do in the air while flying. I think all aquatic fowl make use of their wings under water when in parent of their food. Jean.

For exhaustive article on this subject see description by Dr. Elliott Coues in Forest and Stream, Vol. 1, page

Dr. Elliott Coues in Forest and Stream, Vol. 1, page

PARASITES ON FISH.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, April 26, 1875.
I looking ages 1979.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I looking over your Answers to Correspondents I 'find a quertion in regard to grabs in black base during certain seasons. In your answer you state that such parasites are common, but you don't stato mything in requy to their hierting the flesh of bass so infected for food. We find base from our river (Grand) infected during the month of August, and about until the 15th of Soptember. By cutting out part of flesh near the backbone, where we only find them, we think no harm is done to the remainder of the fish, and if your correspondent "M. A. B., Olean," will come out here, we will try and satisfy him as above and also give him a chance to handle as fine a string of bass as he can wish, as I have taken in one afternoon, with an eight ounce red, there, seven hass, weighing nearly eighty-five pounds, and that during the month of August.

Yours, &c.,

Valley City.

SPECIMEN BIRDS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 80, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The following may be worth inserting in your valuable paper: During the past week a fine specimen of Golden Eagle was stot at W. Rush, Monroe county, and a specimen of Wild Swan (whistling, or Hooper was shot at Mt. Morris, Wyoming county, both of which are in my hands for preservation. Yours very respectfully,

Thos. W. Frank.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

In Memoriam.—We turn our rules here in respect to the memory of the editor of this department of our paper, Mr. Luke Wyman, known to our readers as 'Ollipod Quill,' who died at his residence in Arlington, Massachusetts, April 29th, of heart disease, aged about sixty years. Mr. Wyman has heen connected with this journal from its start, and has worked hard to promote its interests. He was the uncle of John W. Hutchinson, gun dealer, Chambers street, this city, and for many years was associated with Mr. Downing in the publication of the Horticulturist. He was a keen sportsman and a devoted student of Nature. His death will be lameuted by a large circle of friends.

NEW METHOD OF CRANBERRY CUL-TURE.

THIS excellent and very profitable fruit has, during a series of years, almost changed its entire habits or forms of culture and location. We have frequent inquiries made for information, both general and special, as to the best known methods of the cultivation of this fruit. Years ago and the cranberry plant was confined to the bog meadow and overflowing low-lands, where it brought forth abundantly or sparsely, according to location and capabilities of land and soils. Then we had to content ourselves with a comparatively small and meagre fruit termed "wild meadow cranberry," of a subscied taste, not to be compared in size or flavor with the nice red-checked specimen of to-day. The cultivation of the cranberry may now be looked in the catalogue of remunerative fruits, and deserves the most careful attention of the farming community. We well recollect the days of the early listory of the diminutly eranberty of our schoolibor days, and the hours we spent ou the Lexington great meadows wise covered with short, stubby vines, full to overflowing with this tirtle purple berries. True, the meadows were covered with short, stubby vines, full to overflowing with this tirtle purple berries. True, the meadows with the formal property, or restrictions forbidding the gathering of the grant of the cranberry gathering were regarded by many persons in the ry gathering were regarded by many persons in the ry gathering were regarded by many persons in the ry gathering were regarded by many persons in the ry gathering were regarded by gathering of the grant meadows as not only a God-send, but a sort of carnival time, for the poorer elasses in particular. In these and other meadows with a nice as a private in the send of the cranberry gathering were regarded by a good coating of the regarded to a good lawn. Being the intervent of the send of the send of the send of the cranberry subtiletes.

We could make a pleasant paper fu

stances, changed almost cutirely from the old fashloned mode of letting them take care of themselves, now and then looking to "drainage and flowage," and a few minor matters that did not amount to any great ontilay eliter in time or money. The cultivation of this fruit is no longer confined to low lands and wet locations, as of yore, but it is now cultivated upon higher lands, such as dry, sandy lourus, grounds satied for core growing. It has become rather aristocratic in its acclimation and habits, and, so far as my own careful observation serves, may be easily and very successfully cultivated in our gardens with entire satisfaction and a plentful yield of a much improved fruit both in size and flawer.

The cranherry requires no more moleture than usually is found in most of our tilled arable soils. Fine cranberry beds may be made upon dry, sandy loam, and if well cured insidels per acre. I have rarely found under the lest yield upon what has been classed as fair cranberry roundow more than one-half of the lest crops under the old system of let them alone." The result of this method of improved enlitivation is, as before remarked, a much larger fruit, of a fine dark color, very firm in its texture, a better flavor by far, and it ripens sooner than the fruit of the old unedow. Having uit snew location adapted itself to its new soil it receives the full benefit of a superior fertilization, together with an abandance of sun and air, toolt of which were struggers to it in its old home in the meadows. If we add to the above the fact that under the each method of culture, the plants heigh stronger and possessing more follage, the fruit hangs below and among the leaves, and is protected from the September frosts, which offen kill be entire crops quanteristic pather without danger from cold of frost. I have seen fruit gathered in the Spring which had remained on the vines during the Winter.

It need not be told to those who have cultivated the cranberry for market under various clremustunces, that it is a very lardy,

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Melton, J., Sag Harbor.—In regard to your question as to "old strubberies," I give you a short extract from an article upon "Old Shrubberies, and Treatment of the Same," which will appear hereafter in book form: "You frequently find, more particularly in old gardens, the borders skirted by a promisenous assortment of all kinds of shrubbery; they are planted without any system, and it seems as though they eame up just as it bappened. Confusion, briurs, and often weeds hold revel here. Rabbits and squirrels barrow in perfect peace, and an entire abandonment of order reigns. In this case you cannot do much by way of improvement and elegance this year. Remove, if you please, first all weeds, and cut onl all unnecessary briars, if you leave this year the blackberry vines you mentioned, and the old red hawthorus, and give the same a good cleaning out; remove the rabbits and squirrels to another reservation, and give a good coating of manure, and let the evergreens, etc., and all the other plants live. This is about all that can be done for the first year on an 'old shrubbery.'"

The Rennel.

SPRINGFIELD BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

IT is with pleasure that we record the success of the first attempt of the Rod and Gnn Club at holding a Bench Show, and Springfield (Mass.) has reason to be proud of the result of this effort on the part of a few of her enterprising citizens in inangurating the first Beuch Show in New England. It was a surprise to the oldest sportsmen present to find that New England possessed so many fine dogs, and the delegation from this city and New Jersey, though not large unmerically, could not be surpassed in the country. There are many who claim that Bench Shows are useless as compared with Field Trickle that the are thany who claim that Bench Shows are useless as compared with Field Trials; that the former allow the dogs no opportunities to show their points of excellence; but we will venture to say that there was no visitor to Springfield on Wednesday or Thursday last, who did not learn something about dogs. Even the gentleman whom we heard ask, with refreshing nauvele, to be told the difference between a setter and a pointer, went away instructed, and indeed carried with him information, greater than that presented by ried with him information greater than that possessed by many with more pretensions and less candor. The list of entries contained no less than one hundred and sixty-seven names, more, we apprehend, than have been upted at aay Bench Show yet held in this country. The fellowing is the full list:-

ENTRIES

Laverach Setters—C. H. Raymond, Pride of the Border and Farry; G. Delano, Dolt; G. A. Strong, Rock; Luther Adams, Rock and Duke.

Gardon Setters—John A. Foster, Dl Vernon; C. H. Bowker, Kent; H. Thompson, Dash and Flora; B. W. Jenkins, Alice; Luther Adams, Duke.

Gordon Selters—John A. Foster, Di Vernon; C. II. Bowker, Kent; II. Thompson, Dash and Flora; B. W. Jenkins, Allee; Luthor Adams, Dake.

Evalish and Native Setters—S. B. Caney, Dan; Luther Chark, Nero; Geo, Harrington, Trim; Miss Nellie Bassett, Fly; E. H. Smith, Branci O. D. Corley, Groose; F. Warin, Dick; W. H. Bsteom, Dick; W. S. Ferry, Peter, E. S. Allin, Sport; Chiss. Chimer, Princess; C. II. Foss, Nellie 21; J. A. Laken, Nod; E. C. Bingham, Bell; R. S. Knowley, Jim; F. E. Morse, Don; Luther Adams, Dora; Ethan Allin, Fan; B. E. Bowley, Trump; Maj. Geo. W. McGee, U. S. A., Fop and Tad; S. T. Hammond, Trim; W. H. Borrall, Jack; Richard Marris, Jack and thick and timop; E. M. Coats, Robin; John A. Foster's Flip.

Red Irich Setters—Lient. II. Meteatle, U. S. A., Jim; J. A. Barnes, Sulpe; C. II. Colt, Nellie; Wm. Jarvis, Dick; Hamilton Thompson, Dake, Ibb &, Belle and Dake, Ar.; Richard Morris, Hail.

English Pointers—Dr. W. S. Webb, Wirlsky,
Spanish Ivanters—Robt. O. Morris, Guy; Wm. M. Wüllams, Qanker; Charles Pierce, Pomp.

Mallie Pointers—II. C. Taft, Bess and Jake; Joseph Cumeron, Nell; E. B. Laibrop, Dan and Trump; W. A. Taylor, Mac (formerly Jock); Edward Sanderson, Jack; Robto, O. Morrls, Idy; H. W. Brown, Dan; T. B. Caney, Ben; C. W. Hixon, Cal; J. M. Dodice, Gny; G. A. Strung, Peter II. C. Taft, Psyche; John Murphy, Hip; R. E. Sabin, Trumps, D. B. Gillet, Jr., Jane; John F. Harrlson, Dasb; E. R. Smith, Scoll; John White, Jim; Frank E. Cork, Don; G. A. Strong, Prudence.

For Hounds and Bengles—H. W. Hammersly, Deetor; F. W. Hashins, Tim; G. W. Himman, Loud; C. H. White, Wilcop: W. L. Keyes, Rover; Martin Kooler, Dimonod and Masle; H. C. Jones, Loud, Buck and Flora; Jao, Kellogg, Jeff; W. E. Gibhons, Dick,
Spaniels and Retrievers—Winnow & B. Morse, Prince; D. S. Barker, Luti; Oliver Edwards, Max; II. C. Taft, Fred; Fred O. Hanson, Dick; Frank II. Petler, Zuleite (2 paps); Win. Thorohilt, Fanny.

Terriers—Wm. Gunn, Scotty, James S. Walker, Pretze! Baroness van Stralendorff, Coph. Chus. Barker; Benj. Hatmo

g.

Bull and Bull Terriers—Geo. W. Rice, Guess; A. L. Esta
etsy Baker; Geo. A. Duttmon, Buster; James Summers, Nero
l, Jepp; E. C. Robiuson, Mujor; A. L. Pease, Jack; John De

The judges appointed were "Squire" Horace Smith, Kennel editor of Forest and Stream, Lieut. Harry Metcalfe, U. S. Army, now stationed at the Springfield Arsenal, and Mr. F. W. Lawrence of Brookline, who devoted themselves to the merits of setters and pointers. Messrs, Ethan Allin, T. Eatou and O. B. Deane did the same duty for the other classes. We have yet to hear any dissatisfaction expressed with the awards of the judges, and when the difficulty of their positions is considered, and that over a huncally of their positions is considered, and that over a hundred setters and pointers, the majority of which would rank high anywhere, passed their secutiny, their success reflects great credit upon their skill. The smallest animal exhibited was the black and fan terrier Vinnie, weighing two and three quarter pounds, and the largest a Newfoundland which turned the scale at 162 pounds. The City Hall, a large and commodious building, was thronged through the day and commodive with helics and contractions. the day and evening with ladies and gentlemen, the ladies in particular evincing great interest in the show, and finding nothing offensive about it. A trained bull terrier amused the audience with really well performed tricks. A little Japanese spaniel attracted much attention, as dld also some of the toy terriers. President Lathrop of the Rod and Gun Club announced the prizes (as published below), and subsequently introduced Mr. Charles Hullock, editor of this paper, who made a short address in which he con-gratulated the club upon inaugurating in this country so gratulated the club upon inaughrating in this country so successfully this interesting kind of show. He believed they would become common. He enlarged upon their importance to dog breeders and owners. The canine race was said to be exceedingly susceptible of improvement by cultivation. It was of great use to man, especially in settling new countries where game was a staple of food and the extermination of troublesome and dangerous animals an important exception.

It is impossible to close this brief mention of a most interesting occasion without a word of thanks to the members of the Springfield Club and the Rod and Gun Club, for the courtesy and generous hospitality extended to the representatives of this paper during our recent visit.

The following is the list of awards: The best dog in the first

mentioned six classes receives a silver cup, and the second best a diploma, while the best bitch receives a silver collar. The other classes receive collars and diplomas, according to merit. The prizes will be delivered as soon as the names are engraved thereon.

THE PREMIUMS.

Laierack Setters—Best dog, Pride of the Border by C. II. Raymond of Morris Platins, N. J.; second best dog, field trial dog, Rock by Lutber Adams of Beston. Best bitch, Fatry by C. II. Raymond of Morris Platins, N. J.; second bris bitch, Doll by George Delano of New Bedford. Best dog pup, Duke by Luther Adams of Boston. Gordon Setters—Best dog, Duke by Luther Adams of Boston. Gordon Setters—Best dog, Duke by Luther Adams of Boston. How Jersey. Best bitch, Alice by B. W. Jenkins of Ballimore; second best blich, Flora by Illianition Thompson, of New Jersey. Best dog pap, Kent by C. II. Burker of Worcester. Best bitch pup, Di Vernon by John Foster of Stafford Springs.

ster. Best blich pulp, DI vernon by John Foster of Stafford s.

Ish, Irsh, and Natire Setters—Best dog, Filp by John A. Foster flord Springs, also as the best setter dog, receiving the Foster flord Strings, and also a camp lounge. Best bitch, Hora by Luther Adams ton; second best bitch, Fran by Kitun Alitin of Poinfert, Ct. Best p. Bonno by R. H. Smith, of Springsledt. Best bitch pap, Princess ries Paliner of Windsor, Ct.

Irsh Setters—Best dog, Duke by Hamilton Thompson, N. J., a mp; second best, Snipe by J. A. Burnes of Hariford, Best bitch, by C. H. Colt of Hariford; second best bitch, Belle by Hamilton pson, N. J.; best putp, Duke, Jr., by Hamilton Thompson.

Ish Printers—No dog in this class heing devined worthy of tho ize, il was not awarded. Best dog, Gny by Robert O. Morris of field.

Wassen's revolver as lead reduler; second how doe. Duch he

**Zinfers—Beat dog, Pete by G. A. Strong of West Meriden, Ct.; Wesson's revolver as best pointer; second heat dog Dish by arrison of Springfield, also camp louinge. Best blich, Prid. A. Strong of West Meriden; second best blich, June by D. of Enfeld. Best dog pnp. Ben by T. B. Caney of Springfield, Psyche by H. C. Taft of Springfield.

*Psyche by H. C. Taft of Springfield.

*Inds—Best dog, Rover by W. L. Keyes of Springfield, diplod best, Whoop by C. H. White of Springfield, silver colbr, plonings. Best blich, Flora by J. C. Jones of West Stocket dog pup, Lond by J. C. Jones.

*Best dog, Max by Gen. Olliver Edwards of Florence; second red by H. C. Taft of Springfield. Best blich, Finnay by Win. C. Springfield. Best dog pup, Fince by W. B. Morse of Ind. Best blich pap, Litta by D. L. Barker of Springfield. in 's water spaniel Dick received a diploma as being the best left exhibited.

Fred Hanson's water spaniel Dick received a diploma as being the best water spaniel exhibited.

Terriers—Best dog. Dixie by J. H. Damon of Springfield; second best dog. Billy by Mrs. Van Brunt of Boston. Best bitch, Tiny by F. Edward Gray of Springfield. Grabitites of collars to Fug by George E. Wilder, Scotty by Col. J. G. Benton, Pretzel by James Walker, a Yorkshire terrier by Win. Gunn, Tiny by F. S. Davis of Holyoke. Fldele by Butoness Von Stralendorff, a Cunan terrier by Michael O'Donovan, Frischer terrier by Win. Gunn, Tiny by F. S. Davis of Holyoke. Fldele by Butoness Von Stralendorff, a Cunan terrier by Michael O'Donovan, Frisch by Wilker, Waterman, black and tan dog Tommy by G. E. Betselv.

Neubundlands, St. Bernards, Collies, Dalmatlans, Spitz, Bleukeim Snan-tles, Poot the, Hailand Orsphonnois and Graphonnois—A silver collar to Capt. Spitz, by George Humilton of Springfield; a silver collar to Capt. Spitz, by George Humilton of Springfield; a silver collar to Capt. Black English greythound, by H. B. Handy of Springfield; a diploma to Flora and sky pups, monse colored greyhound Intell, by Wulker H. Whitcomb of Northsmitten, Spitz, Bleuheim Spintlel, by Baroness Von Simlendorff of Boston: a collar to Billy, hinck Newfoundhaland, by Miss Mamile Bates of Springfield; a collar to Spot, by G. H. Goniti of Springfield, as the best coach dog; a collar to Spot, by G. H. S. Nides of Springfield, as the best coach dog; a collar to Pontry, with two pups, by Mile. M. de Vrice of Agawan; a diploma to Torte, by H. S. Nides of Springfield, as the best St. Bernard; a diploma to Torte, by H. S. Nides of Springfield, as the best Hallum greybood; a diploma to Torte, by H. S. Nides of Springfield, as allowed to Dandy, by H. D. Entwards, as ilic best Hallum greybood; a diploma to Rose, a Nawroundhaland with pups, by L. B. Merrill

Manifes. Bull Dogs, and Terriers—Best terrier dog, Guess by G. W. Cennis Son des Julies and the second dog, a collar to Springfield, a silver collar, second collar, second collar, second collar s

The Springfield Republican thus speaks of the cup presented by as at the Rod and Gun Club Bench Show:—

sented by as at the Rod and Gun Club Bench Show:

"The most valuable and elegant prize is the superb silver pitcher given by the Forest and Stream, and which is, to-day, on exhibition in the window of Stowe's jewelry store. It is very heavy and capacious, porcelain-lined and most elegantly engraved with appropriate designs. Upon one side is cut the picture which is the "frontispiece" of the Forest and Stream, and a very artistic and life-like engraving of three noted dogs, a setter and two pointers imported by Sir Frederick Bruce, once the English minister at Washington. It is cut from a photograph. A tracery of boughs and leaves, with ruffed grouse, woodcock, troul, and other game dear to the sportsman's heart, complete the profuse ornamentation of the pitcher. It will be awarded to the best pointer or setter."

The judges awarded the pitcher to the English setter Flip, entered by J. A. Foster of Stafford Springs, Ct., he having received the highest number of marks from each judge.

Fip's portrait and pedigree will be published as soon as received. One of the finest pointers at the show was Dan, owned by Mr. E. H. Latbrop, President of the Rod and Gan Club. Dan is by Trumps, out of Dolly, and has a received which traces directly leak to a fine strain of incomparison. pedigree which traces directly back to a fine strain of imported dogs. Another capital dog was Mr. George Harrington's setter Trim, by Day's Rock 2d, out of Mr. Flagg's well known black and white bitch. Book 2d was By the

well known black and white blich. Rock 2d was by the Blue Belton Rock, imported in 1861 by Mr. John Boyden, President of the Sportsmen's Club of Worecster, Mass.

We saw nothing, however, that pleased us more than the magnificent setter Rock, recently imported by Mr. Luther Adams of Boston. Rock is by Mr. Barclay Field's Bruce, out of Mr. Purcell Llewellin's Daisy. Bruce was by Dash 2d, out of Mr. Staller's Phothe, founder of the Field Trial (So, called) breed. Daisy was by Dash 2d, out of Mr. 2d. 2d, out of Mr. Statler's Phœbe, founder of the Field Trial (so called) breed. Daisy was by Dash 2d, out of Moll 3d, both Laveracks. As Dash 2d was also the sire of Pride of the Border, the relationship between these dogs is very near. Rock resembles Fairy very closely, their heads, except in point of size, being almost identical. Mr. Adams has also another fine one in Duke, one of the Field Trial strain, by Mr. Llewellin's Prince (who was litter brother to Daisy mentioned above) out of Dogs own sides to Day. Daisy, mentioned above), out of Dora, own sister to Dau, who was a cross between the Gordon and South Esk or English setter, being by Mr. Barclay Field's Duke, out of Phæbe, as mentioned above. Dora was also exhibited at Springfield.

"GUESS," THE GREAT TRICK DOG.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., May 8, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Enclosed you will find a likeness of the noted bull terrier trick dog, Guess, owned by Geo. W. Rice, of Springfield, Mass., who received two premiums at the Encich Show of Dogs held at the city of Springfield list week; one as the best dog in his class, and the other as a grainly by the judges for his many and difficult tricks performed. Gness is now live years old, and has been, from a pup, a dog of wonderful intelligence. He was pronounced by Mr. Raymond and many others as heling the most wonderful dog of his breed that they had ever seen. He was exhibited each afternoon and evening, and was the centre of attraction in the hall. He performed some twenty different tricks—jumps 7t, b in, in mid air, taking a cloth from the pole; balances lituself on a broom handle, and many other difficult feats. He is out of "To" Concy's imported Policy and Nan, Springfield, Policy and Rosa. Respectfully yours,

HUNTERS AND THEIR DOGS.

BOITOR FORDER AND STREAN:—

We have often wondered over the strong love of the sportaman for his dog; but one great reason of this is the remarkable intelligence and sagnety of that animal. We speak of the politice and setter, for our huntling is mostly done with these, and the inter is preferable because the most bandy, and we believe he is the inoat intelligent. These are our bird dogs, and of their we can spenk from our knowledge and observation. There is in both uniter and dog a love for like sport that cannot be realized by those who have not known the feeling. Our own setter is atmost wide with dwild cover a gan, and begs with the earnestness of an animal at the business to be allowed logo out for a built. But what is curious, she knows well of whom to ask the favor. If a lady picks up the gan and asks, "Pan, do you want to ga?" site turns hudferently away, and seems to say. "I know you are fooling met. I never go huntling with ladies." But when her master, or any gentlemm of her acquantinance ukess the above article in lunni, she burks, implices, and almost runs wild over the matter. There is no occasion to ask would she like to ea, for her articlase show the fact planlay enough for all to see. She is intelligent to an astonishing degree, and comprehends our meaning when we address her as quickly as a child. At one time, after we had spent the day in the fields, we found our dog missing, and looked and ealled in value; she did'it return, and we retired to our court anxious and sorrowful. The following morning the search was retiewed, but it was in vain until we reached the stream that flow near the old homestead, and there in the old bont, where we had left several articles and one or two dead birds, was Fau, who had failtfully welched through the atght over the bont and its contents. The good brute was called away, and had a sumptions brenishes as a reward for her thedily. She is as kind as Intelligent; our little two year old boy could fell you had. The rides and plagues her, and yet we have never know

DOG FARES.

short articles.

DOG FARES.

Jersey City Heidets, N. J., April 20, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream.—

In your issue of Feb. 28th, is a leiter from Mr. Theodore Grey, conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, stating that the tariff of charges for transportation of dogs on that mad is much less than one cent per mile, and that the baggagemen were whole-couled fellows who would lake charge of good dogs for nothing. My experience with them is different. On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872, I took the 8 55 A. M. train from Manabeld, Ohlo, to Nevadin, a small station on the P. Ft. W. & C. Raifroud, and on Saturday, Dec. 7, took the 4.48 P. M. train for Mansdeld. I had with me Sir Frederick (setter) and Brace (pointer) bolk by the dogs imported by the hite Sir Frederick Brace, and presented to me by Dr. A. R. Strachun, and I also bad Mr. Salt-crilwatte's Grip, by his dog Plash. The distance between Mansdeld and Nevada is thirty miles, and each way I was charged lifty cents for each dog, and was not allowed to carry my gain in the passenger car, bit had to pay fifty cents for each long and was not allowed to carry my gain in the passenge car, but had to pay fifty cents for have list carrile dia the buggage ent on that road treat through passengers, but complaints of their extertion by parties living on the line of the road did not show how the huggagemen on that road treat through passengers, but complaints of their extertion by parties living on the line of the road did not show my case to be an exception. Should any one Mr. Grey was acquainted with agoin board his train with a gain that was not in a case, would the instance them taske it in the baggage car, for which the baggagemm's charge is twenty-five cents for carrying it, even between stations? I inderstool from Mr. J. Morris, the agent at Manafield, that it was the company's orders not to allow gains in the passenger cars. The mads ranning out of Jersey City carry hundreds of gains in the passenger cars every season, and there is no record of any acc

—"Pete," the black pointer owned by G. A. Strong of West Meriden, and to whom was awarded the pistol presented by D. B. Wesson to the best pointer at the Springfield show, is said by competent judges to be the best pointer in America. Gentlemen who were present at the Mineola show will remember his sire, "Old Pbtl."

MISSISSIPPI CANINE PRODUCE.

COBINTH, Miss., April 27, 1875.

Corinty, Misa, April 27, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The coming dog of this section will be out of Mr. Ben Holladay's celebrated dog Jack and my blich Nora—pointers. Jack is the best combined dog by long odds I ever saw in the field; an astonishing ranger, splendld nose, and as staunch as a rock, and on single birds as careful as a dog can be, and yet not too slow; drops to shol, and is by fai the best single bird dog in this part of the State; lemon and white, a large and elegantly formed dog. Nora is a liver and white, large and a model in form; is the finest ranger for a birch I ever saw, upheaded, and as graceful as a deer in all her movements. She is, next to Jark, the best covey dog I ever saw, aplendid nose and staunch as Jack; a little too fast for single birds, but will find more of them then most dogs. She makes the prettlest stand I ever saw a dog make; graceful in every altitude she takes, no dog can be slauncher. Jack was sent a bundred miles by rall io me to meet Nora. He is half-brother io my hitch, Kate, by Col. Chas. Danlels' Old Ned, said to be the hest dog in the State. I sent Capt. Taylor, iben while Forest and Stream, the pedigree of these dogs.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trool, Salmo fontinalia. Salmon, Salmo salar. Grayling, thymallus tricolor. Bluck Bass, microptems nigricans. Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis, Stad, Alosa, Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Gloveri

Black Bass fishing is permitted in New Jersey on and after May 1st; in New York, May 20th; Ohio, May 2d; in New England and Pennsylvania, June 1st.

FISH IN MARKET.-Fish still continue plentiful and low FISH IN MARKET.—Fish still continue plentiful and low priced. North River shad, contrary to the apprehensimus of the fishermen, are very abundunt; roe shad bring 35 cents and the male fish 20 cents. In fact each year the demand for roe shad increases and the males are difficult to sell at any price. Very few Connecticut River shad have been received as yet, and the price they bring is not very much beyond that of North River; the plentiful supply of the latter keeping prices down. On last Friday the first catch of fresh mackerel arrived, one schooner bringing 19,000 and another 7,000. By Saturday night they hringing 19,000 and another 7,000. By Saturday night they were all sold at \$18 to \$30 per hundred. The dog fish have appeared off Sandy Hook and the Long Island shore, and in consequence the codfish have all disappeared. Smacks are now obliged to go further agest for a supply and for the are now obliged to go further east for a supply, and for the next month our supply of cod will come mostly from Nantucket. Penobscot salmon are arriving slowly and sell for \$1 per pound; Nova Scotians bring 80 cents. A few sheepshead have been received from Norfolk, Va., and sell for 40 cents per pound. Halibut are plentiful at 16 cents; very large lots of striped bass, weighing from 5 to 50 pounds each have been received from Edentou, N. C.; these fish are full to bursting with spawn; price 18 cents per pound. Brook trout remain unchanged in price and the market is well supplied.

-We have received a letter from the Adirondack suburbs, dated May 1st, in which the writer informs us that the ice in the Saranac Lake varies still in thickness from 14 to 18 Inches, and that the snow is quite deep in the woods yet. Sportsmen proposing visiting that region need not be in a hurry to reach there until about the 20th or later. We shall be telegraphed to immediately when the ice disappears from the Saranucs, and will publish the same for the benefit of the impatient and those who hold places on the anx-

-The Fenton House, at No. Four, Watson, Lewis county, N. Y., so long and favorably known to the sportsmen who love the wilderness, has changed hands. The property owned by Mr. C. Fenion, who was born and brought up on the place, and who has fished and hunted the waters and woods in its vicinity, has been bought by Mr. Cheney Green, of Springfield, Mass., who intends making extensive improvements the coming Summer, so that it will be one of the best wilderness homes in the Adirondacks. Mr Fenton remains in charge till Fall, when he retires with the hest wishes of numerous friends, who have enjoyed themselves many happy hours under his roof,

themselves many happy hours under his roof.

ADIRONDACKS—Suranae Lake, April 26, 1875.—Your paper comes to hand regularly every Saturday. We are looking for a speedy disappearance of the ice in the lakes; expert them to open some time next week. The ice is very soft, and is hardly safe to travel upon ou foot. The Winter has been long and severe, and the ice in some places fully three feet thick. The roads are in splendid condition, having dried with great rapidity. Martin, Burtlett, Paul Smith, and the Prospect House will be ready for guests as soon as they come. The Prospect, ou the Upper Saranac, will be kept by a Mr. Vanarnam, a true sportsman as well as a genial landlord. It will be a good place to slay. The sportsmen will be welcome after the long and lonely Winter. Those who enjoy good fishing will do well to come early.

—Messis, Abliev & Imbrie, successors to Andrew Clerk.

-Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, successors to Andrew Clerk & Co., have opened a new salesroom for anglers' tackle at No. 77 Fulton street.

-Bass are biting in the Potomac. The Washington Sportsman says that they are being caught by the dozen at Great Falls, weighing sometimes as high as four pounds.

Great Falls, weighing sometimes as high as four pounds.

Fight Laws in Ontarto.—Close time for white fish November 10th to December 1st; salmon trout October 15th to December 1st; brook or speckled trout, September 15th to January 1st; tresh water herrings, October 15th to December 1st; black bass, May 15th to June 15th; pickerel (doree) or maskinonge, April 15th to May 15th. Net fishing without license is prohlbited at all times.

The Fisheries.—The dullness of other branches of business throughout the conutry will have a tendency to send more people on mackereling trips this summer than ever before, and the consequence will be that a majority of firet-cless men will be engaged in this very important

branch of the fisheries. The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending April 29th, was twenly-six, twenty-one from Georges and five from the Grand Banks. The Georgesmen have brought in an aggregate catch of 450,000 pounds codfish and 55,000 pounds halibut. Sales yesterday at \$3.50 per cwt. by the trip, for Bank, and \$4 for Georges. On Tuesday Georges sold for \$10 per cwt, and first Bank arrivals for \$6.25 and \$3.50.—Cupe Ann Advertiser, May 1.

THE NEPIGON REGION OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

PERIOR.

TROY, N. Y., April, 1935.

TROY, N. Y., April, 1835.

Entror Forest and Stream:—
It seems to me that the "pleasures of memory" are more largely enjoyed by the true sportsman than any other class of pleasure seekers, and the reasons for this are to be found partly in the enjoyment of sport in the abstract, which becomes almost a passion with those of as who have inherited it from a long line of ancestral Nimrods, and partly in the concomitants of such sport to those who are honest lovers of nature, for it is only the ignoble pot hunter that can soo no heanty in green fields and shady brooks (especially when the latter have trout in them), in the hirds of the ali and bensts of the field, when not snogly stowed away in a game hag, the only postlon which our friend of the pot (lo which I trust be is ever hastening) loves to regard them. On the other hand, how often the recollections of hall room trinophs to the man of fashion, or boisterous lines over the flowing bowl with home companions, carry along with them memories of headaches and henriaches, of ruined morals and chionic dyspepsia? This strain of thought was started this morning as I busied myself joitting down for my own pleasure, if not for the delight of your readers, a few notes from my journal of a trip undritaken several years ago to the Nepigon River on the north shore of Lake Superior. To preface what I have to say I must state that we (that is, myself and trater,) had heard such fabulous lales of the dishing in this vory impracticable portion of the Dominion, abest recounted by a gentleman as distinguished for his learning as for his unitring hospitadity; whose generous virtues are wasting their fragrance on the desert alr of Sault Sie. Maric, or In less elegant American, the "Soo," that we determined to test the authenticity of these reports as soon as we were satigfied that old Sol had sgain asserted his supremacy over the tillis and valleys of that northern region. Accordingly with the ready help of our friend, we soon accomplished the necessary arrangements incident to all

sbeointely incognize to all mankind, excepting the trappora in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, and a conple of partles of whites who accended the river some years before for fishing purposes, and left their testament recorded on the rocks flanking the pools, to which they gave their names.

On the 20th of June all things being in readiness we embarked on heard the steamship Algoma, our party consisting of our two selves and a copie of buff breeds named 40 Sayre and Mortzaen, the former a genileman of the history and the same of a Sloux chief in straightened circumstances; the other a discharged employee of the Hudsun Bay Company, of no family distinction, but a powerful young fellow, and possessing perhaps more of the instincts of Father Lo than H. R. H. M. Sayre. A Mackinaw boat, the property of our braves, was etung, alongside the ateamer, and all our baggage comfortably stowed away inside of it. Atter two days of rather tempestuous worker we were put asbore on an anonymous baland between Thunder Cape and Fort William, the sea being too rough to enable the capital to fulful his promise of inreling us addit when opposite Nepigon Bay. Three days longer were occupied in narigating the lake between Thunder Cape and our destination, by no means the least delightful part of our trip. The coast here is bedd and rugsed to a degree betting such a stormy water. The cliffs in some places, as for instance those forming Thunder Cape, rise to an elevation of two thousand feet. The bays are many of them full of signess imbedded in the everlasting rocks. On one occasion we put salvore and were very successful in a short space of time in mutilating pleyond all recognition a hutchet, in value at a support, and a startly the work of nitro glycetine, viz:—the dislategrating of some of these rocks act with precluse stones. As we craised along past the anthreous recks as with precluse stones. As we craised along past the anthreous recks as with precluse stones. As ter a long palaver it was agreed that we should give him §2,

	iy's cul	ten .									pounds.
2d	**							81	3.5	142	**
3d	13							60	3.3	1011	**
4th	12							40	**	634	**
) th	**							35	1.7	201	3.1
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IIIh	11							31	11	511	"
otal							4	POU.		6214	

—They have queer fish out in Texas—fish called buffalo; and the buffalo go "Immbering" over the prairies where there's not a stick of timber to be seen.

Answers Co Correspondents.

Anonymous Communications not Noticed.

R. K. J., Quincy, Hi.—We have a fish here, locally called "croppy," further north, silver bass. What is the proper name? Ans. Pomoxis hexacanthus of Cavler—See also ansawer page 39, Vol. 4.

TAHAWUE, Brooklyn.—One of our subscribers informs as that he has a purchased copy of Colvin's Adirondack Survey, which you can have for \$3.50. Please send as your address, which has been mishald.

C. W. C., Alexandria Bay.—I sm looking for a lish aquartum, size four feet long by twenty luches wide. Will you please give me the address of a firm dealing in such articles? Ans. J. Bagot, 31 Fulton street.

G. W. T., New York.—Whore can I have a powder flask covared with hog's skin or leather, and where can I have the leather pair of a shot pench made and what is the best material to use? Ans. Go in any good harness maker or worker in leather.

W. B. C., Providence.—Will you please inform me which English

ponch made and what is the best material to use? Ans. Go to any good harness maker or worker in leather.

W. B. C., Providence.—Will you please inform me which English sporting paper conflues itself most strictly to red, gun and dog, and who the agent is on this side? Ans. The London Fidd and Lind and Water, to be had of A. Brentano, No. 33 Union Square.

W. H. C., New Bedford.—Could you tell me what the fare would be from New York to Stoney Lake, Canada, by the shortest ronte; also what it would cost to risy there two weeks? Ans. Pare each way about \$30; board at hotel \$10 per week, or private lodgings at \$5.

H. D. W., Corcord, N. H.—Will you please inform me which of the law game—sharp or Reinington—you would consider the best for sporting purpose, although both are very good. Which should you prefer? Ans. They are both so good that we could not make a distinction, each manufacturer having aimed to achieve perfection.

F. L. M., Philadelphia.—Is the match between Bogardins and Payne for the 15th of May still on, and will it come off; if so, when and where, and how much, as I want to see it and can get no information about it? Ans. The match is set for the 15th inst, at Prospect Park, and as part of the money is "up," we know of nothing to prevent its culmination.

Young Piscator. Overbrook.—What is your opinion of a fly will black wings and white hody, something like a coachman reversed? Ans. There is no could to the variety of colors and nondescript patterns in fly dressing. The monstrosity you speak of right do good aervice, when other irres failed. An experimental test would not be expensive Where he can obtain a copy of Colvin's Report.—In your last edition a corresponder enquires where he can obtain a copy of Colvin's Report.—In your last edition a corresponder enquires

value other tares latted. An experimental test would not be expensive Colvin's Report.—In your last edition a correspondent enquires where he can obtain a copy of Colvin's Report.—I am informed through a friend in Albany that the publishers—Messes. Weed, Parcons & Co., of that pisce, bave a limited number at \$3.50—an exorbitant price for the work, though it is one of much interest to a native of the Adirondacks, like myself.—J. L. L.

V. W., Philadelphia.—Will you please tell me the best book open sall boats, explaining how to manage them, and where I can purchase such a book, and the pilet Ans. "The Yacht Sallot," by Vander-decken, and "Yachts and Yachting," revised; both English works. Can be had by addressing Thos. Manning, No. 203 Broadway, or from this

C. G. P., Boston.—Can you inform me if there is any method wherehy I can prevent the growth of a spitz dog or pup; also at what time I can take it from its mother? Ans. 1st. It is said that whisky will produce the desired effect, and as our Kennel editor stands only five feet four in his stockings, we have some confidence in the remedy. 2d. When about five weeks old is a proper time.

F. B. S., Elizabeth.—I have a selter hitch who has just dropped a litter of puns got by her own son. They seem strong and of full elso. Will you please tell me whether they are likely to be worth raising; both dam and sire are well bred? Ans. We have seen many first class dogs haved just as your pups are, and the chances are your pups will be right, yet we do not recommend such inbreeding.

Exenses, Philadelphia.—I have a breech loader: welcht a many first class.

yet we do not recommend such instreaming.

Expurss, Philadelphia.—I have a breech loader; weight, \$ pounds; hore, .577; barrel, 24 hickor; ceulre fire. What quantity of powder, and weight and shape of ball will give best results at point blank range, 109 and 200 yards? Aos. We can unly suggest experiments with your gun until you have ascertained the best charge; or an ilress the maker of your ride, no we imagine it is of English manufacture.

until you have ascertained the best charge; or anireas the maker of your ride, us we imagine it is of English manufacture.

II. E. R., Philadelphia—Is a paper bost equal to a cedar one; also the address of a paper boat buthler? Ans. Yos; address Watera & Bon, Troy, N. Y. What is the hest exercise to bring out the muscles on the chest and shoulders? Ans. The new rowing apparatus. What is the difference in prices of shells in this country and England, and whother it would pay to import one? Ans. Cheaper here.

W. W. N., Troy, N. Y.—A few weeks ago I noticed among your Answers to Correspondents that convus knapsacks could be obtained of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 19 Maidon Lane, N. Y., for 25 cents; they may say they have none? Ans. Our information was obtained directly from Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, who have again informed as that they have knapsacks for sale at 25 cents each, but that they are of such poor quality they dielike to send them out, even for that price.

J. M. H., East Liverpool, Ohlo.—Will you be kind enough to inform me of what strain the following described dog is: Color, femon and whitie; eyes, light; nose, light, and weight 59 pounds. He is heavily feathered. The breeder claims that he is a "Gildersleeve," but I have my doubts about it? In case a dog is poisoned what anildots should be given? Ans. Your dog answers the description of the Gildersleeve. In case a dog is poisoned, give a tracuptin of castor oil. After he bas vomited weil, pour oilve oil down his throat and rub bis belly.

G. A. H., Moorhead, Mtu.—I have a pointer pup at months oil that bus propored from an attack of the disconner. Sluce that time (some

vomited well, pour olive oil down his throat and rub his belly.

G. A. H., Moorhead, Mtuu.—I have a pointer pnp stx months old that his recovered from an attack of the distemper. Since list thin (some two months) he has suffered with nparsent weakness of the eyes, closing them when exposed to the light and eyes watering. I have need sngar of lead and opinm for a wash, but it does not seem to relieve him. Can vow give me any intermation as to his disease and a remedy? Ans. Take nitrate of sliver one grain, water, an nunce; pour a little of the liquid into a sancer; saturate a camel's hair brush in the liquid; pull the lids grantly asonder, being careful not to frighten the dog by haste or violeoce; then, having the eye exposed, draw the brush quickly across it.

R. S. R. Philadelphia.—Can you give me the sizes of the new Wim-

violeoce; then, having the cyo exposed, draw the hrush quickly across it.

R. S. R., Philadelphia.—Can you give me the sizes of the new Wimbledon targets, as recently adopted by the N. R. A., for 20, 500 and 800 yards? I have written twice to Col. Gilder sleeve, asking for the Report of 1874 of the N. R. A., and have had no reply. Can you give me his correct address? Will you be so kind as 10 send me a copy of the pamphlet mentioned in your reply to the Pennsylvania Italiand clerks al Altoona, who wish to organize a riflo club. Ans. The targets are as follows:

200 yds.

201 yds.

202 yds.

303 600 yds.

304 600 yds.

309 600 yds.

309 600 yds.

309 600 yds.

309 900, 1,000 yds.

300 1,000 yds.

300 1,000 yds.

301 Lentre, 28 in. dia.

301 Lentre, 28 in. dia.

302 Lentre, 38 in. dia.

303 Inner, 28 in. dia.

304 Lentre, 4 if. dia.

305 Juner, 29 in. dia.

306 Juner, 29 in. dia.

307 Juner, 30 in. dia.

308 Juner, 30 in. dia.

309 Juner, 30 in. dia.

300 Juner, 30 in. dia.

30

eent as requested.

Dash, Philadelphia.—For a long time my dog—a valuable setter, three years old—has been troubled with an almost perpetual and peculiar intiation, which either seems to hort or itch him very much. They noticed that he passes at alool a number of ascandes, and thinking the litching came from litem, gave him each day for say ten days, a pill composed of fitty grains of well powdered glass mixed with ginger and sworlard, as recommended by Youatt and others, but they reem to have produced uo effect. The dog's appetite is but medium, but he seems in good health and the spirits. Can you help me in this matter? Ans. First give him two draebms of jalap; then, in half an hoor, follow with an injection of tincture of aloes, one drachm; oil of wormseed, 30 drops, mixed with flour and water. Repeat three or four times agless the worms are discharged sooper.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORT, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A REALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishino Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

objection be made. No anonymona contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will and our columna a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Porest and Stream sim to merit and accure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate aports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an famoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mall service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

TRUBSDAY, May 5th.—Racing, Spring meeting Nashville Blood Horse Association—Base ball, Chicago vs. St. Louis at St. Louis; Red Stockings vs. Kookuk at Keokuk; Centennial vs. Hartford at Hartford.

SAVURDAY, May 8th.—Yacbting, Opening cruse Royal Atfred Yacht Club—Base ball, Chicago vs. St. Louis at St. Louis; Red Stockings vs. Keokuk at Keokuk; Bostou vs. Mutual at Bostou—Rifle, Shooting off challenges (if any) international Team: Irish American Club contest for hadge, Creedmoor—Boating, Eight-oared race, Undine and Crescent, Schaylkili—Calumbia College athletic games, Mott Haven—Cricket, Graduates vs. Undergradates, Toronto.

Monday, May 10th.—Racing, Spring, masting, Kastualin Association.

Monday, May loth.—Racing, Spring meeting Kentucky Association, exington, Ky.—Base ball, Boston vs. Mutual at Boston—Rifle, Shooting off challenges (if any) International Team.

Tuesday, May 11th.—Racing, Lexington, Ky.—Base hall, St. Louis vs. Keokuk at Kookuk; Chicago vs. Red Stockings at St. Louis; Athletic vs. Atlantic at Brooklyn.

Weinstan at Brocklyn; Boston vs. Washington at Boston.

May 12th.—Racing, Lexington, Ky.—Base ball, Athletic Muthal at Brocklyn; Boston vs. Washington at Boston.

BENCH SHOWS.

N another column will he found a report of the Bench A Show of dogs recently held by the Rod and Gun Club of Springfield, Mass. It will be seen that no less than one hundred and sixty-seven dogs were presented to the judges for examination and approval, and out of this number two thirds or more were dogs used for sporting purposes. In England this would probably be called a very small show, but in this country it indicates a growth of the sporting instinct which is at once healthy and extremely promising for the future. When that class of our people who are as yet ignorant of the sports of the field shall have come to know the difference between the di know the difference between the sportsman and the sport-ing man, we may look for Bench Shows and Field Trials of the magnitude to which they attain on the 'other side.'
This is but the sixth exhibition of the description which has been held in this country. The first was at Chicago, followed by another at Oswego last year and then by the shows at Mineola, Memphis, and Detroit. Those yet to come are the Kentucky State Tournament at Paris, May 18th the Watertown Shows arbits with a 18th the Watertown Shows which will be seen to be seen as the contract of the state o 18th, the Watertown Show, which will be held at the meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association during the latter part of May or first of June, to be followed by another at Mineola on June 16th and 17th. In October or November will be held the annual Bench Show and Field Trial at Memphis.

THE GAME FISHES OF ANCIENT EPI-CURES.

N referring to game fish we generally include those loved by epicures, and, in fact, any fair fish that will make a brave resistance to the wary sportsman, and under this heading we find the ereme of the finny population. In olden times, in the flush of Roman prosperity, immense sums were given by the wealthy gournands to satisfy their epicurean tastes, and the game fishes of that date were cultivated and educated for the feast with all the care and disintersal of fluction of the rival appare of modern Spring disinterested affection of the rival owners of modern Spring chickens

Standing at the head of the list was the red mullet (mullus barbatus), and its appearance is made additionally attractive by a most superb vesture of colors that change and flash in the varying sunlight like a nebulosity of marine rainbows. The Roman gournmuds gave fortunes for this splendid creature, and Pliny tells us that Hortensus, the advocate and greatest rival of Cicero, was so fond of it that it became a passion, and the poor creatures were introduced to the dining board alive by means of a small troduced to the dining board alive by means of a small canal under the table, and allowed to die so that the noble Roman could enjoy the change of colors produced by its agony and be diverted while at his winc. Such excessive epicurcanism caused the market value of the fish to rise, and the poor fisherman reaped a rich harvest. Martial says: "A fish of three pounds produced a considerable sum to the poor men, while a mullet of four and a half pounds was simply ruinous." Asinus Gelius purchased one for his friends at a price of eight thousand sesterces, or about \$300, and necording to Suctonius Calignly period or about \$300, and, necording to Suctonius, Calignla paid \$500 a pound, making nearly \$15,000 for four of them, and at another feast three were purchased at the neat sum of thirty thousand sesterces. Its flesh, like that of our mullet in the Gulf of Mexico, is when first caught hard. firm, and white as crystal, and well worthy the attention of sportsmen. It is found now in the Mediterranean, and is still eagerly sought after by the descendants of the old epicures.

The murry, or more properly the pipiro, that is now looked upon with loathing, was at the time of Angustus Casar prized very highly, and one species, the naurena helena, was kept in "stews" on account of its ability to live in fresh water, and Pliny in mentioning them, says that "Vedius Polio, a Roman knight and intimate friend of Casar's, proved the fierceness of these fishes by throwing condemued slaves into his ponds to be devoured by them. This tender feeding so increused the flavor of the fish the Roman mind that slave fed murries were in great demand, and it must have been a huge satisfaction to the fierce master to feel that he was grinding and masticating the victim of his condemnation without fear of the charge of cannibalism. To show the singular attachment felt for these fishes by their owners, it is said that Hortensius Orator wept when they died, and that Antonius Drusus so loved one that he dressed it with earrings—truly a rare mistress. Licinius Crassus trained his murries to obey his that he dressed it with earrings-truly a rare slightest word, and at his approach they darted from the recesses of the pond to be fed from his hand. Tartessus afforded the best murries, and also a smaller species than the one above mentioned, and now found near Cadiz and in the Straits of Gibraliar. The flesh is firm and sweet, and Brydone says that the murries of the Faro di Messina are the finest game fish (in a gastronomic view) in the world. This, however, was of course merely a matter of fashion, as the fish is hardly superior to the eel, and decidedly more snake-like. We have frequently caught them in the Gulf of Mexico, where they are known as murrays, and with their long, sharp fangs and snake-like appearance, they do little credit to Roman taste. In the family (Parceda) we find the Labraz lupus the delight of the ancient Greeians, and so fond of them was Archistratus that when a hass was presented to him from Mile; he pronounced it an "offspring of the gods." It took the place of the sturgeon in the feasts of Augustus, and bade fair to out do the fair sea snipe, as the surmullet was called, in the race of fashiou. At certain seasons the bass of rivers was most prized, particularly those taken between the bridges over the Tiber. These were the younger fish, and were spotted. The finest were named Lanate (woolly), because their flesh rivaled wool in softness and whiteness. According to Columalla, the cultivated taste of Marcius Philippus first taught the Romans to prize the bass that were taken while exhausting their strength in stemming the current of the Tiber, and Horace satirically asks, "Whence is it that your palates can distinguish between the Tiberine basse and those taken at sea? And why do you dislike the older fish of that kind when you praise insanely an overgrown surmullet !" To this he replies himself that it is solely because the bass is naturally of larger growth and the sur-mulet of less, and rarity adds to the value. From the roe of the cannori, a member of this family, a cake is made of rare good taste, and similar to the caviare, known in Italy as botargo, only that it is made of the eggs of mullets and tunnies.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the head of the maigre was considered the most delicate dish to set before a guest. The fish was large, weighing over fifty pounds, and the meat in the cheek and under the lips was always in demand, so much so that it was the custom to offer it as a valuable perquisite to the three conservators of the city of Rome. Bishop Paul Jovius, who published a work on fishes in the year 1531, relates the story of a noted parasite named Tamisio, who flourished in the year 1480. This gourmand being wont to station his servant in the fish

market to hring him intelligence of the destination of the finest fish, learned from him that a malgre of unusual size had been brought in. Tamisio immediately hurrled to wait had been brought in. Tamisio immediately hurried to wait on the conservators in expectation of an invitation to dinner, but as he ascended the steps of the capitol he met the head, adorued with flowers, and horne, by order of the conservators, to Cardinal Rhario, nephew of Sextus IV. Tamisio being acquainted with this prelate gladly joined in the procession. But Riario, delighting in a play of words, said that the greatest of fishes should go by right to the greatest of Cardinals, and sent it accordingly to to the greatest of Cardinals, and sent it accordingly Cardinal St. Severin, who was of extraordinary bulk. He in his turn dispatched it in a golden dish to the wealthy banker Chigi, to whom he owed money. This time Tamisio in his eager pursuit, had to traverse the whole city, and to cross the Tiber ln his way to the Farnesian palace which Chigi had built. Chigi, however, did not retain the much prized head, but replaced the faded gurlands with newly gathered flowers and sent it to his mistress, whose abode lay a great way off. There at length Tamisio, who, though fat and unwieldy, had tracked the object of his desires under a hot sun over a whole city, was at length permitted to partake of the luxury he had endured so much toil to obtain. History will never deprive him of his well deserved title of Prince of Gourmands.

The noted scarus, for a long time was endeared to the inner man of the ancients, and perhaps no fish was so thoroughly respected for its supposed arts as this same creaoughly respected for its supposed arts as this same creature. Aristotle stated that it was a ruminant, and the only one among fishes. Pliny repeated this, and states with all gravity (probably thinking of his stomach) that it was the chief of fishes. Ovid and Oppean sang its praises, and the chief of fishes. Ovid and Oppean sang its praises, and the grave Selencus states that it is the only fish that ever sleeps. Ælian swears it is the only fish that ever loves, and, after all this, the outbursts of poets and lettori, they cat the object of their rhapsodies. All poetry is but the insanity of a moment, that, especially if we eat the object of our adoration, fades away and proves our madness. In the days of the Emperor Claudius, however, Optatus Elipertius brought some of these fish from the Troad and turned them loose near the mouth of the Tiber. During five years all that were taken in nets were returned to the sea, after which they became abundant on the Italian shores. The pains that Elipertius took to bring a supply of this fish within reach of the Romau epicures was justified by the great value set upon it. Martial speaks of the intestinal fat of a sea fed scarns as most excellent, and Xexocrates tells us that the viscera of a searus newly brought from the sea are most agreeable. The liver was in high estimation, and formed along with the priits of reaching the set of the search of from the sea are most agreeable. The liver was in high estimation, and formed, along with the milts of mnrries the brains of peacocks and pheasants, and the tongues of flamingoes the dish named by Vitellius "The Shield of Minerva." So careful were Roman dinner givers to have was the custom to present it alive to the guests before it was consigned to the cook. The Scarus Cretensis is even at the present day esteemed a most delicate dish by the inhabitants of Asia Minor, but it is said to be taken with difficulty, and only by highly skilled felturnon.

habitants of Asia Minor, but it is said to be taken with difficulty, and only by highly skilled fishermen.

In later times and during the reign of Henry I. the lamprey was esteemed a delicacy, and this sovereign is said to have died in 1135 at St. Denis le Forment from eating them, as did the poet Pope in later years, both victims to this inoffensive animal. Pennant tells us that Henry IV. so loved them, quoting from Rymee's "Foedera," that he granted protection to such ships as brought over lampreys for the tables of himself and royal consort. Henry VI. contracted with William of Nantes for a supply to his contracted with William of Nantes for a supply to his army, withersoever it might march, of lampreys, to be taken from the mouth of the Seine and Harfleur. It was anciently a custom of the city of Gloucester to present the anciently a custom of the city of Groucester to present the British sovereign with a lamprey pie, and, fortunately for the Queen, the custom has died out. Camden, as an epicure, says: "The lampreys of the Severu are the finest in the Spring, heing then more tender, and that in his time the Italians prepared them for the table hy drowning them in Cretan wine, placing a nutmeg in the mouth and a clove in each gill opening, rolling them up spirally in the flour of filbert nuts and crumbs of bread mixed with oil, spices, and Cretan wine, and then boiling them for some time in a cloth. That surely should have been a right royal dish, and well worthy the royal board.

C. F. HOLDER.

AN UPRIGHT MEMBER.

HE Hon. A. M. Sullivan, M. P. for Louth, Ireland, is A covering bimself with glory, not gained on the gory field of battle, but in the more peaceful chambers of the House of Commons. The patriotism of Mr. Sullivan and his intense interest in the proper administration of his country's laws, has displayed itself in a question put to the Secretary for Ireland, as to whether the law regarding the carrying of arms on Irish soll would be modified in favor of the American riflemen so soon to visit Erin's shores. Notwithstanding the assurances given him on that occasion, Mr. Sullivan has repeated the question, and his uneasy mind is tortured either with fears of a Fenian landing, or that the Americans may be arrested for high treason; it is difficult to tell which. Sir H. M. Beach has assured him that the visitors are good cliizens, not likely to break the laws of the country, and moreover that all classes of the Irish people, including the Government, will give them a cordial and hearty welcome. Still the Memher from Louth is not happy, and demands to know whether "in accordance with the law they are not liable to arrest, having rifles in their trunks." We should be glad to know who inform-

ed Mr. Sullivan that the American riflemen would carry rifies in their trunks. We can assure him that no surrepti-tious rifle will erack on Dollymount, but that our country-men will land with their rifies in their hands.

But Mr. Sullivan has a contemporary in one Alfred Webb, a martial Quaker, who calls for a public meeting to protest against the match, or shooting of any kind whatever. Of him the Dublin Evening Mail discourses thus:—

against the match, or shooting of any kind whatever. Of him the Dublin Evening Mail discourses thus:—

"For aught we know, his modesty in not asking for an arms license may deprive him of great distinction on the famous field of Clontarf; but we must, in truth, confess that he has not hit the bullseye of public opinion in his recent shot. It is proverhially dangerous to get laughed at, and especially so when the laugh is raised at a futile attempt to keep out the tido of innocent enjoyment with Mrs. Partington's broom. The whole mass of Irish men are prepared to join in kindly welcome to their cousins from beyond the sea; they will not be baulked in the enjoyment of their festal holiday by the presentation to their view of a visage much moro lugubrious than any that sentimental woc could shape out of the kindly lineaments of Mr. Wehb. As we have said, we fear his assumed vizor of sadness will but raise a hearty laugh, which will probably not follow upon the fine drawn irony of Mr. A. M. Sullivan in the same premises. This joker of dull jokes may, perhaps, find that his wit may he repeated too ofteu for laughter before an assembly of gentlemen in the House of Commons. He, too, proposes to insult the Amerlean riflemen, our invited guests, by a clumsy insinuation, conveyed through the medium of a question in the House of Commons. The honorable Member for Louth would do well to recollect that he joked himself out of the Duhlin Town Council once already in his life; nothing surpasses, in annoying effect, the monotonous din of a street organ, except perhaps the inconsequential prattling of a trifler interposed amid grave discussions of real affairs."

NATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT CLEVELAND,

NATIONAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—This tournament will be held, in connection with the National Sportsmen's Association Convention, to be held at Cleveland on the 11th of June, and will continue four days. The total amount offered for prizes is \$4,000 in cash, to be competed for under the supervision of S. H. Turrill, of Chicago, and W. J. Farrar, of Cleveland. The shoot is open to the world, with the exception of Bogardus, shoot is open to the world, with the exception of Bogardus, Ahe Kleinman, Paine, Ward, and Closc. The entrance for the first three days will be \$10, and for the last day \$30; all purses to fill or to be pro-rated; birds extra.

The programme is as follows: The first three days, ten single rises; last day, fifteen; all class shooting.

Thursday, June 10.—Purse \$750; first prize \$250, second \$200, third \$150, fourth \$100, fifth \$50.

\$200, third \$150, fourth \$100, fifth \$50.

Friday, June 11.—Purse \$850; first prize \$300, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100, fifth \$50.

Saturday, June 12.—Purse \$900; first prize \$350, second \$250, third \$150, fourth \$100, fifth \$50.

Monday, June 14.—Purse \$1,500; first prize \$500, second

\$400, third \$300, fourth \$200.

The rules of the first Chicago tournament will govern the affair. Entries to be made on the ground. The party making the best average throughout the tournament will receive \$100 cash; the second averago a crayon drawing

-We have been much interested in examining the large collection of horns, skins, moccasins, Indian pipes, and other curiosities, hrought home by our presevering friend J. H. Batty from his Western tour last Winter. He has which are very fine specimens, one carrying twenty-six prongs. If the age of deer is really determined by the number of spikes on his antlers, what an ancient the wearer must have been! The horus of the mountain sheep are great curiosities, some of them weighing forty pounds.

Mr. Batty brought home the skins of two of these animals, which he hopes to stuff, so as to restore the animal entire. He has also some anticlope horns, hoofs and skins. The moccasins are of different patterns, indicating that they helonged to different trihes, these heing Kiowas, Sioux, Chippewas, and Ricarees. The pipes are of red stone, with stems highly ornamented.

SPORTSMEN'S HEAD GEAR.—Among the indispensable items of a sportsman's outfit must be classed a traveling, fishing, or hunting hat or cap. Knox, of 212 Broadway and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has addressed himself to this department of the hatter's business with great success. He is showing a neat and stylish sporting hat of dark green felt, having a round crown and a liheral breadth of brim. Summer felts are, from their softness, comfort, and lightness, admirahly suited for sportsmen and tourists. The designs are his own, and are very graceful. His stock pos-sesses another attraction in the form of a selection of caps of English soft cloth in different shades and patterns of material. These are waterproof, having an india rubber llning between two thicknesses of cloth, and are well adapted by a slightly turned flown brim for warm, sunny weather. They are the ns plus ultra of fishing caps, and only require a coil or two of gut or a cast of flies to complete their business like appearance.

A NEW CARTRIDGE LOADER. - We have on exhibition at our office an apparatus for loading shells for breech loading guns, the invention of Commander Beardslee, U. S. A. We desire to call the attention of sportsmen to it, as we think it in many respects superior to any we have seen in

-The great fossil moa bones, sent from New Zealand, have arrived at Central Park, where they are now being put la position.

The Rifle.

-Geu. Shaler has received a letter from Maj. Leach, of the Irish Riflo Cluh, lu reply to his suggestion that a na-tional convention of riflemen he held for the purpose of securing uniformity in the styles of targets and marking,

securing uniformity in the styles of targets and marking, of which the following Is a copy:

Mormuson's Hotel, Dublin, April 16, 1875.

My Dear Gen. Shaler.—

It gave me much pleasure to receive two days ago your letter of the 24th ult. npon a subject most interesting in all rilemen, namely, the uniform system of targets and of rules to govern future practice. It pleases me that this idea comes from America. Without this uniformity of practice the men adhering to the old system shoot at a positive disadvantage when they come to shoot at a round bullseye—a system which leads to such careful practice and thus closer shooting—for which the same necessity does not exist in practice at the square bullseye, when a centre adjoining the outer line counts as much as a centre tonching the bullseye. Before bringing the subject to the notice of the public, I will place your letter before Lord Wharneliffe, who is a charming man, and is now the President of the National Rifle Association of England. I will suggest Wimbledon as the fittest place for the convention of rifemen suggested by your letter, to meet and talk matters over. Believe me, my dear General, your faithful friend,

—It is said that the Lord Mayor of London will visit bublic during the interestical resident on the lateral resident of the interestical resident on will visit bublic during the interestical resident on will visit bublish during the interestical resident on an order to the said.

-It is said that the Lord Mayor of London will visit Dublin during the international match and assist the civic dignitaries of the latter city in welcoming their American guests.

CREEDMOOR.

The second competition for places on the International Team, which was to have been shot on Wednesday of last week, was necessarily rostponed on account of the furious storm which prevailed during part of the day. Most of the competitors were on the ground, and waited until after 2 o'clock, when, there heing no prospect of the wind or rain ceasing, the shooting was postponed until Friday. A small amount of practice was engaged in hy the most inde-fatigable, but heing unofficial, no record of the scores was

On Friday most of the competitors re-assembled, but the high wind rendered close shooting at the long ranges a matter of no easy accomplishment. The members of the old team of course possessed a great advantage from previous training, while the work of the new candidates was searcely equal to that of the first day's competition. Gen. Hawley, who made the second score on the first day, was absent, as well as several others, who withdrew from having other engagements, or from finding that their chance was hopeless. The following are Friday's scores.

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36 40—105 35 32 37— 94
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34 40—105 35 32 37— 94 35 25 31— 9t
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34 40—105 35 32 37— 94 35 25 31— 9t

On Saturday last the third competition for places on the American Team was concluded at Creedmoor. The day opened fine, but hefore shooting at the 1,000 range had commenced the wind veered, and the rain fell in sufficient quantities to make everything moist and disagreeable. The candidates for the vacant positions—for it is a foregone conclusion that at least five of the old team will retain their

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places-are now reduced to cleven, and their scores on the

o days are as tenews:			
			Totala
R. C. Goleman 123	t28	148	2019
A. V. Canfield, Jr 120	131	139	SIND
L. C. Bruce	115	128	885
II. S. Jewell 121	116	118	353
J. S. Conlin 94	118	1:5	341
L. M. Ballard 117	94	125	338
P. G. Sanford	113	114	318
N. H. Sanford 107	120	100	327
d. S. Lalimer 109	91	113	313
A. J. Roux 10	85	136	311
Joseph Holland 81	105	107	1196

Gen. Hawley, of Connectient, one of the hest shots on the list, has been absent through illness during the last two competitions, but it is reported that, as the committee have absolute power in the selection of the men, that he will be one of the chosen. The last shooting will be on Wednesday, after which the men will be named, and the regular practice as a team, which is so much needed, be actively entered upon. The election of a Captain will then he also in order, and it is to be hoped that the selection will be some strict disciplinarian like Gen. Shaler, who will have more regard to the necessity of hard work and will have more regard to the necessity of hard work and practice than the merry-making which the warm-hearted hospitality of the Irlshmen will almost force upon their guests. The following is the result of Saturday's practice:

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-Providence is about to have a rifle association, admitting Newport to participation.

ting Newport to participation.

—A new rifle club has recently been organized in Saratoga. It has purchased land for a range at 1,000 yards distance, and will commence practicing immediately.

—A dispatch from Dublin under date of May 3d, states that subscriptions to the fund to defray the expenses of entertaining the American Riflo Team at the coming return match amounts to a considerable sum. A number of banquets and excursions have already been arranged, and others are proposed. Take care gentlemen. Postpone the hanquets until after the match, and then "go it."

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF CALI-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23, 1875.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 23, 1873.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
California has organized a rife association, under the title of The Rife Association of California. At a meeting held April 22d the organization was affected affiliating with the National Rife Association of America, and adopting the hy-laws, rules and regutations of the earne, with new Wimbledon targeta. The officers elected are H. G. Shaw (one of the organizers of Creedmoor), president; Col. J. McComb, vice president; Maj. General Thompson, tressurer; Maj. D. Wilder, secretary. A committee of eaven was appointed to find a suitable lange and report to the R. A. C. at an early date. A match was annunced between the officers of the Division and Second Brigade Staff, to take place within thirty days. Captain Rurne, of Co. E. offered the use of his company is due, in a great measure, the present movement. They have been practicing for nearly two years by the Creedmoor system; thue, by familiarizing the public with it and the match tending with Co. D. 12th N. Y. and the one shot with the Emmetts, of Nevada, have thoroughly awakened the people. I trust to see an opening meeting field in Jone or July. Probably a small bore club will be organized similar to the Amstours. The friends of L. L. Kellogg, of the 23d N. Y., will be pleased to hear of his being one of the Board of Directors of the new association.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME IN MARKET.—With the exception of a few English suipe and plover from the West, which sell for \$3 per dozen, and a few bunches of willets and yellow legs, the market is hare of game, and must semain so until after July 4th.

It may not be out of place here to allude to the mode adopted on the south side of Long Island for massacring ducks and geese during the Winter. The pot hunter, arming himself with a lantern and reflector, creeps along the ice towards his bewildered prey until they are within reach of his cannon, and then slaughters them by the hundred. As there is a prohibitory law regarding the shooting of ducks between sundown and survise, we commend this matter to the attention of such sportsmen as may be disin-terested enough to see that, in their neighborhoods at least, the law is enforced.

GAME LAWS OF TENNESSEE. - The Legislature of Tennes-Game Laws of Tennessee.—The Legislature of Tennessee has designated the close time for deer to be from March 1st to September 1st; "pheasant, grouve, quail, partridge (sic), lark, woodcock or snipe, from March 1st to September 15th; linsectiverous and song birds not to be killed at any time, or their eggs or nests destroyed. Fine for killing deer \$10; turkey \$5; other game birds \$3.50; and the same for destroying song birds and their nests, or catching turkey or partridge in pens or uels. Hunting on other persons' groumls is forbiblen, except permission of the owner is obtained.

According to the Rochester Democrat the country bring.

in pens or uels. Hunting on other persons' groum's is forbiblen, except permission of the owner is obtained.

—According to the Rochester Democrat the country lying between the main line of the Erie Railway from Corning to Buffido, and the Rochester branch from Corning to Acon, is literally allve with wild pigeons. Their roosting place is situated in a wild mountainous region west of Coopers, N. Y., a few miles this side of Corning, and embrares a tract of land from seven to ten miles square, heavily timbered, and imbroken by clearings or highways, from which they issue at duylight and scatter over the country for miles in scatch of foul, which consists principally of acorns. The birds made their appearance near Coopers about three weeks ago, and have advanced further west daily until they now fly as far west as Springwater. During the present week they will in all probability be faund at all points along the Genesce Valley and scattered over the surrounding country, and there is a prospect that a considerable number of the birds will build their nests and breed in this county and those adjoining. Opposite the village of Campbells are three ligh hills; on the top of the ceutre a party took up a position, and when the flight commenced, about 5:30 P. M., could not load and fire fast enough to take the flocks as they came. The flight lasted an hour, the roaring of guns, the exhibarating excitement, and the lively running to and fro of a small army of boys picking up the dead hirds, made the seene a most animating one. From this elevated position is commanded a view of the country for ten or twelve miles in length and five or six in width, and for the entire distance immense flocks could be seen stretching out in long lines until lost in the distance. When nearing the "roost," several flocks arriving simultaneously would sweep together into one Immense flock and alight in the trees in a thick mass, seemingly covering an aere or more.

Massachusetts, Salem, April 30, 1875.—Snipe shooting

mense flock and alight in the trees in a thick mass, seemingly covering an aere or more.

Massachusetts, Salem, April 30, 1875.—Snipe shooting is good for nothing. From the 26th to 30th thirteen snipe shot al Newburyport. There is yet much frost, but if the weather comes right, if there is any shooting, it will come next week. Birds are in good condition, and lay well to dog. A record for five years shows better weather and earlier than this hy two weeks. We need rain, as the grounds are very dry. Yours,

Kanrase—Independence, April 26, 1875.—Your excellent paper is as much of a stand-by to our sporting men "out West" as it can be East. At this point (fourteen miles north of the Indian Territory and 145 south of Lawrence), we do not have as much trap shooting as we wish for, but make up for it in the excellent sport afforded us in our field shooting. All migratory game has been much later than usual this Spring on account of the cold weather hanging on so much longer than usual. Ou the 21st inst. Goo, M, (as true a sportsman as ever lived), and mysrlf concluded we would like some "snipe on toast," so gathering up our "shooting irons" we were soon bowling over the prairie behind a good team, with Jerry at the lines and Beu and Rover, our pointers, at our feet. An hour's sharp drive and at 12:30 we "stepped down and out" at Liberly Luke, our snipe ground. At 5 o'clock we were homeward bound with seventy-one snipe, ten plovers, and fifteen ducks (mostly mallard), safely stowed away in our wagon. Was not that a good four and a half hours' shooting? I think, Mr. Editor, we could show you or any of your readers, should we be favored with a visit in game seasou, such sport as they rarely witness. Our "chickens" are large and strong when the season opens (Aug. 1), and as plentiful as the most sanguine sportsman could wish. Ten miles into the Indian Territory gives us deer and turkey in abundance. Come and see us.

J. M. K.

Illinois. I bagged twenty-three jack suipe (S. Wilsonii), losing two birds in thick weeds, recording but one miss. Birds very wild. Gnn used M. L., No. 10 gauge (Wilmot maker), 3½ drachms powder, 1½ ounces No. 8 stor.

Mississippt—Corinth, April 27, 1875.—Weather cool and cloudy. Frosts on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, killed nearly all the fruit and blasted vegetation of all kinds, fortunately the wheat is not indeviably injured. I have not been out after the gobblers this spring an account of the bad weather. Two members of our club were out four days and only bagged one turkey; the mornings were so cold and cloudy that they would not "gobble." Capt. D., who kills them whether they gobble or not, and who can go where no other man can that a turkey and kill one, has only fired five shots, but then the Captain is the clumpion shot and hunter of this county on anything from a bold white to a buck, and ways all the art of shooting is in knowing when to pull the trigger. For a few thrys—the first of the month—the air was biding and cobb winds, and we have had no pleasant weather since. Plenty of fish coming in from the Tennessee River and per rail from the Gulf.

—A pigeon match was shot on Thursday last at Dexter Park, Long Island, between Mr. J. P. Bubertson, of New York, and Mr. J. H. Outwater, of Brooklyn, at thirty single birds at twenty one yords rise and eighty yards boundary; one and one foorth ounce shot; for a stake of \$200; loser to pay for birds.

-Mr. Jacob Glahn, of American Gun Engraving Company, West Meriden, is about introducing a gyro, which for simplicity of arrangement and comonny of price, will be the best thing of the kind yet invented, and within the reach of every one.

SAN FRANCISCO, Col., April 20, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
In sending you the following score 1 feel bound in inform you that with the exception of two manies, the rest have never shot birds from a trap before. The exceptions are Misgill and Stetson.

Twelve Birds goals: 41 words or 18.

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Yours respectfully,											Et he Dine

PERLADELPHIA, May 3, 1875,

PRILABELPHIA, May 3, 1875.

A shooting club has been organized here, and named in honor of your paper, the Forest and Stream Shooting Club of Philadelphia. They have secured and furnished, not only a comfortable, but very handsome room, at the corner of Front and deferson streets. Their increasing roll of members and efficient officers hespirak a prosperious future for them. Their first match was held at Woodbine Park, on Taesday, 27th aft., and the following is the score:—

21 yards rise, 30 yards boundary.

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[Fonest and Stream makes its best bow in acknowledge ment of the hour conferred, and wishes to offer thanks for the courtesies extended to its Philadelphia representa-

CHOKE BORING

filtened ducks (mostly mallard), safely stowed away in our wagon. Was not that a good four and a half hours' shooting? I think, Mr. Editor, we could show you or any of your readers, should we be favored with a visit in game seasou, such sport as they rurely witness. Our "chickens" are large and strong when the season opens (Aug. 1), and as plentiful as the most sauguine sportsman could wish. Ten miles into the Indian Territory gives us deer and turkey in abandance. Come and see us. J. M. K. Missouri-Sk. Louis, April 26, 1875.—In the last few years I have frequently come across new varieties of birds for this latitude, noted in the books as never leaving the seaboard. Of this unmber, the great marbled godwit seems to be steadily on the increase, so much so that I have seen them for sale for a week past at the game stand of one of our markets, and on inquiry learned that they had been shot about the punds opposite the city. The red necks have been quite plentiful this Spring in the lakes apposite lever; also canvas backs. This Spring has been very backward. This month has been dechledly cool, consequently keeping saipe with us longer Ihan usual, the 10th generally being the height of the season, after which they rapidly migrate to their breeding grounds further north. Unfortunately for game preservation, many woodcock were killed this Spring, undoubtedly by Sunday lunters, who do not discriminate smiflerently between birds in and ont of season. They should know that woodcock nest very soon after their arrival, and are the first to hatch out their young. I took a two hours' tramp last Saturday (2441) about the well places in the fields some five miles over in

by a comparison with the size of the hore at the muzzle, enposing the barrel to be a true cylinder hore. I believe this system of barrel making is often carrier to such an extreme as to be dangerous; and yet that which seems to stand the test of use should be conclusive, but I would strongly urge that with the great extra strain upon the barrel, consequent apon clocke horing, there should be an increase of metal to proportion.

GAME PROTECTION IN CONNECTICUT

NORWALK, COUR., April, 1875.

Norwalk, Cour., April, 1875.

Entror Friest and Stream:

It is a sad fact—although the game laws of Connecticut, if properly obeyed, would have prevented it—that most of the quoit, partridge and woodcock that were so abundant about Norwalk and indicent forms are gandually but surely dubinishing every year. Persecuted on all sides, but of season as well as in, fullowed up by boys, men, or any one altie to carry or shoot a gun, spared and trapped and shot for market by not hunters—is it any wonder?

Rubbits are builed and killed from sheer wantonness, called sport, at almost any season. It is done economically, too. No gun or ammunition needed. A mongrel of a dog with nose and speed enough to drive a rabbit in a burrow, a ferret to drive it out, an old net over the entrance to 'bagthe game,' and the rabbit is safe; a blow behind the cars and the moraulinal is dead, and in most cases teft on the ground where he was secured. So the hunt is continued in the same fair sportanalike manner, until thed out, or ten, or twelve, or afteen rabbits have been left to rot or feed the crows. In view of these facts, and in order to enforce such laws as me on the statute, a Game Association has been formed, con-titution and by-laws adopted, and all the necessary officers elected in curry out its objects. Over two hundred persons signed like all for the fits meeting, and we think at least one hundred and fits will be libro, active members and on the watch for law breakers. About twenty assistant vice presidents have been appointed in different districts to not as 'especials' to the interest of the association. Only members of the association are allowed the privitege of shooting over the ground of other members. The grounds now flure up well into two thousand acres, and more wishing to join; so look out, pot hunlers, shouters for secience, &c., or you may get over the wrong fence! Yours, Uni

SHOOTING ON NANTUCKET.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 18, 1875.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 18, 1875.

Enother Forest and Stream:—

One muriting Bub and myself started to go glover shooting on a place they call the Commons, about three miles from them, but not finding many birds we concluded to go over to Hummnek Pond and see if we could get some snipe or blucks. The pund is shoot two and a baif miles long and from twenty yards to a quarter of a mile wide. The south flead of the pond comes right down to the heach, and in rough weather the wares wash over into the pund. We happened to come just at the right time. The shore of the pond was covered with snipe, and pretty soon like barrels of our gams began to get agreeably warm. We kept following the shore along, and pretty soon came to the South flead. The same success attended as here as on the other side, and our load began to get heavy. As we approached a part of the pond where the shores were covered with high rushes, I grew careless, not expecting to find any birds there, when suddenly Bob caught me by the shoulder and said: "Get down, there are some docks feeding!" Hooked and suw three black ducks saviuming in the water, and they slidh't seem su-pictous that any one was around. So taking off our powder flasks and sint ponches we tried to criwd up near enough to get a shot, but something seared them, and they jumped up before we could fire. While we were standing there I thought I saw a duck about a hundred yards below me, but Bob said! was a clod of dirt; still thinking it was a duck. I went down to see. I had not been mistaken, for it jumped up and flew across the pond, but laking a quiet aim I fired and it came down with a broken ming, but excepted by finttering into the rushes on the other side of the pond. Just as I was thinking of taking a boar togo after him I heard a foud "quack" down the pond, and looking in tha direction I saw a duck coming right, up the pond; so lying down I walled out! he got opposite to me, and then jumped up and fired at him, and he dropped into the pond. Now the tiling was to get him. We had no

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND FISH.

AND FISH.

"New York, April 26, 1875.

By rote of a majority of the Advisory Committee, a meeting will be held in New York City on the ulnetsenth of May, 1875, at 11 o'ctock. A M, at Couper Institute, Room 21, or Geographical Society's moons, same brithing, to organize an "international Association for Protecting Game and Fish," whose business it will be to select a computent Bourd of naturalists, fish culturists, game breoders, and sportsmen, who shall be empowered to draft sultainte taws and submit them to Congress, or thely constituted Legislative hodies, for approval. The attendance of all who have entered applications for membership is carnostly desired.

(Signed.)

(Signed.)

Rob. Robert B. Roosevell, President American Pish Culturists' Assolution.

Prof. E. D. Cops, Academy Natural Sciences, Phila.

Dr. J. L. L. Le Conte, Zuological Society, Phila.

Dr. Elliot Coucs, U. S. A., Smithsonian fastitute, Washington, D. C. Hon, G. W. Chulon, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hou, I. E. West, Nerbern, North Carolina.

Jacob Wagner, Esq., Wytherette, Virgints.

Nahum E. Ballou, Esq., Secretary Illinois Stale Pish Culturists' Assolution.

lation.

Estlos Garc, Esq., President Denver, Colorato, Shooting Club., Chambers C. Davis, Esq., Secretary Denver, Colorato, Strooting Club, Robert Morrow, Esq., President Game and Inland Fishery 1701. Society of Nova Scotia.

H.On., J. F. Crosby, Esq., Houston, Texas.

Dr. Rawlings Young, Cormit, Mississingt.

Prof. Theo. Gill. Sudthsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

L. W. Ledyurd, Esq., Chremovia, N. Y.

Bernard A. Hoppes, Esq., President Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club,
T. B. Fergason, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Maryland.

Geo. H. Gerome, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Maryland.

W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Michigan.

W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Moryland.

Mannasset Sinth, Esq., Maine Sportsmen's Association.

T. W. Walker, Esq., President West Jersey Game Prof. Soc.

Seth Green, Esq., Superinlendent State Fisheries, New York.

Maj. Geo. J. Allen, New Snyum, Florlad,

Hon. Chas, W. Hutchinson, Ullea, New York, New, Co., J. Allen, Peterbaro, Canada.

W. H. Holablid, Esq., Valparaiso, Indiana.

Hon. John Bertran, Peterbaro, Canada.

W. H. Holablid, Esq., Valparaiso, Indiana.

Hon. John Bertran, Peterbaro, Canada.

K. A. Brackett, Esq., Superintandent Fisheries, Newsouche, Canada.

K. A. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Massuchnsetts

Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Miss. Anglers Association.

Col. Janes Gardon, Poundoc, Miss.

R. M. Ogden, Esq., Sup Francisco, Cal.

Cap. J. W. Coventry, Nonvelle, Canada.

D. J. Staples, Esq., Sup Francisco,

S. R. Thrackmorton, Esq., Sup Francisco,

S. R. Thrackmorton, Esq., Fish Commissioner, San Francisco,

(Per order of the Committeo)

Ch. R. Hallock, Secretary) on. This Gaye, Esq., President Deaver, Colorado, Shootlag Club, ambers C. Davis, Esq., Secretary Denver, Colonado, Shootlag Club bert Morrow, Esq., President Game and Inland Fishery 1701, So

Office Forest and Steban, it Christian street, New Y

—Michigan has followed the example of half of her sister Suites and formed a State Sportsmen's Association. The organization was effected with the following gentlemen as afficers:—President, R. T. Toms, of Detroit: First Vice President, E. S. Holmes, of Grand Rapids; Second Vice President, D. H. Fitzhagh, Jr., of Bay City; Secretary, Edgar Weeks, of Mi. Clemens: Treasurer, C. C. Cadman, of Detroit. These gentlemen were also appointed delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland. Fitteen clubs were represented. The next annual meeting will be held at Juckson, 2d Tuesday of May, 1876.

—The Fairfield County Gume Association, comprises some of the most influential men of Norwalk, Westport, Wilson, Darieu, and Weston, Connecticut. Its officers are:—President, John F. Raymond; Vice President, H. H. Bartlett, South Norwalk; Secretary, H. L. White, Norwalk, Ct.; Attorney and Treasurer, J. Belden Hurthurt, Weston; Excentive Committee, John H. Aiken, Geo. Vine, Geo. H. Raymond, J. F. Raymond and H. L. White. The statute laws of the State of Connecticut for the protection of game will be strictly enforced in every instance where violated.

Pachling and Boaling,

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed n later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK

Date.	Eoston. New York. Charleston
May 6	M. M. II. M. H. M.
May 9. May 10. May 11. May 11.	2 20 morn, 11 20 8 20 0 5 morn, 4 19 1 6 0 19 5 17 2 8 1 17

at this time. It was finally voted to postpone the election of officers for four weeks. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a list of candidates, and the meeting adjourned to be called at the club house on the 26th of May. SOUTH Boston Nacht Club.—The annual meeting of this aquatic organization was held on the evening of April 7, at their club house at City Point, South Boston, Commodore Roberts in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the club for the cusning year: Commodore, J. N. Roberts; Vice Commodore, John A. Woodward; Fleet Captain, W. J. Oreutt; Recording Secretary, Wm. Morris; Financial Secretary, John Monks; Treasurer, T. Christian; Measurer, J. Winniatt; Trustees, G. G. Moris, F. S. Wright, A. K. Roberts. The Trustees were authorized to put the club property in good coudition, some damage having becu sustained from effects of the pust severe Winter.

—A schoouer yacht, 42 feet in length over all measurement, is now building at East Boston by John Caldwell, builder of the well known yacht Mabel. She will be entered in the Boston club by T. J. Gray, and in the Dorchester club by H. W. Hunt.

Thie Ocean Regatta.—The Ocean Regatta will take place off the Isles of Shouls on the 25th of June. Mr. John R. Poor, who inaugurated the sport last August, has received the encouragement of several leading yacht smen, and it is announced that annong the first class yachts to participate will be the Vindex and Curlew of New York, and the Coming, the America, and an English yuch; are expected to join the race. The first-class will comprise sloops and schooners 40 feet and upward, and the second class, centre-board and keel schooners. The prizes are valued at \$1,000. The race last year was a grand success, and the regatta of this scason promises to far eclipse the first. There will be present on that day the finest yachts owned on the Atlautic scaboard.—Boston Journal.

New Buston Yachts.—Frank H. Peabody the past winter, and she will be ready for him to take the helm this week. She is 3

—Mr. P. McGieltan, at Pamrapo, N. J., the builder of the schooner Meta, sloop Kaiser Wilhelm and several very fast small yachts, has two sloops on the stocks, one for Mr. J. B. Mills, of the Beverly Club, 27 feet 3 inches long and 11 feet beam. The other is 38 feet long, and is for a gentlement on the lakes.

At Communipaw, N. J., Mr. A. Jaroleman is finishing a 21-foot race bont

—The schooner Tidal Wave, Commodore Voorhees, which has been emising in southern waters all Winter, arrived at Fortress Mouroe on the 1st inst., en route for home,

—Mr. Henry Smedley, at the foot of Court street, Brooklyn, is completing a race boat for Mr. Mecker, of the South Amboy and Long Island clubs. She is expected to be very fast. She will be 25 feet long, 10) feet beam and 2 feet 8 inches deep.

The same builder has nearly fluished a boat for a Mr. Hopkins, 20 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches beam and 2 feet deep.

Mr. Carllet A.

deep.

—Mr. Carll of Northport is puttling 14 feet additional bow on the schooner Ariel, belonging to Commodore Swaa of the Seawanhaka Yacht Cluh. Her length when completed will he 78 feet feet 6 inches over all, and the alteration will probably greatly improve her sailing qualities.

—The shoop Undine, Mr. Brasher, of the Brooklyn Club, went into commission April 7th, and has the bonor of being the first yacht of the season to hoist her pennant.

—The Burlington Yacht Club of Hamilton, Canada, recently elected the following officers: Commodore, Edward Browne; Vice Commodore, Junes Wylie; Captain, L. H. Brookes; Secretary; Henry Stephens; Treasurer, C. D. A. Heath.

The schooner Phantom, Mr. William Osgood, of the New York Yacht Club, is being fitted out at New London.

—The schooner Columbia, Mr. Lester Wallack, of the New York Yacht Club, is at New London, undergoing a thorough overhanding. She will probably go in commission about the middle of next month.

THE CRESCENT-UNDINE EIGHT-OARED SHELL RACE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

April 27, 1875.—14 myles straightaway from Peters' Island to Turtle Rock, Schaylkill, for a flag.

Undine Club.—The Albion—J. N. Delluven, stroke, 149 lbs., J. R. Baker 143, W. H. Allison 160, Theo. Frothingham 167, W. C. Madeira 148, Geo. Bright 143, Charles K. Barnes 134. A. S. Roberts, bow, 130, J. Gillinghum, coxswain, 135. 1—Time 9 min. 364 see.

Crescent Club.—The Longfellow—George W. Young, stroke, 165 lbs., H. F. Witmer 135, M. M. Worrell 138, C. E. Steel 135, W. H. Glenn 145, George Milliken, Jr., 145, W. C. Harris 135, A. Spering, bow, 155, T. B. Harper, coxswain, 135. 2—Time 10 minntes.

Umpire, Com. James M. Ferguson; Judge, Frank Kilsby; Time-keeper, Austiu Street.

This race was flxed for Saturday, 24th nlt., but the weather fixed otherwise, and for sometime on Tuesday it was very doubtful if the boats would get off before the storm came. A good start was made about half-past six, both crews eatching the water at the same time.

The Crescents made a burst for the lead, going off at over 40 strokes to the miunte, and passed under Columbia Bridge nearly half a length uhend, the Undine swinging along steadily at 38. Here came the trying time of the ruce. The Undine was a half length behind, and on the outside of the long curve, another full half length disadvantage, but they gained slowly and steadily, coming up just level as the boats were straightened out toward Connecing Bridge.

Harper was uot steering the best, getting his boat too close to shore, and his crew were beginning to feel the pumping stroke—still over 40. Without spuring, the Undine weat ahead, and off the old Rolling Milt wharf land made a good gap between the two boats. From there down the race lost much of its interest.

The Crescents showed great lack of practice, and at times pulled wild, clipping badly, as indeed a crew must to follow so rapid a stroke. The Undines owe their easy victory to the two or three land weeks' work they have had together. This makes a "wim" for each ellu, and we have publi

break the tie.

There is being a strong effort made to have club regultus every week, or at least semi-monthly. The Quaker Cities would have had theirs on Saturday but the high winds interfered. It will probably come off next week.

The four heaviest and four lightest of the Undine eight will try their respective merits next Saturday over a one and a half mile course. Odds rather in favor of the heaviest.

iest.

Mr. Calhoun Megargee, President of the College Club of the University of Pennsylvania, which joined the may April 3d, hus been appointed by the Naval Board to urge at the Springfield Convention a lively interest in the international college regatta to be held here, among the other regattas of the Centennial. Truly yours, Setlls.

—The Schuykkill Naval Board met May 3, 1875, and accepted the challenge of April 12th from the Paupseo Navy, to come off between the 1st and 18th of June next, on the Patapseo, and a committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, as follows: A. Krumbhaar, Chairman, Philadelphia; F. W. Murphy, Pennsylvania; l. Bedichimer, Malta; George W. Parker, Quaker City; Calhoun Megargee, College.

—It is reported that the challenge issued by Messes. Ran-

—It is reported that the challenge issued by Messrs. Randall and Coughliu of the Potoniac Club to row any two men a five mile patroared race, has been accepted by McBlair and Cropley of the same club.

—Mr. George Motrison, one of the most famous University ours, is out in Land and Water with a clever letter, questioning the utility of sliding seats, which he pronounces to be a failure in every way. If he can prove the dirty machinery uscless, all oarsmen will be glad to accept his

The final meeting of the Executive Board of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, for the purpose of making arrangements for their coming regalla, was held at Toledo April 28. The mooted question as to the definition of "junior oarsmen" and "junior seullers" was finally settled as follows: "A junior oarsman is defined to be one who has never been a winner in a shell race open to more than one club, nor pulled in such a race unless it was distinctly announced as a junior race. A junior seuller is defined to be one who has never been a winner in a sentl race open to more than one club, nor pulled in such a race unless it was distinctly announced as a junior race."

—A uew organization called the Emerald Rowing Club of the Saginaw Valley, has been formed in Saginaw City, Mich.

—It has been the desire of the Northwestern Association

—It has been the desire of the Northwestern Association for years to have some of the "crack" Eastern clubs purticipate in their regattas, but thus far none of them have

done so. Looking toward this end the hoard have determined to have a four-oared shell ruce, open to all amateurs, whether members of the association or not. A bandsome prize will be offered for this race, and it is thought it will be the great event of the regatin.

—The first boat race this season took place Thursday, on Gowanus Bay, between James Hall of South Brooklyn, and Robert Bridges of Staten Island. They rowed three miles. Hall won by five lengths. Time, 26 minutes, 4 seconds.

SCHUYLKILL NOTES

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1675.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
At a meeting presently murning of a number of the capitains and crews of firs', second and third-class yachts of the Philadelphia Yachi Club, to decide upon a course for the first regata of the senson. It was resolved that the first and second class hoats should start from Shackamskon street what and sail to the left of Smith's Island; there to the first buoy believe to the first one place as the first and second class, and sail to the Shoe buoy and return be place as the first and second class, and sail to the Shoe buoy and return Boals from ulneteen to twenty seven feet in length, of the Delaware River Yacht Club, will sail to the Chester buoy and return. The Regulta comes off May 24th.

BDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Since my last writing the crew which is to represent Cernell at Sara, toga has been selected, and are now in training quarters. They are: King, '75; Gillis, '75; Ostrom, '16; Barto, '77; Waterman, '77, and Jarvis, '78. Messes King and Ostrom were on the Sarataga crew last year, and also on the Springfeld crew the year before. Mr. Ostrom is captain of the crew, and Mr. King will pull in his old place as stroke. Our new university shell, made for us by Messes. E. Waters & Sons, of Truy, arrived last Thursday, and gives great satisfaction. It is not apper, as indeed are all of their boats, and built upon the lines of the Culminia's witning boat of last year. The seats are of an improved pattern, invented by Mr. Ostrom, consisting of glass running upon liganon vites, for the eliding part, with molded leather for the uplinistering, and are A No. 1 for esse and comfort in rowing. Paper shells are taking the place of cedur entirely with us, since we find them to be stronger, stiffer, and better in every way. It is prefly certain now that we shall send a Freshman crew also to Samtoga. The men selected thus far are Lewis, Ilixon, Camp, Surith, Graves, and Palmer. 'They will go into training quarters in a tew days. Our representative in the single scull race will probably be Reed, '78

STEVENS' COLLEGE, HUNGKEN, N. J., April 20, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stieam:—
Seeing that you kindly devole a portion of your paper to college nows, I take it upon me to inform you on our boating affairs. Our scason was opened on last Fridny, the 33d inst., by a Frestman (Fis) eight going up the river, to the chagtin of the other classes represented in the club. The boating interest of this college—which was commoned with such energy by '78, when Freshmen—has been from some unaccontable reason allowed to fag, antil the Freshmen of '78 ratering, mak hold with such entinedam as to wake the other classes up to their duty. Arrangements are being mule for a regatta next month, when it is expected the rival classes, '78 and '78, will try their muscle. Send races are also taking place. I understand that as the Rowing Association of American Colleges have closed the entrance lists, a movement is on foot to form an Association of Scientific Colleges, which seem to be out in the cold. If this is successful you may hear from Old Stevens again. In the meantime, I beg to remain.

CHESAPEAKE CANOES.

Easton, Md., April 18, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stream:

Entror Forest and Stream:

As your valuable paper has a columit devoted to Yachts and Yachting, inclinding, I presume, sailing craft of nil descriptions, it has necerted to me that an article describing our Cheangeake canoes might be neceptable, as I believe they are only known on the Cheangeake and its tributable, as I believe they are only known on the Cheangeake and its tributable, as I believe they are only known on the Cheangeake and its tributable, as I believe they are only known on the Cheangeake and its tributable, as I believe they also devoted to yachting ever since I could "hold a tiller," I was much struck with the many good qualities of canoes on first moving to this good county of Tallot from the bunks of his Delaware. And now for a description of Tallot from the bunks of his Delaware. And now for a description of the craft: Imagine a bull built from (in most cases) three plun logs, which are brought into shape by the ax and adee, with the assistance of the plane and other tools, the sud logs being reduced to a thickness of about three lockes on the bottom of the canoe, thinning out to an inchanda half at the genavate. The three ecctions forming the hoat are put together with irrenalls. The boats are of various lengths, varying from twenty mit forty-dwo feet, but bunts of from twenty-five up to tility-one feet long as in must common use, those of the latter length having about its feet beam, being, as you perceive, very long for their heam. Their lines, of course, from being so narrow, are beautifully dive, and the heats being sharp at both code, causes them to leave the water as easy as they enter it. The rapidity with which they sail with "sheets hifted" to wonderful, and they are also very good on a while, especially those with centre boards. (They are holts to will accept board and they are also very good on a while, especially those with centre boards. (They are holts to be every good on a while, especially those with centre boards. The rapid they carry in addition

Rational Pastimes.

The St. George Cricket club will open the play the second week in May at their inclosed grounds, foot of Ninth street. Hoboken. The ears from the ferry go to Ninth street. The club has been forlunate enough to seeme the valuable services of an English gentleman cricketer as their professional for the season, whom the financial storm of the past year or two hus obliged to avail himself of his cricket knowledge and skill to eke out a livelihood. Mr. Giles, who will act in the capacity for the club this season, is a gentleman of education and a thorough cricketer in every sense of the word. Unlike the ordinary professionals, he will, of course, he treated as any other member of the club, as he should be. He is a very effective bowler, a strong bat, and an excellent general of an eleveu, and in every respect will he strengthen the St. George club.

—The Prospect Park Club will open the Brooklyn cricket

-The Prospect Park Club will open the Brooklyn cricket senson on Saturday, May 8th.

—On April 26th the Bostons defeated the Washingtons by a score of 8 to 2, at Washington, the new nine making a good show against the champious.

a good show against the champious.

—The Boston and Washington professional clubs played a champion match together in Richmond, Va., on April 29, which attracted a large assemblage of spectators, including quite a gathering of ladies. The field was rough and uneven, rendering sharp fielding difficult, but even under these adverse circumstances the beauty of the display on the part of the professionals was such as to elicit the admiration of the crowd. From the report of the Richmond Dispatch it would appear that the crowd in their prejudice against the Massanchusetts "Yanks"—as they called the Bostons—insulted the gentlemanly umpire. This is to be regretted. The score gave the victory to the Bostons by 22 to 5. It being the first game of the kind in the South we give the full score:

Bostons.

BOSTONS.					Washingtons.
R.	125.	Part	LA.	٤.	WASHINGTONS, ILIH.P.O.A. E.
Geo. Wright, s. 8 1	- 1				Parkes, l. f 1 4 6 0 0
McVey, c. f ?	- 1	2.2	- 11	0	Holley, c. f 1 2 1 0 0
Barnes, 2d h3	3	- 1	- 4	2	Daily, 3d b 0 2 1 0 2
Spalding, p 2	- 4	- 0	- 8	0	Allbon, r. f 0 1 0 0 0
Leonard, f f 3	- 2	- 0	- 1	0.	Terry, 1st b0 0 13 0 2
White c	1	- 7	1	1	Kessler, 2d b 1 1 3 4 1 1
O'Roneke, 2d b	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 91	Sav. s. s 0 0 0 6 3 1
Latham, let b 3	3	11	- 1	П	Gibnore, c 1 1 2 1 8
Manuing, r. f 2	3	0	1	0	Stearns, p.,
	_	_	_		
Total	23	27	17	6	Total 5 9 27 15 12
Washingtons .					0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5
Boslons					
Managine Mr. Thomas					

Runs carned—Washingtons, 2; Bostons, 9 First hase by errors—Washingtons, 6; Bostons, 8 Total bases—Bostons, 31; Washingtons, 6. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes.

-Tho next day they visited Petersburg, Va., and, in the presence of a large crowd, played the Old Dominion ellib with the appended result:—

Bustons.		OLD DOMESION.	- 1
0,	B.	18. 0. R. 3	n.
Geo. Wright, e. s5	- 1	5 McKeuney, c 4 1	-0
McVey, c. f 4	- 4	3 Delany, 3d b 5 0	2
Barnes, 2d b	8	2 May, I. f	9
Spalding, l. f	- 5	5 Nichols, 2d b	1
Leonard, 2d h 4	- 6	2 McCandish, p2 1	2
White, r. f	- 7	5 Lemoine, e. s 2 1	1
O'Ronrke, 3d li 1	8	6 Prichard, 1st b 3 0	0
Lathain, let b	- 7	6 E. Ragland, r. f 3 0	0
H. Wright, p 3	- 5	5 R. Ragland, c. f 2 0	1
	_		_
Total27	46	39 Total	9
Bostons		16 : 4 4 2 0 3 3 7-46	
Old Dominion		1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3	- 1
Umpire-John Manulug			
Daniel Daniel 7	PER L.	an of some of bosons and 40 minutes	_

—On May 1st they again played in Richmond with the Washingtons, and this time they won by 24 to 0, the score by innings giving the Bostons 14 in their fourth inning, and 6 in their eighth.

—The first championship match between the Boston and Mutud clubs took place at Brooklyn on May 3d, over 2,000 people being witnesses of the contest. It proved to be almost a walk over for the Reds, they winning by 11 to 1.

—The games arranged to be played in Brooklyn the next three weeks include the following champion contests:

May 12—Athletic va. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.
May 13—Philadelphia va. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.
May 14—Philadelphia va. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.
May 14—Athletic va. Mutual, at Brooklyn.
May 16—Athletic va. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.
May 10—Athletic vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn.

May 18—Athletic vs. Atlantic, al Brooklyn.

May 19—Athletic vs. Atlantic, al Brooklyn.

—The Bostoas have arranged for the appended games up o July 5:

May 3—Matuals, at Williamsburgh.
May 4—Matuals, at Boston.
May 11—Phidadelphias, at Boston.
May 11—Phidadelphias, at Boston.
May 11—Phidadelphias, at Boston.
May 11—Washingtons, at Boston.
May 12—Washingtons, at Boston.
May 13—Washingtons, at Boston.
May 13—Washingtons, at Boston.
May 17—Athletics, at Boston.
May 18—Hartfords, at Hoston.
May 18—Hartfords, at Hoston.
May 18—Hartfords, at Hoston.
May 19—Hartfords, at Philadelphia
May 24—Centennials, at Philadelphia.
May 25—Philadelphias, at Philadelphia.
May 25—Athletics, at Philadelphia.
May 25—Athletics, at Philadelphia.
May 25—Mittuda, at Boston.
June 1——, at Chicannil
June 2—St. Louls, at St. Louls.
June 3—Bed Stocklings, St. Louls
June 4—Red Stocklings, St. Louls
June 5—St. Louls, at St. Louls.
June 9—Chicagos, at Chicago.
June 10—Westerns, at Keokuk.
June 12—Westerns, at Keokuk.
June 14—Chicagos, at Chicago.
June 17—Hartfords, Boston.
July 3—Hartfords, at Boston.
July 3—Hartfords, at Boston.
July 3—Hartfords, at Boston.
July 3—Hartfords, at Hartford.

—The opening game between the Athletic and Centennial clubs was played at Philadelphia, April 27, upon the latter's ground. The secre was 14 to 5 in favor of the Athletics, they making nine runs in their eighth inning. Before the score was 5 to 5 only.

—On May 1st the Centennials—on their tour Eastward—defeated the New Havens by 12 to 6, and at Hartford the professionals of that city polished off the Yule College te on to the tune of the "Chicago" score of 9 to 0. The Yales did not expect this after having previously defeated their only professionals of New Havenby 23 to 7. But the Hartfords went for them all the more on this account, for fear they might get too conceited, you know.

-The Philadelphia nine defeated the Centennials, in an exhibition ten innings match, at Gloucester, April 29, by 17 to 2

—The Centennials visited New York on April 30th, and played their first match with the Mutuals on the Union Grounds, and the game proved to be very exciting, the contest heing close to the very last. The score is as follows:

MOTHALS.					CENTENNIALS.
B.	13.	P 0	. А.	100	E. ID. P. O. A. D.
Stort tolls 1	1	11	0	n	Craver, s. s 1 2 2 2 0
11 alabamenth a u	- 1	- 0	- 4	- 93	11.ovelt = f
34 1 44 h	3	1	13	n	Bachtel n 1 0 0 2 3
Rooter f	-0	-0	n	-0	Trenwith, 3d b 1 1 1 V
Cochardi 3d h	1	0	4	0	Treacy, l. f 0 2 6 1
Minley of Otto	ň	5.5	2	4	Warner, r. f 0 0 1 0
Ma Cun of 0	1	Α.	0	-0	Somerville 2d h 0 1 4 2
Cadaux 1 f	å	ĭ	ň	0	McGinley, c 0 1 3 1
Mattheway 5	1	â	o o	ă	Abadle, 1st b 0 0 7 0
Matthews, b		U		Α,	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1
Mutuale			:		20000002002—1

-Mr. Martin, of the Atlantic club. so by errors—Mutuals, 6; Centennials, 2. Runs earned—Mu centennials, 1. Time of game—2:05.

—On May 3d the Hartfords defented the strong nine of the Centennini club, at Hartford, by 13 to 4. The same duy the Athletics defeated the Washington uine, at Washington, by 21 to 0.

—The second championship game of the season was played April 27 between the Hartford and Atlantic clubs, at Hartford, Ct. The Hartfords made three errors, and the Atlantics fourteen. The only run made by the Atlantics was guined through a wild pitch by Cummings. The score was 10 to 1. In the first game the Hartfords won by 6 to 5 only.

On May 1st the Athletic and Philadelphia niues played close game together, as the appended score shows:

This is their second meeting.

-The record of the champion contests played up to

April John is as Toriows:	
April 19-Boston vs. New Haven, at Boston 6-	-0
April 2Boston vs. New Haven, at New Haven	-3
April 21-Philadelphia vs. Centeonial, at Philadelphia 7-	-5
April 22-Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia 6-	
April 24-Hariford vs. Atlantic, at Hartford 6-	-5
Auril 25-Philadelphia ve. Contemplat, at Philadelphia	-ĩ
April 26-Boston vs. Washington, at Washington 8-	-2
April 26-Atlantic vs. New Haven, at New Haven 3-	
April 27-Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Hartford	-1
April 27-Athletic vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia	-5
April 29-Boston vs. Washington, at Richmond, Va	-5
April 30-Mutnat vs. Centennial, at Brooklyn 4-	-3
The champion Roston nine it will be seen start off wit	1.

-On April 28th the St. Louis regulars played the amateur Niagaras, and won by a score of 22 to 2.

-Rain stopped several matches arranged for Tuesday,

—The same day the Harvest nine of Philadelphia defeated the Delanco chib, at Delanco, N. J., by 8 to 5.

—The seventh annual meeting of the Columbia College Association will be held next Saturday, May 8, on the grounds of the New York Athlelic Club. The programme includes running, jumping, and throwing base ball.

—The University club, of Clarkeville, Tenn., have the following nine to sustain the credit of the club on the field for 1875: Crosby, c.; Atchison, p.; McElroy, 1st b.; Muir, 2d b.; Elder, 3d b.; Allen, s. s.; Burton, l. f.; Hendnicks, c. f., and Richardson, r. f. They played their opening game April 23d against a field nine, the score being marked by the muffin figures of 44 to 44.

hy the muffin figures of 44 to 44.

—The Magnolia Base Ball club, of Newhurgh, (an amateur club), have reorganized for the season with E. Brewer as President; J. Nestell, Vice President; James Tole, Recording Secretary; d. Fowler, Corresponding Secretary. D. H. Ward will captain the nine. They have now one of the best amateur nines ever raised in the city, and are determined to give all the crack clubs along the Hudson a "erush" this season. All communications addressed to John Fowler, Secretary, or D. H. Ward, will be promptly attended to. Would like to hear from amateur clubs of New-York, Brooklyn, and towns along the Hudson.

—The New York Flyaway nine for 1875 will consist of the following well known amateur players: Purroy, pitcher; Chandler, eatcher; Moore, first base; Loughlin, second base; C. Fallon, short stop; Tracy, third base; T. Fallon, left field; Shandley, centre field; Buchanan, right field. The club played their opening game April 22d at Metrose, their opponents being the club's junior nine. The big fellows were short five of their best players, and they had all they could do to defeat the youngsters. The score was 12 to 11 is favor of the nine.

oll in favor of the nine.

—The Knickerbocker elub will this season take part in a series of invitation contests with the eolege club nines of Yale, Princeton, Harvard, etc., something they should have done seasons ago. The Kniekerhockers will play on the same grounds at Hoboken as last year, and, as litherto, will decline to participate in any professional or semi-professional matches. They very properly ignore the gate money business in connection with amaleur playing, the elub never having countenanced in any way any phase of professionalism, not that they regard the system, under honest auspiecs, as objectionable, but that it does not accord with their idea of amateur playing to participate in the gate money business. For this reason, while playing with college nines on enclosed grounds, they of course will have nothing to do with the receipts at the gate, which the leading college clubs are in the habit of availing themselves of to support the incidental expenses of their organization, just as they are obliged to do with their boat clubs.

There is a Base Ball Club at Columbia, Tequesse, whose members are all six feet high or over. It is called the Giraffe Club.

-The Yale Nine have made arrangements for playing ten games with professional clubs.

ten games with professional clubs.

—Mr. D. O'Leary, who it will be remembered beat Nelson Reid in this city in a twenty mile match, has succeeded in accomplishing the feat of walking 115 miles in less than 24 hours. The walk took place at the Chestunt Street Rink, Philadelphia, and the actual time was 22 hours, 59 minutes, Weston's lime at Newark being 23 hours, 59 minutes, 44 seconds. It is reported now that Weston will try one better, and attempt 120 miles in 24 hours.

—Messrs, J. B. Livingston and Wn. Marston, of the Union Cluh, walked a match on Saturday last from the Windsor Hotel, Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, to the members' gate at Jerome Park, the wager being a dinner. Mr. Livingston won the match in 1h. 53m. 4s., beating his opponent 6m. 19s.

—Mr. John B. Johnson, the English ehampion swimmer, who won a match with Frautz at Long Branch last Summer, proposes to return to Europe in Junc, but hefore going is anxious to make a match with Harry Gurr or any other swimmer in the United States. The amount to he staked is a matter of indifference to Mr. Johnson, but \$5,000 would be about the figure. He proposes on his arrival in England to attempt to swim aeross the Irish Channel.

-The manufacturers of waterproof clothing for sportsmen seem to have been made happy by the continued demand upon their sources of supply, and write us that the orders they obtain through Forest and Stream aloue are orders they obtain through Forest and Stream aloue are very large. (See advertisements.) Holabird has sent us this week a fishing coat, and with a different arrangement of pockets. There is something so comfortable in the feeling of these coats, that they can hardly be thought an encumbrance, even in hottest weather; for ordinary camp or boat use they are altogether desirable; they are even they shed rein or see spray, they do not absorb oil cool; they shed rain or sea-spray; they do not absorb oil or dirt readily; and they are invulnerable to briars and burrs. For office use they are most satisfactory, and we can safely say that we have saved the price of a cloth coat this winter by wearing one at our desk. They can be made to order of any desired cut. Henning's fabrics are in con-siderable request by the bass fishers of the Potomac.

-Mr. Blsekford had on exhibition at his stand in Fulton Market an enormous Jew-fish, caught at Key West, and the fiesh of which is esteemed such a luxury by the denizens of that place. The specimen in question, which weighed 70 pounds, has been sent to Professor Baird at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington city, for a casting to be exhibited at the Centennial,

Audubon's valuable library of Natural History of about 800 volumes was destroyed in the house of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Lucy Bakeweil, at the late fire in Oshkosh, Wiseonsin. Audubon died in 1851, in the 71st years of his

-Prof. Hayden, United States Geologist, has been elected as foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of Lon-

The Velocity of a Cannon Shot.—It is difficult to describe the chronoscope without a diagrant, but it is easy to indicate the general principles of its action in a few words, and this will be sufficient for our purpose. A gun having been selected for the experiment, six or eight holes are drilled in one side of it, penetrating to the bore, at intervals along its length from the seat of the shot to the muzzle. Through each of these holes an insulated wire enters the gun, its lower extremity being in contact with, but insulated from, a sharp cutting edge, so arranged in the bore of the gun that the passage of the shot would force it down upon the wire and destroy the insulation. Each of the wires is connected with the secondary wire of an induction coil. The recording apparatus consists of a series of disks of polished silver, coated with lamp-black, and made to revolve simultaneously by the action of a falling weight and multiplying wheels at a very high velocity. One of these disks corresponds to each of the wires, the cond of which is placed in a small discbarger close to its circumference. On firing the charge, the shot cuts the insulation of wire after wire in rapid succession, and as each is cut a current passes, and a spark darts from the discharger to the edge of the revolving disk, striking off a speek of the lamp-black, and leaving the bright silver bare. Now, supposing the velocity of the circumference of the disks to be 1,000 inches per second, and the mark of the electric spark on the second disk to be one inch farther on than that upon the first, this would show that the shot took the one-thousandth part of a second to pass the distance between the mark from the first wire in the gun to the next. Similarly, if the distance between the marks on the first and last disks were five inches, this would indicate that the time the shot took to traverse the whole length of the gun was five-thousandths, or one-two hundredth of a second. In reality, the time is even shorter than this. In the 10-inch gun, a 300

—The London Army and Navy Gazette says: "Our American 'grandfathers' are always giving lessons—not always gratis, however—to their British grandchildren, and in the Army and Navy Journal of New York may he seen the most effective advertisement we have ever come across, of the shooting of a Remington breech loader, wherein the target is reproduced to scale with the marks of the shots in black and white, and a portrait of the marksman, Col. John Bodine, Highland, New York, White County. At 800 yards 74 points were made out of a possible 75."



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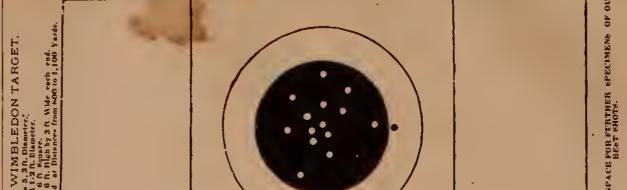
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

Volume 4, Number 14, 117 Chatham 8t. (CityHall Sqr.)

Southwest Hlorida.

NUMBER EIGHT.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—EN OWN COMMISSIONER.

E left Fort Thompson with reluctance, but our active exhausted bread box prompted us to reach Manatee at an early day. We commenced the descent of the river and resolved upon thinning out the 'gators. Before reaching Pinta Rassa, we footed up our 'gator account and found that we had settled the affairs of ninety-four on the Caloosahatchie, the best day's sport heing thirty-six. We have done some little shooting in our time, but for excitement and amasement give preference to 'gator perforating, and can confidently recommend the Caloosahatchie to those who wish to eugage in this description of sport. At this point I may remark, that we thoroughly tested the Winchester and Remington rifles, and for penetration, convenience of loading, accurrey of shooting and general usefulness, we are forced to give the decided preference to the

Passing a bayon twenty miles below Fort Thompson, Harry noticed a woodcock and we landed. In this retired and beautiful spot we started seven, the only ones we noticed during our wanderings. We have often thought that these birds have a taste for the beautiful in nature, for they are generally found where nature has been most lavish In her offerings. After leaving the Caloosahatchie telegraph station, and before reaching the islands above Fort Thompson, we towed our spinners astern, but soon tired of landing cavalli ranging from five to fifteen pounds. Reaching Punta Rassa, we steered across the Caloosa entrance, entered Matansas pass and proceeded southward to-wurds the Erastro and Corkserew rivers. If time had permitted we would have ascended these streams and described an unknown but we have reason to believe an juteresting Relnetantly we lurned the prow of the Spray northward. En route we visited the northern end of Piue Island, situated three miles north of Useppi. Here we found a Yankee named Ham, who had resided there for twenty four years. At the landing we found two luxuriant cocoa nut trees in fruit, and buck of the hut, roasting ears, garden vegetables, and several hundred lemon trees loaded down with their golden fruit. At this point will he found four of the largest mounds on the coast, and the archeologist will be pointed to something interesting and calculated to puzzle him. The island is three miles wide and with the exception of a few hundred feet on each side, is canal forty feet wide and eight feet in depth. Mr. Ham assured me that a similar excavation existed on the main land, and could be traced in a direct line towards Okeechobee for a distance of fourteen miles. On the north side of Caloosahatchic River, near its source, a similar canal is found and of about three miles in length. I was assured by a reliable party familiar with the locality, that a similar one existed on one of the Thousand Islands. question arises, who excavated these canals, or for what purpose where they dug? It is a well known fact that the Indians were too indolent to engage in such au undertaking. There caunot be a question regarding these excavations having been made by man, but why made, or by whom, is the question. An examination of the live oak trees growing in aud on the sides of the excavation negatives any argument that they could bave been the work of the early Spaniards or the Seminoles. From our knowledge of the Indiau tribes it is not probable that these canals were dug by the Yamasees. We think that a thorough examination should be made of these aucient works by the Smithsonian authorities as such an investigation with the december of the second of the seco sonian authorities, as such an investigation might lead to interesting developments regarding the earlier races Inhabiting the southwest portion of the peninsula. In addition to the canals referred to, the large Indian mounds on the southwest coast deserve examination. Such an exploration would fall within the legitimate sphere of the institution referred to, and the expense incurred would be trifling

compared to probable results. During the trip, birds, fish and marine and fresh water algae could be collected, and the Institution benefitted thereby.

the Institution benefitted thereby.

Leaving Pine Island, with its hospitable inhabitants, we made for Bird Key, one mile west of Useppi. This small island consists of about forty acres and is covered with large mangrove trees. At one time it boasted of inhabitant for where we landed the shore had been carefully paret with large claim shells. It is the rookery, or roosting place for the multitudes of birds that frequent Charlotte Harhor. On the island will be found patients and concerns, water turkeys, cranes and herrors of all kinds, sizes and descriptions. A person descrous of collecting ornithological specimens would find this a desirable loculity. In the evening we amused ourselves by shooting white herons for their plumes, and the noise made by the birds after each discharge beggars all description. We left Bird Key and adjoining coast islands, after devoting a couple of days to their examination.

couple of days to their examination. Wending our way homeward, we reached the northern end of Gasparilla Island, and came to a lult for a time. We had been skeptical regarding the fish-stories that had been told us about the fish lu this region, but after having practically tested the matter we are prepared to predit almost anything we lear stated, or see printed, regarding fish and fishing on the southwest coast of Florida. I am somewhat of a veteran and energetic fisherman, but for the first time in my life became surfeited with one hour's fishing at the inner point of Little Gasparilla Inlet. At the young flood, Harry, Frank and I visited the inlet and noticed a school of minnows being chased by a red fish. To escape their pursuers hundreds jumped on the sand, and with hands and feet we assisted many more to laud. We commenced with rods and reels, but abandon these fancy implements; for whilst we were engaged playing a large red or other fish he would be gobgaged playing a large red or other lish he would be gob-bled by a shark and tackle would go by the board. I hooked a large red fish which was taken by a large shark, and to my regret I found that I had secured an elephant. I showed fight, the last foot of line left my reel, and my ex-cellent and serviceable Shipley bamboo rod was soon in extremis. The rod bent like a bit of steel, but the braided line held—one joint after another was strained, and at last the line parted, and I was left alone in my glory, with a strained and dihepidated Shipley rod. Resolved upon having a little piscatorial amusement, I visited the boat and having a little piscatorial amusement, I visited the boat and obtained three strong lines eighty feet long, attached an eight ounce sinker and two large hooks to each and again entered the lists. We baited with the minnows and would throw our tines out their full length. Almost instantly the baits would be taken by red fish ranging from five to twenty pounds, cavalli, weakfish, bone fish, grunts, or red and black grouper of large size. We unhooked the fish and returned them to their nutive element. At the end of au honr and Al Fresco abandoned the sport hausted and demoralized. Some of my readers will say that this was unnecessary slaughter and not sport. I am prepared to admit the soft impenchment, but in extennation enter the plea that we followed up the amusement in order that the readers of FOREST AND STREAM could form an opinion regarding the kind of sport obtainable on the southwest coast. Some of my readers will probably say that "this was equal to pot hunting, and that the piscator would only capture fish in an artistic manner, with rod and reel." To such we will simply say, hook and play a ten or fifteen pound red fish for a few minntes, and then secure an addition of from eight to twelve lineal feet of shark, and one such eatch and rods, lines and reels would ''go up.' side the inner point sheepsheading is excellent, the fish ranging from one to five pounds. With a stout nine foot rod and three hooks baited with fiddlers, from one to three sheepshead can be captured at almost every cast. The water is very clear, and the bottom a white shell bank, and the fish are visible in dozens slowly swimming along la search of food. Fiddlers of large size can be secured in quantity for bait on most of the sandy keys. To obtain them easily nothing more is necessary than to dig them out of the sand, where their holes are visible. If placed in

an ordinary wooden pail they will live for many days. Red and other fish will readily take cut fish buit, but seem to prefer minnows.

I noticed numerous deer tracks on the Island and suggested to Frank and Harry that they should kill one. After their departure for the central portion of the Island, I scated myself on an empty pail and engaged in catching sheepshead and throwing them in again unless so badly hooked as to render them unlit for anything but a frying pan. I was absorbed in the nonsement, when I was startled by a large buck and doe plunging into the bay within a few feet of my person. When Harry and Frank returned they informed me that they had started a nonder, the dat two, but did not kill. All the Jar to large breeked with deer, and on most of them nodes are unaccessary; in fact still hunting is the preferable mode. Coons in immense numbers exist ou these islands and their tracks are visible everywhere near the bay beaches. On the mud flats opposite our camplag place thousands of snipe and carlews could be seen at any time, apparently waiting to be destroyed. In the centre of the island the sportsman will find a large fresh water lagoon where excellent water can be obtained. For the invalid who is piscatorially Inclined, and who desires an excellent climate, we would say spend a few weeks or mouths on the northern end of Little Gasparilla. The air is pure, water excellent, frost absent, sea bathing unequalled, fishing beyond description, deer pleutiful on the island and on the main land. To the sportsman this Island offers many inducements, and I would carnestly advise any one visiting Charlotte Harbor to spend some days here. Yesterday I received a communication from a gentleman residing in the interior of Pennsylvania in which I flud the following:—

"I have greatly desired to visit Florida for years past, but have feared the trip on account of fevers and had water. I have also heard much of the iosects of Florida, and am enough of an angler to have a wholesome dread of the woods in fly time."

I proposed postponing the consideration of these subjects until the final communication, but as I find so much ignorance prevailing on many points, I shall take advantage of this letter to ventilate these subjects. Excellent water can be obtained at any settlement, or from the rivers and creeks above salt water. On a few of the Islands fresh ponds and lagoons can be found, where a supply can be secured. On Pine, Useppi, and Lacosta islands a superior article can be obtained. On any of the islands a fair to good sample can be found by digging a well from two to four feet deep. At Punta Rassa and Fort Myers, eistern water can be seened. From the streams and springs north of Clear Water Harbor, water equaling the Croton can be found. If the sportsman earries with him one or two five gallon water kegs he will not suffer. We could find room for but one five gallon keg and we managed very well. Aware of the suffering that results from a deficient supply of good water I was induced in a previous communication to refer to the

I have visited nearly all portions of Florida except Indian River and Bay Biscayne region, both in Winter and Summer, and can safely assert that I have suffered more from mosquitoes in one day at the head of Lake Superior, and at Barnegat, N. J., than I have during all my visits to Florida comblined. From what I bave heard stated and seen published, I have reason to helleve that insects are tromblesome on the Indian Blver, but tids should not be made to apply to the whole of the State. I spent nearly two mouths on the southwest coast, traversed several degrees of latitude and longitude, visited most of the hays, rivers, creeks and islands, and I can positively assert that I was really annoyed on but one occasion with sand flies and mosquitoes, and that was one afternoon and evening when we were encamped in the spring of the Chisiowliskl. We made it a rule to anchor a short distance from shore every night, but if the spoitsman encamps on land he will be somewhat annoyed by mosquitoes in the early part of the evening. The mosquitoes of the southwest coast are lethargic, and not active and industrious, as are those of Lake Superior and New Jersey. We carried with us a full

supply of mosquito netting and thin muslin to protect us from sand flies, but the original puckages were brought back anopened. I will admit that I was put through by the "red lungs," but my sutterings were the result of ignorance, and my dearly bought experience will benefit others. At Cedar Keys, Manatec and Tampa, a few tleas will be found, but never away from settlements or hog nests. At Fort Thompson I thoughtlessly entered one of Capt Henry's old palmetto leaf shanties where dozens of hogs slept nightly, and as a result I was literably covered with fleas. I secured such a supply that I was forced to strip and sink my clothing to the bottom of the river and drown the active customers. If the sportsmun steers clear of settlements and hug nests, he will not find a fleat in the southern portion of the State. The last night I spent at Cedar Keys I found that the bed contained a number of fleas and that to sleep was impossible. I searched my coat and removed from one of the pockets a box of insect powder. I sprinkled a small quantity in the bed, a little in each shirt sleeve and some on my neck; a few funning motions of my shirt and the top sheet, and peace reigned supreme. The Persian Insect Powder should be carried by every sportsman who rans any risk of coming in contact with fleas or bedugs. If the latter prove troublesome, a small quantity sprinkled on the lower sheet will not like magic, and nearly every bug that enters the bed will be found lifeless in the morning. My experience is that the yarms spun about in see life in Florida is to a great extent "twaddle and stuff." I suffer more from fleas thisu my person I have ever met, and have received so much benefit from the use of the Insect Floring that enters the bed will be found lifeless in the morning. My experience is that the yarms spun about in see life in Florida is to a great extent "twaddle and stuff." I suffer more from fleas this any person I have ever met, and have received so much benefit from the use of the Insect Floring the Winter months, a

For Forest and Stream, LONG LAKE, NEWCOMB, INDIAN PASS.

THESE names will indicate as well as any, the medium and limits of an excursion I took in the year of grace 1873. Making Newcomb my headquarters, I branched out right and left from there, very much in the directions in which the antlers of a deer branch out from their headquarters. I left home on the 12th of May, and in six hours was at Saratoga, where, despite of grand hotels and all that sort of thing, the close season of which spreads over three fourths of the year, my chief attraction was not the Congress Spring, but the wooded lawn beyond it, traversed and occupied by seven roving deer, for this was in the line of my pursuit. Mem: I know of no one who has done up Saratoga so concisely and well as J. G. Saxe. Read his song thereof:

song thereof:

"They eat, and they drink, and they sleep;
They talk, and they bugh, and they woo;
They sigh, and they bugh, and they weng.
They cead, and they ride, and they dance;
With other unspeakable things;
They pray, and they play, and they pay,
And that's what they do at the springs."

With other unspeakable things;
They prsy, and they play, and they pay,
And that's what they do at the springs."

In the morning—excelsior—I was going up via. A. R.
R. amid snow and ice, beckoned onward hy mountains and streams to holder scenery.

Was it not very cold? Yes; particularly as the season was backward. But a favorite time for visiting the North Woods is, and always has been with me when able to secure it, from the mibile of May until the flies become importunate in recommending return. Different seasons have have ther different advantages and disadvantages, and no one of them includes all. In Summer you get berries, bathing, warmth, (too much of it perhaps) but inferior fishing as a rule, and superior mosquitoes. Late trolling is in vain, or nearly so for the native lake trout, though you may catch imported pickerel. Go in early, and you get the first best fishing, and are not annoyed with flies. Everything daily improves. Nature rapidly develops her verdant glories, and you soon see her in her richest dress. I went in too early for strawberries, but not for prime sport or majestic secuery. Why should any complain of cold in the latter part of May, who at home have weathered January, February and March? Wood is plenty in the woods, and fire can be obtained by a scratch. The angler's friend, birch bark, will kindle a flaune even in the ram, which will make it too hot for him. But I am not recommending early shantying out; that is unnecessary, and frequent Spring rains render it unlesirable. There are numerous places where shelter and warm beds can he secured at night, where you can "be quiet and go a fishing" in the morning. Mem: Plenty of warm woolen clothing. Linea shirt-sleeves for Summer.

The Hunson River at this time was full of rolling logs, rumbling and tumbling promiscuously together, some in a desperate hurry to reach Glen's Falls, though stopping at many stations; others found, founded, or foundered on a

rock. They all tell the tale of devastation—how are the mighty fallen—mil prompt the inquiry, shall the axe devour foarever? This may not be viewing the subject in a utilitarian manner, but it is viewing it nevertheless. Going, going, going, as the interioner exclaims; fair warning, unless arrest sets in, that all will yet be—gone! It was computed his stunniner, (July 36th), that 100,000 logs passed down that day, at a given point. I saw a man on a height with a long pole apparently secking to bring two large logs ashore. In a moment he disappeared, but was soon seen again, having taken passage on those logs down the river. By keeping the two as one, close together, their rolling is prevented, and skillful men with iron in their soles may thus navigate in comparative safety. I saw a man, however, or another log; fast before I saw him—in the water. At Pottersheld I pushed my way against head winds to see the Schroon. I saw, but the sight was forbibility, and the sound even warse. So turning my back upon it, I was blown to where I came from.

Old Boreas opposed my progress northward strongly, but in vain. I was too much for him, wrapped, if not "in the solitude of my own originality," then in llanuel coats, shawls and overalls, so that I comfortably pursued my onward upward way. With the inspiring sight of snow-clad mountains continually before my cyes, I advanced over roads both good and bad, till evening found me safely ensecued in the house of mine lust, Davis, at Newcomb.

Of this place little need be said, for there is little of it. It is a quier hamlet, surrounded by hill, forest, lake and stream, "Where there's no water, it's dry," Such is a favorile axion or sphorism of my own. But there is much which ulocks such treasures of the woods and waters. There too, I found just the man I wanted, Capt. Parker, an intelligent, alse and faithful guide. The weather was lord several days forbidding; but the Captain observed the splitter as we were not likely to see again.

At length the wished-tor day arrived, when w

Robert Blas multer fleas that on him prey:
And these bave smaller still to bite 'em,
And so proceed at induition."

Evening found us safely harbored at the Island House, kept by John Subbatis and his brother Churles. There I passed a week delightfully, aml caught my largest front. Now stand aside, you Maine men, while I tell you my story. I know your exploits, and what Maine can do; and understand that you look down on New York figures in this line. The trout were not numerous, but they were large. Two of them weighed two and a quarter pounds each; one three and three quarter pounds, and one four and a quarter pounds. This last was three times weighed, by as many persons; twice with my pocket balauce, and once with steelyards, and all agreed. He measured twenty-one inches in length, and thirteen in girth. The two largest together weighed exactly eight pounds. Charles S. laid them on shingles, marked unit cut out their proportions, and opening eyes in the wood-work, hung them up at his cabin door as trophies. The largest was as brilliant in his hues as be was large; a speekled prince. I do not say a king, though I never saw a larger one, nor heard, well authenticated, of larger caught in this State. Mr. Chensy told me he had never caught one quite so large. I brought him home with me, and he received many cullers, of the angling fraternity, one of whom devoutly expressed the wish that he might eatch one such before he died.

Sunday came, a most havrious day. I never passed one more radiant in its heauty, mme perfect in its atmnsphere, more truly delicious in its natural influences. As I had several times expressed a desire to see and become acquainted with Mitchel Sabbatis, of whom I read a quarter of a ceutury before in Headley's admirable book, and who lived near the head of the lake, Charley proposed to take me there to see his father. It did not take long for me to make up my mind; so, soon after breakfast I was in the bout, and with a thankful, and I trust not undeyout heart,

in view of the glories of the kingdom of Nature around me, and the kind Providence which permitted me to enjoy them, I gave myself up to the welcome upportunity. We passed among the ornamental islamb, of the lake, (they are twenty-two in number) inhaling health and Joy with every impiration, and brought up at Krileges, where we thined. In the affermoon we called on Mitchel, one of the most prominent of all settlers in the Adironalreks, and noe who has done much for the community where he resides. This worthy son of the forest received me kindly and talked over Healtley, and recollections of the most prominent of the transport o

there was one exception, or we would not have gone there; one house open, where we were kindly received and well taken cure of to the end of the visit.

Various are the causes assigned for this destruction of property. The death of Mr. Henderson alone seems sufficient to account for it, as he was the original and chief supporter of the enterprise. But I heard also various remors, to the effect that it cost more to transport the iron from the woods than it was worth; that there was a strike among the laborers for higher pay, which failing, they all described in a body, &c. These causes may have conspired together to produce the result. But there is a plenty of described in a body, &c. These causes may have conspired together to produce the result. But there is a plenty of water-power there; plenty of ore, plenty of houses of wood and brick; plenty of charcant of linest quality, and hape is entertained that the ultimate completion of the A. R. As far as Tahnwus, will again start the wheels, and make the village hum with the sound of progress, life and influstry. Passing there the night, the morning (May 30th) opened cold and even flaky with snow, but the day proved to be the choice one of an humbred for our purpose. After a good breakfast, a boat was drawn to the water for our service, and we hamehed forth with cheerful prospects on Lake Henderson. This lake is a charmer. As Mitchel sant, "any one there who these not wish to see monulains, must look straight up." I learned on it what "walface" means. One side of the mountain presents a gigantic profile, lar larger than that on the Francentia heights, New Hampshire, but not so hold, or prominently defined. There are brow, eye, nose, month and chin unmistakable, and in the mouth are teeth, to which John specially directed my attention. It is the Old Guard of the Pass forever facing it. We crossed the lake readily and took to the woods, but searcely had we entered it when John sublealy halted. "A bird," he said, and true enough, there was a large strutting partridge

But this letter is already too extended. It remains for But this fetter is already too extended. It remains for me only to say, that crossing dashing streams, and persevering to the end of the projected journey, I attained the object of long desire, and received a full reward, gazing with rapt alluiration at the base of the Mountain Pass, awe struck by its solitary grandeur, its majestic altitude, its towering sublimity,

Utica, April, 1875.

AMATEUR, Utica, April, 1875.

ELK HUNTING IN THE NORTHWEST

IIILE waiting for a steamer on the Upper Missionri River last Fall I enjoyed many advantages for kunting the larger kind of game so abundant in that region. The banks of the great river are covered with a thick growth of cottonwood, elao, and ash, with a dense underlingsh of willow and billberry bushes, which, extending for several miles, afford excellent cover for elk, deer and bear. Two young men were living at the woodyard where I was staying, and we were the only white men within a radius of sixty miles. They were too busy chopping wood for the steamers to find time to hunt, and with the exception of an occasional visit from a wandering band of Gros Ventre Indians, the game was undisturbed.

One bright still day late in September I left the log cabin, resolved to dud clk, if they were in the woods. One hundred yards travel and I was brined in the underfursit, which rose shove my head to the height of lifteen feet, presenting a wall impenentable to slight for a greater distance than ten yards. It was impossible to move with encition outside of the game trails which formed a perfect lubyrinthion way, enabling one to funt in any desired direction. Selecting a well traveled trail which seemed to knowing that if the animals were in that neighborhood their cross trails going to water could soon be found. The elk tracks all appeared to be quite old, but there was plenty of fresh theer signs, and the broken branches of idilliberry bushes gave evidence of the presence of that king of beasts, the crizzly. The trail often widened and led throngt beautiful little gludes and contonwood groves, dotted with patches of attentisia, affording a clear view for a hundred yards around, with everything combined to make it the most delightful ground for deer a alting ever seen in the control of the widetenide deer, and has the bounded not of sight. I was not sorry to see king of unbarriote; for although I should not have been able to resist the temptation to shoot him, if he had stood for me, yet having started out for elk, I hoped than to after gane would entice me to fire, and so destroy all hopes for that day. Elk, unlike deer, are easily dammed by fring, and will not remain in the vicinity where it is heard. The deer were so pleintiful that it was an easy matter to get one would entice me to fire, and so destroy all hopes for that day. Elk, unlike deer, are easily dammed by fring, and will not remain in the vicinity where it is heard.

It was now noon, and still there was nothing to indicate the I saw this one get away, and of antisfaction that no more were seen that day.

It was now anon, and still there was nothing to indicate the process of the control of the desired process of the desired process of the desired p

and they were soon out of hearing. My clk, however, was still brenking the bushes in an adarming manner and brenthing with a loud, distressful sound. Stepping warily up to the spot I perceived that he was unable to rise; but to termhante his sufferings a shot in the hearl was given as a coup de grace. Then taking a sent upon his longe body I fell to gazing upon his fair proportions and indulging in the pleasant raveries which always reward a necessful chase. Poor fellow! thought 1, you have fallen a vietim, not to man's inordinate spirit of destructiveness, led to the equally insettite demands of science. I will gladly make all the atonement in my power by placing your artificial self where thousands will view and admire you.

His antlers were six-pronged, and had attained a vigorous and symmetrical growth, with points as sharp as a landing knife. The animal would certainly weigh four-teen hundred pounds as it fell, requiring the labor of three men in cutting up and packing out to the river bank, where it was loaded in a canoe and taken to the cabin to be smoked and dried for Winter use. The entire skeleton was properly prepared, and now adorns our Nutional Museum.

For Forest and Stream.

THE RUFFED GROUSE,

In MAY the ruffed grosse begins pairing and finishes its rest by the middle of June. For incubation the most retired situations are otheore, such as no old storp, beneath an ohl log, or amengst small bushes and very frequently in the angle of the worm fence between the stakes. The ten lays from ten to fifteen eggs of a dark yeliowish color, and they are about the size of a buntum's egg. Tho nest is oftentimes robbed by the fox and crow, and other enemies that are always on the alert for a Spring menl. If the eggs are destreyed like hen seeks the conpany of the cock; they boild a new next and the hen lays about the sume number of eggs. If the eggs of the first nest are batched, she does not lay again and the following Spring. The young birds leave their nest a general thing the third day, and will at any time they hide under the leaves, or in the ground birds at any time they hide under the leaves, or in the ground them to the second of the strategen to draw the intruder away from her brood. Always upon being disturbed she will either cover them, or earry them one by one in her bill to along is tance among the henlucks and she cares for the whole brood. When the brood is ten days old they have sufficient strength to dy from twenty to thirty yanls, and as soon as they drop hide instantly amongst the dead leaves and grass. The hen is never assisted by the cock in caring for her young. The cocks club together until the latter part of August, when they all again join the hen and brood. I have frequently flashed both old birds and eight to different and the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of the cock grouse can be found standing upon an old unoss grown log druenning. With this peculiar music he draws the female to his side. Singular as this may appear this is the only manner that he has of contring or wooing the lenf form her nest whilst she is setting. While drawming, his form is recet, and his feathers and part of the form of the contribution of the strategy of the contribution of the decim

long stiglt and then a short one, previous to settling for the night. When the snow lies upon the ground he settles in the lower limbs, or else in the top, where it is so thick the hunter cannot see him, and if seen the tree would be so tall that No. 8 would not disturb Idm. Many of the small hawks destrey the young, especially the red tuil. The mink and weasel catch the old hirds, while the fox, polecat and racceon kill the young. The piraneted groups thesh is light in the early season and dark after the frost, but the rufted is always white and delicate. In point of shoot they are equal. Of course, if the cook is not scientific the delicacy is lost. You can make it tough and dry, or juicy. If the nels and nooses, traps and pot hunters were seen to in the early season, this bird would be very soon in every State. Now they are extremely wary, and it is a good thing they are, for if they were not, they would only be found in private collections and museums. It requires a great deal of peaseverance on the part of the sportsman to make a decent bug. I have often seen them lie close and squat as I passed by them and then spring and whirr at a great speed. In the thickest cripples and deepest gulhes and deasest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them, remaining perfectly still antit the danger is over, is the position they take frequently. When the birds are searce one must be lively to bring them to bac. When raised on a hill they fly far its base, and then turn usually to the right or left very short, and very few sportsmen understand their light. When the snow was deep I have found them perched among the pines and hemlocks. I have seen them dive into the snow banks and leave only their heads exposed, and I have seen quail do the same times of the same times of one in marker in the early part of September, but he this state they lie best in December. Of comset hey me reflected upon beries and will remail to the groups that it is from a lathough they are very fast—probably as last as any in America—lies yeld

DUCK SHOOTING IN WISCONSIN.

DUCK SHOOTING IN WISCONSIN.

Giano Rever, Wis., May, 1875.

Entron Porret and Stream:—

A narrow stream tringed with wild rice, as appretentions river, indeed, though "Graud," for its shooting, is title ture. At three or four miles from its month the river runs from an alonest inquestable that of mind some noise to extent. Water and land seem to have a struggle for the superstace, as the place is impassable, either by hind or on finit. Wild rice abounds for vegetation and myrinds of water food seek it as a matorial refuge from their enemy, the sportsman. The ducks dy to mil from this slongt morn and eve, and the sportsman. The ducks dy to mil from this slongt morn and eve, and the sportsman takes advantage of this or kill bis game. Full oft have I visited like resort, and the onemory of delightful recreation comes to me al wrille. It was that retailor when El E. and I took a bant in Grand lilver. No large large of game recalls the Gige, but It was no pleasureable lind frementher it as a alsy of mine than ordinary sport. We now rapidly down fox River to reach the trining right learly enter the stream, turding the skill's prove of the arrow channel. I took the paddle and El the gas, and keeping close to the rice, prepared for action. Now, sleady morees, or the dark's swift spring and splash will disconcert the alin! Up starts a mailand, a fine drake, but this somorees "quackl quack?" was silicated by the report of the dumbt barrel. Splash willer amother rises a few yards further, and leastly mailard the secund arrives to leave the fattel spot. However, a fow pellets of No. I stops, and a slot from the second gain diades as the work and we refined. Muzzle loaders we have, and trusty ones; but really the provokteg, when reloading, to see a fine dick pass by an "affigured philon," and we lose the short by tho time this as in large, orward again! "Henr those darks off to the left," whispers RI, and all entity turn the skiff froward the shot of the shot by the otime takes in more possible to some postsman sucles it is

The San Antonia (Texas) Herald gives the following notice to its subscribers: ''Hereafter we shall publish the list of the names of those who go a fishing on the Lard's day and fail to send us a string of trout. Perch and sackers have too many bones in them to allow us to farget that the narral element of our population loak to the press to eradicate this growing desceration of the Sabbath."

Mish Gultune.

For Forest and Stream

A TRIP AFTER GRAYLING SPAWN

BEARING in mind our experience of last year, which Conclusively proved that the grayling deposited their spawn in the month of April instead of doing it in February ary, as the books said they should or would do, our party arrived at Gravling on the evening of April 5th. It sisted of D. H. Fitzlingh, Jr., Len Jewell, Charles Pierce, guides and concernan, and the writer. We staid over nigh at the comfortable hotel kept by M. Hartwick, and in the We staid over night morning loaded our camp equipage into two hoats and proceeded down the Au Sable.

so many anglers are seeking information in regard to the fish and lishing in this and other rivers in the wilderness of Michigan that a description of the locats used to run it will probably be in order. They are both of pine, flat bottomed, pointed at each ead, and are twelve fert long by three wide at the middle; they are pushed with a pole as oars are of no use on this rapid, crooked stream, filled wit as one are of an use or this input, crooked stream, med white logs and overhusing with tree tops, as in many places there is simply a passage way between several tops wide enough for the boat to pass. Our boats held two men and all the impedimenta of camp, and there is but one other boat on the river besides the two owned by Mr. Fitzlingh. The weather was more favorable than on the occasion of our visit last year, and in consequence of the thaw the river was a foot higher than usual, and very much discolored.
We kept a sharp lookout for schools of fish in places

where we saw and caught them last season without seeing a single one; they seem to have deserted that part of the Mr. Fitzhugh accounted for this in this way: He says (and he knows more about the habits of grayling than uny man in America) that they are a local fish in the exfreme sense of the word, and that when all are caught out of a certain portion of the river that part remains destitute of fish for some lime. Certain it is that with the excep-tion of a large school of yearlings about four miles down, where the river widens at the first tributary below the rail road, we saw no lish until about eight miles below. passed Camps Hallock, Milner, and Green, and sach was the scarcity of fish that we never stopped nor unlimbered our rods until we reached Cump Bowles, twenty miles by river from the town of Grayling. The river has been not-ted and speared until the few remaining "magnificent dorted and speared until the few remaining "magnifleent dor-sals" have been driven by their gregarions hubits to seek the schools of their golden eyed comrades below a point which the average market fisher can pole a locat in a day, for be it known that the gentle grayling is more sociable in his nature than the carnivorous, or, rather, pisciverous fishes. We took one fish with the mark of a recent spear cul on it, and from my knowledge of the effect of injury to the skin of fishes I should not think it was over a week old. And this in the breeding season! We found the fish oncarly ripe, and saw many spawning beds that had been whipped, but no lish on them. The grayling chooses a gravel bed in a swift current, usually in shallow water, and in the open stream. From observations last season, which seemed confirmed by similar ones on this trip, we were unanimously of the opinion that the grayling moved from the dark pools at sundown and took their places upon these beds, which they did not seem to occupy by daylight. To prove this we sent Leonard and Charley with a juck over the beds at night, and they reported numbers of lish upon them. We fished four days from Camp Bowles, which is about two miles below the "hig pine," a point well known to all who have run the river. We were on the north bank, on the slope of a large hill covered with Norway pine, and our tent was pitched over a patch of the trailing arbatus with which the country abounds. In these four days we canght 118 lish to our two rods, Mr. Fitzhugh nsing a Nor canght 118 hish to our two roos, Mr. Fitzingh hishing a Norris tod with a Clerk reel, and I one of Judson's, with the new reel made by Orvis; this latter was on its trial trip, and proved very satisfactory. We used three flies, mainly the favorite grayling fly, made with a stone wing and a yellow body, with occasionally a brown backle or a gray with. The light did not rise as freely as they did lost. The lish did not rise us freely as they did last year which may be owing to their being further advanced to wards spawning, or to the freshet then prevailing, which brought them plenty of food in the shape of the caddls, etc., which could be plainly seen rolling on the bottom. brought them plenty of food in the shape of the caddls, etc., which could be plainly seen rolling on the bottom. The surface of the water in many places was literally alive with tiny flies of the genus chivenomas, which, with the exception of the school of yearlings above referred to, the fish did not seem to notice. An occasional white miller would be taken as soon as he attempted to cross a dark pool. These pools are mostly in shore, in a bend of the river, and have a dark bottom, caused by the vegetable deposit gathering there. We lished them from above, and could often see lish below the bont, after the commotion caused by our arrival had subsided, picking the cashlis, shrimp, and other fad swept by the current from the sandy shingle or the gravel beds into their dwelling place. Never have I seen a stream so swarming with food; a wash basin placed in a landing net and used as a dredge brought in one baul of mud from near a pool seventeen shrimp (gammarus), two enddis of the large kind (stick or house worm), four of the small kind with the sandy case, one larve of Alay fly, many smalls, and three of the little fresh water clams, that look like the qualang (not the mussel), and lats of the little red worm, the larva of the chironomus. It has been doubted by some whether the salmon put in the An Sable in the Winter would find food enough at that time of the year to support them. If do not think there is the least doubt of it. Insects are flutching in this water all Winter; the larva of thany kinds pass the Winter in this spring water. I even believe that whitefash would find

plenty of food here at any time, and that this or other spring streams would be a good place to deposit them and let them work down into the lake.

Of the 118 fish taken four were fully ripe, and their eggs flowed freely; six more yielded a portion. A fair proportion of milt was obtained, and the eggs were packed in hoxes and enps. A few were given to N. W. Clark & Son by Mr. Fitzhingh, and 8,000 were taken to Honeoye Falls. Had it heen possible to have staid a week longer we could have easily got ten times the number; but us my leave of absence expired on the 15th we left. Camp Bowles on the 11th and proceeded up the river to spend one day fishing for yearlings.

On account of the rapids we walked up, and the guides consequently made better time. Taking advantage of the windings, we had but little more than half the distance to travel. The snow was gone from the pine plains, but still laid a foot or more deep in the eedar swamps skirting the river. The woods had been lurned over last Fall, and our way was through the blackened pines and over the burnt mose, which filled our noses with its powdery ash and made us look so like wandering minstreds that the question naturally arose, "Where will we show to-night?" Deer Iracks were numerous, so were the plantigrade impressions of the coon, and an occasional bear. They tell a story of our host, Hartwick, thus:—

Last Winter he was going out for ruffed grouse, and his son Jimmy, a boy of eight years old, wanted to go along; so he took him with him, and shortly they came upon a hear eab, which he killed with one barred of his shot gru. The mother being pear, and hearing the appeals of her juvenile for help, came to remonstrate with Hartwick, but he, declining argument, gave her the other barrel in the face when only a few feet distant, which he adsuch an irritating effect upon "old hair oil" that she took a gentle hold upon the infuriated man, probably to compel him to keep the peace toward herself and hers, and only lost her temper when he shivered his gun stock upon

wells of the bonts—fifty-five for Mr. Clark, and ten specimens for I'rof. Baird. We now wanted some yearlings, which we calculated to get in the morning, and so we look a rest.

When we were camped below, Leonard and I had gone down the river one day to a favorite spring hole, and after fishing until they refused lo rise more we went ashore and made a fire. We were soon visited by an Indian, who paddled his dag out up with the usual salutation, bon jour, which was returned. He examined rods and lackle attentively, and then asked a few questions in Chippewa. Leonard, who is learned in the mysterics of the language, was absent in the swamp, and I addressed him thus:— "Whither, O child of nairre, guidest thon the prow of thy frail bark?" (It was a bass wood dug out.) To which he replied, "Kowin kendun, puckachee, seewass; I loss und dog," Here he whistled, but his companion appeared not, and I advised bim "to invert the terms of his divisor and proceed as in multiplication of fractions." He then requested "sentah-wabah." I am not certain of my Chippewa spelling, but the front part of that competund word refers to lire, and the hinder portiou to water, from which I inferred that whiskey was the desire of my red brother. That this article forms the chief portion of the supplies in some fishing parties I mm well aware—"pity 'tis, 'tis true"—mul that white men with means enough to own such fishing tackle, bonts, etc., should come so far into the wilderness without unlimited quautities of this villainous drug seemed incomprehensible to this muntored child of the forest. It was true when I told him that we had none, yet felt sure that he received it van grano sadis, as he made no reply. I was in the midst of a long oration, which had commenced with "Intemperance, my friend, is the bane of the nineteenth centary," to which he seemed to not an assent, which possibly included several previous centuries, when Leonard came back, and I felt then that I could make myself understood. "Tell him, Leonard," said I, "that as there

it in my hund, with some perintent remarks about to drink when before but not inebristes," was about to drink when in took it and drained it, with the appropriate remark, "Nishishshin."

He must have had a business engagement somewhere about this time, for after he had got into his canoe, and while I was in the middle of an argument conclusively showing him that the mother of intemperance was conviviality and social drinking, he quietly said bon jour, and getting into his dog-out he dug out. I did not need to finish this for Leonard's sake, for he is a true woodsman, whose favorite drink is pure water when he can't get coffee. I have hope that this son of nature will reflect on the words of wisdom that were bestowed on him, but as for his lost dog, that other son of nature, he is of the unregenerate. He visited champ three times, always in our abscuee; the first time he are all the crackers, the next time he consumed part of the bread and the remainder of the pressed beef, and on the occasion of his last visit he devoured four fried grayling (left for a cold lunch), two pounds of pork, and licked out the frying pan.

"May good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on bods."

'May good dige And health or

And health on bott."

Among the strauge fish hooked was one adult grayling without ventral tins, a slight projection marking their place; and when Leonard and f were at the lower spring hole I had let my flies go down stream when a fish took them twenty-five yards below. I strack him and held him a moment till I commenced to reel in. I had not Orvis' reel, which takes up very fast, with me this time, but a

wide one with a small core, and he ran in on me faster than I could reel up, and when I tidd bring a strain on him he leaned like a salmon, showing a fals hearly two feet long, but what fish we do not know, as he broke loose. The fly was not on off, as it might have hean if taken by a pickerel, By the way, the river is fed by lakes containing both bass and pickerel, yet none are found in the river. We also caught eyprinoids while fishing for yearlings; they are a sort of shiner, (either).

Mext day, Monday, 12th, we caught hfty yearlings, strack our tents, and moved to Grayling, where we staid all night to be ready for the morning train. Here we met Mr. Frank Clark, of the Michigan Fishery. We gave him our adult fish and the portion of spawn mentioned, reserving forty yearlings for our own ponds; these were of the uniform length of two inches, but in the yearling the magnificent dorsal is not developed; in fact, the larger the grayling the larger in proportion seems this fin.

A bill is now before the Michigan legislature protecting the fish at the proper time, instead of allowing fishing April 1st, as at present. I was much astonished to see how the tight had been thinned out near the railroad; possibly not all caught out, but diver by their love of companiouship, as suggested above, to lower waters.

Mr. Fitzlugh's term, "local lish," I think correct, and as the grayling occupies waters similar to the trout, and is always compared with his illustrious congener, it is not an local fish. True, you will find one in the sume pool, or under that bridge almost may time you look for it. He seems to dwell there allowers, and hardly leave his chosen spot even for faud, yet he will go to the Albattie Occum if he has a chance. He may stop in some lake or other ideep water; but at times trout run down as far as they find water that will asstain them. The only true love of locality that brout run into salt water is so well known on Long Isband as perhaps to easier a smile at its statement; but this fact is actually so lit

That ever secutied ship or cut a threat."

And such is the average hermit of the woods; ergo, go fixed to take care of yourself.

Our party had no firearms of any kind, but we were in force, and none of us like the popping of guns when we are fishing, nor care to slay every living thing that may approach, although the sheldrakes and kinglishers should be killed off; yet if you are tempted to kill all the birds and squirrels you may see, or to knock over a deer out of season, don't lake a gun.

Fued Mathen.

FIRST SHAD IN THE UPPEN MISSISSIPPI,-A fish having all the appearance of a shad, and supposed to be the product of the spawn deposit made by Seth Green in 1872, just below the Palls of St. Authony, was caught hast week in a finutel net by a fisherman named Corlis. It has been sent to the Smithsouian Institution for identification There was a standing offer of \$25 by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce for the first shad caught in the Mississippi.

MAGAZINES.

The Overland Monthly. - Spirkling and bright comes the The Overland Monthly.—Spirkling and bright comes like current amber of this ever welcome visitor; another attle stone as the road of literature, along which our occidental sister is advancing with such rapid strides. In the present issue the Hon, W. J. Shaw has spent five years in active travel and research not on the beaten paths but in odd nooks and corners, in dimost every part of Europe and Asia, from the great wall of Ciden to the cutaracts of the Nthe, digging and delving until be has accumulated a mass of art treasures and a perfect mine of valuable liferomation. We had the tileasure of meeting this gentleman while he was en route for the Pacific, and hearing from thin some slight account of his travels. We can congretaliste Culfordia on the possession of the stone discovered by Mr. Staw, upon which is inscribed the unclent and veritable plan of the once ronownest Temple of Hellopolie, and also the Overland upon being the medium through which the rich results of his research are to be made public.

Aatural History.

INSECT LIFE.-NO. 5. BY KRUKA

MUCH as we may deplore the devastations of the timber boring insects, among which the beetle tribe figure conspirmously, it must be remembered that in pursuing their destructive operations they are but performing their share of the general economy of nature, which provides for the removal of all organic substances, whether animal or vegetable, as soon as the vital principle bus censed to netuate them. That all such substances shall return to the dirt from whence they spring, is a decree from which there is no appeal; and the insect tribes do but hasten its fulfilment while engaged in destroying our books, our furniture, the wooden framework of our houses, or the bofty tenants the wooden framework of our houses, or the lofty tenants of our forests. The case with which wood when wormenten is crumbled, even between the fingers, is well known; but it may not hese generally understood that the "worms" which produce this effect upon articles of furniture, formed of wood, are no other than the soft bodied grahs of various coleropterous insects which are thus carrying out on a small scale the more extensive operations that quickly reduce to a similar condition the giants of tropical forests.

Our domestic pests of this description are chiefly small beetles, which pass the early part of their lives in the wood, and by means of their powerful jaws, mine through it in all directions, only emerging when they assume the perfect state. One of these is the "death-watch," which even yet is an object of superstitious dread to the inhabitunts of many an old house, of the wood-work of which it has taken possession. The ticking noise, so alarming to weak minds, and which is often considered an infallible presage of impending death to some member of the family, is merely the call note of the perfect beetle of several spe cies chiefly belouging to the genus anobium, and, as we have often observed, principally by the largest species, A. tessettana. The manner of producing this noise, which greatly resembles the ticking of a watch, is thus very accurately described by Kirby and Spence.

eurntely described by Kirby and Spence.

"Raising itself upon its hind legs, with the body somewhat inclined, it beats its head with great force and agility upon the plane of position; and its strokes are so powerful as to make a considerable impression if they full upon any substance softer than wood. The general number of distinct strokes in succession is from seven to nine or eleven. They follow each other quickly, and are repeated at uncertain intervals. In old houses, where these insects abound, they may be heard in warm weather during the day. The noise exactly resembles that produced by tapping moderately with the nail upon the table; and when familiarized, the insects will answer very readily the tap of the nail.

the nail.

They also answer the ticking of a watch, if laid upon wood inhabited by them. By way of relieving this dry diseassion, we may quote Denn Swift's description of the death-watch, with his infallible method of breaking the spell. He calls it:—

He calls it:—

"A wood worm

That lies in old wood like a bare in her form:
With teeth or with claws it will be or will scratch,
And chambermids christen this worm a death watch;
Because, like a watch at always cries "click;"
Thus woe be to those in the house who are sick!
For, sure us a gun, they wilt give up the ghost,
If the mingot cries effek when it scrutches the gost;
But a kettle of scalding hot water injected,
Infallibly cures the Huber affected;
The onen is broken, the danger is over,
The magget wilt dle, and the sick will recover."

The onen is broken, the danger is over.

The maggot will die, and the siek will recover."

The maggot will die, and the siek will recover."

That is really the extent to which this beetle affects the destinics of mortals. We might go on, page after page, enumerating the many important services rendered to man by insects which are ignorantly condemned for supposed injuries done by them—condemned by those who have never stopped to inquire into or study the habits of these small but faithful benefactors. Even the common house cricket has not been a useles "member of society"—Southey relates an incident in which one of these little insects saved a vessel from shipwreek. The incident occurred in the voyage of Cabeza de Vara towards Brazil, and is as follows: "When they had crossed the line, the state of the water was inquired into, and it was found that of a hundred easks there remained but three, to supply four hundred mea and horses. Upon this discovery, the Adelantudo gave orders to make the nearest land. Three days they stood towards it. A soldier who set out in ill-health had brought a grillo, or ground cricket with him from Cadix, thinking to be anused by the insect's voice; but it had been silent the whole way to his no little disuppointment. Now, on the fourth morning, the grillo began to sing its sbrill rattle, scenting, as was immediately supposed, the land. Such was the miscrable watch that had been kept, that upon looking out, at this warning, they preceived high rocks within bow shot, against which, if it had not been for this insect, they must inevitably have been lost. They had just time to drop anchor. From thence they consted along, the grillo singing every night as if it land been ou shore, till they reached the island of St. Catalina."

GREED OF THE BROOK TROUT.

GREED OF THE BROOK TROUT.

NEW HARHUNG, May 6th, 1875.

New Hammung, May 6th, 1875.

One day tast week as I was fishing a mountain stream for trout I made a cast in a poel, and was rewarded with a good strong pibble. As I drew my rot back to hook my lish the tip of the rod struck a limb of a tree, the hook catefulag in a fush, and, not carting to wale in the stream to loosen the hook far fear of searing the fish, I recled in the line, breaking the suell. I saw the book fall into the water, and adjusting another, I made another east, instantly receiving a good strike, and fastened my fish, which I finally incided—a fine trout of about kalf a pound weight. Imagine my surprise when removing the look from his mouth I saw another snell projecting from his mouth, which I found to be the identical book I had lost but a few minutes before.

[Such instances are not incominod. They have happened frequently in our experience. The "Gillmore" salmon fly takes its name from an angler who caught a salmon in the Nipissiguit River, New Brunswick, (as related

by Charles Lanman, in his "Adventures in the Wilds of oy charies hanned, in his Adventures in the Wilds of America,") which had in its mouth the fly, leader, and the great part of a line lost by Governor Sir Edmund Head in a struggle with a fish. The tackle was recognized as the Governor's property, and, according to the etiquette of the stream, the fish, with the fly in its mouth, was sent to him at Fredericton-Eo.]

TAXIDERMY.

ALBANT, N. Y., May 3, 1875.

ALBANT, N. Y., May 3, 1875.

I unified an article in your fast bane entitled "Noles on Taxlderney."

Although I will not dispute the preservative properties of alam and salepetre. I must beg brave to recorder at the idea of Immersing birds in a rickle formed of the above articles, without spotling them; and if such articles were brought to me for mountag, I would be compelled to confess myself a "modest taxidermist" and remark: "Your specimens are a fittle too far gone to mount welt."

Pick 68.

FLIGHT OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

SALEM, Mass., May 3, 1875.

SALEM, Mass., May 3, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
A question of query I should like you to jurin', and which I hope both or dihologists and sportsmen will answer, so far as they are able. With those of our sportsmen and or inthologists who can throw any tight upon the subject, state through the "Sportsman's Light-house," otherwise the Forest and Spriam. Their Ideas and opinions relative to the flights of game birds, such as woodcock, supe, duck and addre birds—that is, their coarses, whether east or west, as they go north; whether moving, as some say, illiptically, or in whatever manner they have heard or observed. Itaving known of solpe being shot in the Southern States and in the Western States, and having had no shooting here in Massuchusetts, I mi induced to propound this question, and that this may ilraw out some answers and throw tight on the subject is the carnest with of Teals.

TRAITS OF WOODCOCK

MARION, N. C., May.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

tu the 22d of April issue of your paper you ask, "Did any one of our sportsmen ever see a woodcock before he rose?" I answer, t have our three occasions. The last was in November, 1874. I was out qualt shooting, and going through an oak clearing walked up within six yards of if the male. He waddled off, looking back at me and jerking his head in the queerest manner. White I was trying to point him out to my triend Lieut. II, he rose, and I shot him. I ctuffed and mounted him, and now in company with a fencale, which Lieut. II, shot previously, he gazes with a "caim and steadfast eye" on me and my surroundings. The two were the only ones I saw has season. Yours truly, Geo. H. M.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE

DEPAUTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW YORK, May 9, 1875. {
Aulmals received at Central Park Monagerie for the week ending

Aulmals received at Central Park Monagerie for the week eudl May 8th, 1875:—
One Himalayan Boar, Ursus tibetanus, Hab, Asin,
One Aondud, Onis tragstaphus, Hab, North Africa,
One California Quail, Lophirtyx Californicus,
Two Red diroated Amazous, Chrysotis collaria, Hab, Jamalca, Psented by Mrs. Cady.

-The following are recent arrivals at the Garden of the Zoological Society, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia:— One Speckled Tortoise, Emys guttata. Presented by Dr. F. A. Hass

one King Snake, Ophibolus yetulus. Purchased.
One Calico Snake, Abustor erythrogrammus. Purchased.
One Spreading Adders, Heterodou atmodes. Purchased.
One Chicken Snake, Coluber guttatus. Purchased.
One Ground Rattlesnake, Crotolophorus miliaris. Purchased.
One Rattlesnake's Pilot, Phytophis metanolencus. Purchased.
Three Florida Chameleous, Anolius Cavolinausis. Presented by Mr.

guam.

Due European Jny, Garralus glandarius. Presented by Master Ellis
ix Limas, Lama Peruana. Purchased.
ix Viennas, Lawa vicugna. Purchased.
Due Huanico, Lama huanacor. Purchased.
Due Condot, Sarconhamphus gryphus. Purchased.

ALBINO LINNET.

SALEM, Mass., May 9, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

While guining in Swainpscott Woods on April 3 I took a red-headed littenet (albino). Having made inquiry of C. J. Maynard and others, texidermists in my yleimty, as to the rareless of the bird, they never heard of one belog taken before, although the albino occurs with the littenet as in other birds, but perhaps not as often. If a bird of this kind has been linken before I should be happy to learn through the columns of the Forest and Stream.

G. B. S.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

RECLAMATION OF MARSH LANDS.

RECLAMATION OF MARSH LANDS.

WE PROMISED some time ago to give our readers some hints on this subject. The reclamation of marsh lands is becoming every year of mare importance in an agricultural point of view, especially in locations near our scaboards and at the outlets of our larger rivers which empty their waters into the ocean. As the higher surroundings and more elevated portions of land in the near vicinity, and more especially near the fast increasing watering places und seasile resorts used for Summer residences, these long neglected salt marshes immediately acquire a value not heretofore known. These lands for the greater part are alluvial in their natural constituents, and as such are especially adapted to the production of several different kinds of crops; yet the real salt marsh ground always requires considerable preparation before it can be cultivated with profit. To produce crops of the highest excellence requires labor, rather than a great expense in cash. Among the many acres of salt marsh lying all along the shores of our own coast, and to a large extent also along the Pacific, a great portion are not worth a thought as an investment. We should not recommend an expenditure of money upon such lands, more especially when located at any great the tandent we should recommend letting salt marsh renovation or reclamation alone. But there is much land of the salt marsh order that will riebly repay the expeuse of bringing it to a better state. Among the cheap and abundant lands of this kind, we name quite a strip upon the borders of the Hackensack River. The drainage and reclamation of much of this land from salt marsh to a good

frialde state, fit for cultivation of English grasses, or in fact almost any kind of crops, would be made to pay a large percentage over present products. The example of Eeglish reclamation of the feus, and in Holland of the liarlem iske drainage, show what skillful enterprise will readily accomplish. There these heretofore worthless locations yield a stendily remanerative percentage, and are gradually becoming more and mure valuable. Sult marshes are formed by deposits of various kirds—vegetable, mould, raff, uningled with shells tilled with immunerable animaleule. From this animal and vegetable compound we gain a large percentage of stimulant fertilizer. The greater quantity brought up by the higher tides, distributed, and left upon these share belts of sund constitute the future of the border or marsh lands which lie along su large a portion of our shore lands. Much of this floating sea and stell life need only to touch the fresh water of our inland rivers, and they die at once—sink to the hottom and commence their future fertilizing life upon another and higher place. Thus, by the regular rise and flow of the fale waters, their careful spreading of this almost imperceptible fertilizer, are formed the mursh land basis of which we now spenk. One has only to carefully notice for a few years this matural marsh making or land elevation, as seen upon the shores of old Martbeleed, Salem, and Danverse, and other places, to understand that our marsh is now well formed, and that is future productiveness lees in our hands. Just as soon as natural vegetation appears from year to year upon these leentions, their improvement is made unch easier by the decay of this vegetable matter. I have often, gan in hand and a well filled game bug at my side, traveled over these very grounds I new describe to you; when list formed only sand, and poor sand at that, was to be seen. As time pursait of the "grey-backs," the "intringer," and he come very grounds I new describe to you; when list formed only sand, and poor sand are that, wa

THE CLIMBING FERN-Lygulium polovitum.

THE CLIMBING FERN—Lygadium padardum.

This most beautiful of our native ferns is so very peculiar in its form and general apperance, that not one person in ten would class it with the other ferns of our woods. To the botanist it has its apprapriate place as one of the most beautiful of the ferns. It being comparatively a rare fern adds to its vidue, and may be recorded as one of its peculiarities. I have found this tovely fern in various localities; in Maine, in Massachnsetts, in Connecticut, and many other places. It lives in Florida, and Is senthered in sunall patches aver several of the States. It was held in such great esteem in Connecticut that complete raids were made upon the locations in which it grew, and it was removed in such quantities as to become a sounce of disgust to many persons who loved and would cherish this lovely green fern. Such were the quantities carried away that it became necessary to protect it from entire extinction, by causing a law to be passed by the State for its future protection from the vandalism of outsiders. We were among the most carnest of the friends for the protection of our woodlands and forests, and are equally in curnest also for the protection of the beautiful and viduable in mature from unnecessary and wanton violation of herb, fruit, or flower. The Lygadium palaudum has a very slender light brown stalk, which in the wilder calrivation of its native haants turns for support lavingly around small shrubs, running to a height of from two to faar feet. From the minin stem the small branches alternate, and in their tarnalso throw off branches and bear leaves, or fronds at each and every division. These froad leaves are again divided into saveral lobes. By turning up the under sides of the leaves the small lobes will be seen, the spone cases or seed weasels, which are arranged with unch grace and beauty. It short this grace and beauty of the plant not only place it at the bead of our beautiful ferns, lait render it a great and deserved favorite as a decorative or festive

Tulle Roots as Food.—The Sun Francisco Obronicle says: "A new California edible has been discovered by the patient gastronomic researches and fearless experiments of some of our Chinese population. The Colusa San says that two tons of tule roots were shipped from that place to San Francisco last week, the consignors and consignees heing Chinauen. The Mongolians declare them excellent and nutritious as an article of food, and that a good market can be found for them at six cents per pound. If this statement is reliable, a tule swamp will be a more valuable possession than a wheat field of similar dimensious, and the business of reclaiming swamp lands may as well be given up."

—A fishing match for while perely took place last Saturday at the Little Fulls of the Potomac, where those fish are pleuty. There were nine contestants and three prizes. Joseph Paul took lirst prize with twenty-seven pounds of fish; Thomas Naylor second, with twenty-four pounds, and Mr. Barrows third, with twenty-oue pounds. The number of fish caught was 1,223,

Hambletonians in France.—From the last number of the Journal Official des Courses au Trot we learn that the American Hambletonian stallion Sirins, son of Prizefighter, American Handletonian stallion Sirius, son of Prizefighter, by Rysilyck's Hambletonian, foaled in 1868 at Scarsilale, Winchester (Westchester) Co. N. Y., is making the season at Lille St Omer, and neighborhood, at the low fee of 6 frances. The advertisement is duted "Stock farm of Breilly (sonme). Twelve dollars is rather a low fee for a Hambletonian stallion, but in France as well as in England, a horse must have begotten winners before he can command a fair fee. Sirius' dam was June, by Time Messenger, and we are of the impression he was fealed at Fordiam. Count the Puntales parchased and exported him in ham. Count de Pourtales purchased and exported him in 1871. Crossed with some of the fine thoroughbred mates quite numerous in France his get ought to be very

The Trotting Turk.—On the 18th inst, the trotting season will be fairly inaugurated at Fleetwood Park. On that day the beautiful drives through Central Park, as well as the far-famed Harlem Lane, although still somewhat in the sere and yellow leaf, rather than the garb of Spring, will be thronged with "Hyers," en route to the most aristociatic of our trotting tracks. A large number of horses are already in training at Fleetwood, and the track has been much improved for their convenience. The managers tave also taken a step in the right direction in reducing the admission fee to the popular price of \$1.

Following Fleetwood, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of June, comes the meeting at Prospect Park—a misnomer to fact, as the grounds are located far beyond Brooklyn's pride, and almost adjacent to the territory so long and ubly rated over by the late Mr. Gil Davis. Here the disappointed pool investor can solace timeself with the sacculent clam, or retrieve his fallen fortunes at thimble-rig. This year the Prospect Park Association have stepped into the circuit and allied themselves with the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia; the Connecticut Slock Breezler's Association of Hartford; the Narragausett Park Association of Providence, R. L., and with the Beacon and Mystic Parks of Boston. The programmes of each of these associations are identical, and as each gives \$12,000 in premiums, we have the large sum of \$72,000 given to owners of horses by six emporations.

Besides Prospect Park and Fleetwood we have close to the city Decefoot Park, which is located at Parkville, L. L., near or on the Comry Island road; West Side Driving Park, Jersey City, and Waverly Park, near Newark, N. J. All of these are half-uile tracks. Probably half a million ing trotting senson.

—Mr. William M. Parks, of Bronklyn, N. Y., has matched Prospero, by Messenger Darac, against Mr. Wea-

—Mr. William M. Parks, of Bronklyn, N. Y., has toutched Prospero, by Messenger Darne, against Mr. Weaver's Hooest Dutchman, by Hoaglaml's Gray Messenger. The race agreed upon is mile beats, three in five, in harness, \$5,000 a side, half forfeit, and to he trotted September 20th.

The Liennel.

-Our friend, Mr. J. T. Beeks, of Round Mountain, Texas, but formerly of Fort Wayne, Indiana, an enthusi-astic sportsman of the ohl school, is the fortunate possessor of a fine lemon and white pup, which is as handsome a specimen of the high bred sporting dog as can be found in Texas. Round Mountain is fifty five miles west from Austin. Mr. Beeks says: "I think this the most enchanting country, and have been over most of the States and Canada."

—We have been favored with a visit from Mr. A.D. Laws, of Bridgeport, who brought with him his fine bitch May. May, who is better known as the Hubbell bitch, it is elaimed is a Laverack, though we fancy her pedigree will show an out-cross. In appearance, bowever, particularly her head, she resembles Fairy and Mr. Adams' Rock. May was brought to the city for an introduction to Mr. Marshall's red dog Rock, by Putnam's Dan, he by old Dash.

LAVERACES.—On Monday, the 10th instant, Mr. Raymond's Laverack bitch Ruby had a litter of pups, sired by Pride of the Border. Ruby was never very prolific, and the puppies are but four in number, although very strong and finely formed. One of Ruby's sons of a former litter, Rock, owned by Mr. G. A. Strong, of West Meriden, Ct., was exhibited at Springfield, Mass., and is a large, hand-some setter.

—Mr. Harlie P. Hess' orange and white bitch Flora, lately purchased of Mr. J. Henry, of Philadelphia, and bred to Mr. Brook's Bismarck, whelped nine very fine, healthy puppies on the 22d ult. The young setter bitch Flirt, property of C. S. Westcott, Esq., Philadelphia, is out of Flora by Mr. Twaddell's Buster. by Mr. Twaddell's Busice,

SORE NIPPLES

WEST TROY [N. Y., May 3, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stream:—

Being always on the lookout for something to refleve the sufferings of our most faithful friends, anything coming to me in that line I like to give, to sportemen in particular. If you will publish the following if may be of interest to some of your readers, and at the same time he the cause of relief to some poor suffering creature. It is well known that bitches, while mersing whelps, suffer from their bags being straiched by the nails of the whelps. I have found the following to be a most excellent termedy: Take tamic acid, one hosping feasuroutful; giverine, two-tablespoonsful, and mix into a paste in a mortar; then aid water sufficient to make one-half pint; sponge three times a day. It bardens the skin and heals all sores. It is a good idea to apply it before the accatcher appear. Truly yours,

Regent ា ខេត្ត bellia de Pash lat gaaflagt j T 1968 1.3(30)1.3 тг дож Я 1 Hand } च भागा ∫ Labour J 11 HORE (Juegent 1 Belle & Dash 1st ा भारी Hock. Poll II. Belle & Dash 1st าหอริลมู Rake, Burdett's Brongbam. Bend's Yell Nell Mythe | Led Jissia) Call's Myttle: | Call's Land | { Bond's Mell | Mell | Flinch. | Bond's Mell | Bond's Gull's Lad. | Edg. Cont. | Ed bt Hotel folial telloli gil Lillot 161 101 иодон } ामा कार्र Dosh tat. ीह ।।०३६ ∫ મ્ય ગાસ્ક્રો Only Mall, 1 Poulo, 1 Belle & Dach let, 19elle & Rock, Belle & Dach let, 181 paag } 181 020,) Filot... Filot... Filot... July 18t Hegent. July 18t July 18t July 18t Hock 2d 1110017.1 कि संभा द्वा Capatels C Regent. ान किंद्र inagail f Cont. Pa Holk tolle (the 2 ald) . John (dn 2, 2ld) 'pr 110 rg (Regent, .. (Pilot... Stiller & Jolls J. (du & Ald) ps florg Rock [st] Rock. "Nag f tet iland) तहा जीज्ञ है nois mon Vento Psulo 1st, Dsul 1st, Hash 1st, Old Moll, Old Moll, Lono, Pilot: Rock Stoll 2d. Pet than (in & med) Park that to non i Dillot. र जाना इत् जाना इत be flore

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Տ՝գլանի[,ումօ՝) (ալու ՀՀ ալև)

CROWN PRINCE one-half Laverack and Raymond, Fox Farm. the ora is owned by "Mohawk," and is own brother idona, Hilbre House, Kirlyy, Cheshire, England, Broughall Cottage, Whitechurch, Shropshire, to W His Engla d III. bitch, Flora. His sire, Milo, owned terack, and was imported by Dr. J. has a clear pedigree, extending back 以上学 of the celebrated field trial I is city, is now owned by Mr. cars through the Laverack bloc

PRINCE

CROWN

Sea and River Mishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Silinon Tront, Salmo confluts, Shad, Alom. Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Glovert

Under the head of "Game, and Firm in Seat in" me can mily spect fyin general terms the several purieties, because the bins of Shites vary in much that vive me to intempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This wanth require a givent amount of our space. In thesis unding yourse or are publish by the hums of nuture, upon which all legislatum is founded, and our renders would do well to provide themselves with the law of their repeature States for outenit reference. Otherwise, our attenuts to usess them will only civate contration.

Black Bass abiling is permitted in New Jersey on and after May 1st; in New York, August 1st; Ohin, May 2st; in New England and Promsyleanta June 1st. We will print by this column next (week an abstract of the re-clised law regulating Balding, passed by the last Lygislature. This changes from the ohi law are very material in some respects.

FISH IN MADKET. - Since the date of our last issue the fishing fleet have had fine hails. They found the mackerel schools about fifty miles to the eastward of the Delaware breakwater and have been bringing them into Fulton Murket slip by the hundred thousand. On Monday of this week, 60,000 were shipped through the country from Fulton Market slip the country from Fulton for the first state of the first state on Market; they average in price 15 cents each. The first purgies of the avason made their appearance in market last Saturday. In some mysterious manner our fellow citizens of African decent, who have decided predilection for this fish, became aware of the fact, and almost immediately cornered the market by huying the entire catch, amounting to some twenty-five pounds. As the price was high (18 cents) it caused a stringency in the money market which was felt in all the policy shops within a mile of Fulton

New varieties of fish are appearing daily as the weather hecomes warmer. Sea-luss, blackfish (tautog,) and weak-fish (squoleague,) are commencing to arrive in small quantities, and within the next ten days the market will be stocked with the largest variety of fish that is to be will be slocked will the largest variety of fish that is to be found during the year. Salmon are unusually scurce for the season, the receipts amounting to only about 100 pounds per day, instead of 1,000 pounds as at this time last year. Nova Scotia fish bring \$1 00 per pound, and Kennebec the same price. North River shad are in full supply and on same price. North River shad are in full supply and on account of the large quantities of macketel in market they account of the large quantities of mackerel in market they can be bought at very low figures; roe shad bring 30 ccuts and male 15 to 20 cents. Codfish are plenty and cheap at 7 cents for live and 6 cents for dead. Halibut are also in good supply at 15 cents per pound; base (striped) 15 cents per pound for large fish and 18 to 20 cents for smaller ones suitable for family use; white perch, 15 cents. All of the fresh water varieties are crowded out of market by the superior salt water specimens on sale. Lobsters are being received in liberal quantities from all along the coast and Long Islami; they self for 10 cents per pound. Green turtle are in good supply at 20 cents. Soft crabs from Nottle are in good supply at 20 cents. Soft crabs from Nor-folk, Va., have appeared in market aml notwithstanding their diminutive size, the first arrival of 200 dozen were cagerly taken at \$1.75. Tarrapin are slow of sale at \$12

Our Philadelphia correspondent says they have been having very good catches the past week on the Delaware and Gloucester. On the flood tide last Monday cought almut 800 shad. The shad are running larger than for amult 800 shad. The shad are running larger than for years past, the gillers being especially fortunate. At Gloucester the largest caught so far weighed about seven and a hulf pounds. One at Burlington, on the 5th, weighed within an ounce of eight pounds (authentic), and is the largest one known to have been caught here for a long time.

-Friend Fenton, of Number Four, Adirondacks, has made eighteen hundred pounds of maple sugar this Spring, which will sweeten a good many flap-jacks this Summer.

which will sweeten a good many flap-jacks this Summer.

The Fisheries.—The fishing fleet have arrived quit freely the past week. The whole number of arrivals up to yesterday aftermou was seventy-three—sixty-seven from Georges, three from Grand Banks, and three from Western Banks. The Grorgesmen have brought in about 1,350,000 pounds of cod and 260,000 pounds of balibut. Three salt fares of codfish, 240,000 pounds of balibut. Three salt fares of codfish, 240,000 pounds, have arrived from the Western Banks. Most of the Georgesmen have occupied the entire mouth of April in making their third trips, owing to the delay in getting luit, and the stock of lish in the market is necessarily quite light in consequence. hast year must of the fleet had made six trips up to the 1st of May; this sroson only three within the same time. Bank fish also come along sparingly, only four shares having arrived as yet, some 800,000 pounds, which will quickly be disposed of as soon as they can be got into marketable order. The Southern trackereling fleet lrave struck mackerel, the first fresh ones having arrived at New York on Friday lost, which were sold for \$15 per hundred. The schooner Cora good heginning of the season.

Among the halibut handed by the schooner Chester R. Lawrence, on Monday, was one will the name "Lynch" cut thereon. The halibut had grown considerably since the curving operation, which from the appearance of the scurs had been done about a year. The letters were some six inches in length and very clearly defined. Where's Lynch, who marked the halibut, is now the question.—Cape Ann Advertiser, 8th.

THE MICHIGAMMIN

MILWAUKEE, April 27th, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stream:—

As considerable inquiry has been made by sportsmen respecting fle widers of Northwestern Michigan, I send you a description of one of its streams, the Michiganmin, pronounced Michigan-my. This river inkes head from the lake of the same name, running south, and empty-

ing into the Menomines at right angles. This latter river runs casterly about 150 miles, emplying into Green Bay. Above the junction it is called the Brole. From the aforesald lake to the month of the Michiganunin River, in a illect line, may not be over fifty miles, but by the current it is estimated to be over 100 miles through a wild, manufalions region, often contracted into narrow, deep canonis, presenting a securery wild and romantic beyond description. It has been navigated by several parties ceithin the past two or three years, and ha sold by every one who has taken the tip to present the finest securery they had ever cisited, besides affording most excellent front fishing, deer and will fow shooling. The course of this stryam is through an intermbable forces, where, most of the way, the mark of civilization has need left that tacks, nor the trying of the surage bace ever head in its glean to startle the with them, and the trying of the surage bace ever head in its glean to startle the with the trying entire the parties of the surage of the surage of the complete titting out can have freight on short notice. At the junction of this river with the Mononines the falls of this river, which affords, lugether with the Mononines the falls of this river, which affords, lugether with the Mononines the most gorgeous scenery min can conceive. Should you not be sailout better should be good to short notice. At the junction of this river with the Mononines the forcet and stream? You will find above the junction of the most gorgeous scenery min can conceive. Should you not be sailout better should be good to the first greater abundance than the Britle above the junction of the forcet and stream? You will find several routes, one by rail and one by steamboat. After reaching the devent routes, one by rail and one by steamboat. After reaching this city you can take the rail via Marquette to Champien, at the head of the lake, where you take your breach canoes for the trup down the river. From Marquette to the lake is ab

SALMON IN THE BAY OF SAN FRAN-CISCO

Entron Forest and Stream:

A few ceeks since I promised to inform you of the time when the grilse or young sulmon of about two or three years old left our bay. About the let of April their captures began to be few and far between, and from that time they have been gradually diminishing nutil with eight or ten cods out out more than three or four are taken the whole day. Of course, they are ascending the two largest rivers that flow into the bay—the Sacramento and the San Jonquin. These streams, owing to the melting of the snow ou the Sierras and the wash from the saw mills and adulting districts, are for a long distance quite rilly, and rather thick with sawdnef, sand, and mud, and are of a yellowish coloc. In this kind of cater the selfmon can be eaught only in scines, and vast quantifies of them are brought to our markets on the deck of the steamers, echoners, etc. Nearly all that are sent here are large fish, averaging about ten pounds in weight. They are in great plenty now, their price being only from 8 to 124 cents pur pound. Their field is of a deep red, the two or three years old helps of a light pink. It is not common to see our small brook tront to market, but the species of trout from the Trackee River are pretty plenty, fetching from 20 to 30 cents per pound. We have still plenty of tom cods in the bay, and the season of smelt fishing is commencing at the Onklund Long Wherf, but those fish have not as yet come in so numerously as to previous years. The subscription lakes of the Spring Valley Water Company cummence the season's fishing to-morrow, the 1st of May, and it is early enough, for some of the trout bace been seen spawning there lately. These small lakes are only about ten unites from the city. The water is very clear and rather cold at all sensons. We have now a new coast railroad north for Unity eight nulles in Marin colouty, and it enables sportsmen to have aome good trout fishing in Paper Mill and Lagonitas Creeks among the cold woods in a one or two days' frip. Mr. Throckmorton will plan

FISHING NEAR OGDENSBURG.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., April 30th, 1875.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 30th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We are quite well located here for shooting and fishing Ogdensburg to tely of 12,000 inhabitants, situated on the St. Lacrence Ricer, and and is dicided by the Oswegatchie Intu what is known as the east side and west side. The cast side is the principal husiness portion of the city. Here are the incidings and docks of the C. V. R. R. and Niethern Transportation Co.'s line of propellers, two large steam plantagenils, edit extensive lumber yards, City Water Works, Castum House and Post Office, principal hotels, lumks, &c. On the west side is the depot of R. W. & O. R. R., marine ralway, gas wurks, couvent building, large flouring initis, &c. Opposite Ogdenshurg is Prescott, Canada, a place of about 5,000 inhabitants. Prescott is the ternious of the St. Lacreuce and Ottave, Railroad, and ac Important point out the Grand Trans Roifroad. Two ferries, running three boars and making balf-hourly trips, coanect Prescott and Ogleusburg. Alexandria Bay and the Thrussind Islands, the fancous fishing and camping grounds, are abouthly withes up the river, the Islands extending from Brockville to Cape Vincent, sixly unless. This great pleasure resort is reached from Ogdensburg by various lines of elections. During the season boats leace at 8 and Bi30 A. M., and I and 6 P. M., neaking the run to two hours. Below Ogdensburg—four utiles—is the first rapids below the lakes, and the head of micristion for rafts. These rafts are towed to this point from like great lumbor region of the West, and here are divided litti smaller rafts and made secure for the passage of Informous rupids of the Lewer St. Laurence. Durks have been very glenry, and our aportsmee bave made the best of the fow days' invorable weather, which has beyn unusually call this Spring. To morrow closes the senson. lus Spring. Yours truly.

Answers To Correspondents.

Anouymous Communications not Noticed.

11 B., Brooklyn.-You can address Verplanck Colvin, Esq., at Al-

C. A. M., New York.—Can you give me any information of the Hon. Mr. Sanford, who is settling Lake Monroe, in Florida? Ans. Address John A. Macdonaid, Msilonville, Fla.

E. M., Boston.—St. Flavie is the present termines of the Intercolomial Canada Raliroad. Melis is fifteen miles from thore. Raifs are laid to that point, and contractors carry passengers on their ballast train when they are going up and down.

T. L. G., Norwich, N. Y.—Will you please inform me. If the laws of New York prohibit the estering of pickerel with linek at any mason, and if so, when? Ans. No general law regarding the taking of pickerel, furthocal laws in some counties.

Readen, Toy, N. Y.—Car you tell ne where I can hay a good and cheap life-preserving helt, or some contrivance which routh be utilized in camp for pillow or suchlou? Ans. Address Goodyent Rubber Co., Nos. 365 and 367 Broadin ay, or D. Hodgman & Co., No. 27 Madden lane. Hanoven.—Can you tell me of any preparation for the faculand hands that will keep the masquiroes and black flees away from a person of hen troat fishing? Ans. Oil of penny-royal is good; so is a strong thrittee of Persian insect purder (pysidrina rossum.) We prefer for and sevent oil mixed.

oll mixed.

R. P. R., Morristown, N. J.—Can you tell me the price of Colvin's large find may, scale one mile to an tuch, and where it may be outstined in New York? Ans. The only maps of Mr. Colvin's which is have seen no those included in his Adironiack report. The pulse of

tulned in New York? Ans. The only maps of Mr. Colvin's ichich ice have seen me those included in his Adiromiack report. The pices of that work is \$3.60.

J. W. W., Sandy Hill, N. Y.—What animal, reptile, or insect 14 it that makes the shrill peoping soundaheard in low, examply pinces on calm still evenings at this time of year? Some call them "peop frogs." yet the noise is unlike the notes of a frog. Ans. Frogs; the notes of different species of frogs vary very much.

J. H. W., Holliston, Mass.—How do you account for the appearance of angle norms on the sarface of the ground after and during a shower of rain? Ans. In dry weather angle worms go deep into the earli; in ever weather they come to the sarface. It is known properly as the earth yorm, and is usually found in moist pinces.

Rosepa.—Is there good fishing in the vicinity of Lackawayon, Pa.? What kind? Where could get a placeto board? Whigh prior a family notice. How runch? What kind? On the properly as the earth could be accounted by the could be a family and the could be suffered and some bass within a few miles. A trout outfit and trolling tackle.

F. W. D., Tanuton, Mass.—On repticin your query cogniting size of largets for 200 yards range, in lastic of 234 ofte, should invercent; Target 6 feet by 4 feet, instead of 6 feet by 2 feet, as printed. Centre, 2 feet square; bulleyes, 8 inches square. The currect no assurements for largets at all ranges will be found in the report of the National Rite Association just lessed.

W. G. H., Wilkinshing.—Careyon give no feet and a cache and before me

W. G. H., Wilkinsburg.—Cau you give me the name and inform me whether the soudlized apider-looking heavet found in the early Signing lu new ground is injurious to plants at seeds? It is early minute, and of a beautiful secret citor; findled in grain many when digging in my garden lately. Ans. If we refer to the same lineet it is harmless, as far as plants and seeds are concerned. Nearly all the Arschilds are outsityoness.

rous.

Dr. J. P. H., Lonisville, Ky.—I. What is the best three to spread fee or trevive days on the Nepigon River? 17the season this year is very backword.) Ans. Middle of July to let of August. 2. Can company on the for the frip on had at the Hadson Bay Company's station there, with cause, guide, etc. f. Ans. Yes; everything. 3. Will a 12-fool 8-one of yord, eith 5 yands of three heavy enough for the large trout of that stream? Ans. If you are an expert angler. 4. Can you give a rough eatimate of the expense after reaching Nepigon Buy? Ans. Two dollars

per day.

J. L. P., New York, —Is good shooting to be had—sulpe shooting and tail—on the flucken-ack fliver in the month of August? What part of the river is the bost, and can a person starting from New York in the murning leave a day's shooting and return by dight? Ans. Rall shooting is prohibited in New dersey between Decumber 1st and Suptember 1st, and adope are protreted until October 1st. On a good day's duck shooting he had anywhere in the cicinity of New York, a person leaving the city in the morning and return by night? Ans. No, as you would thun lose the morning and evening flights of the birds.

Livery Dark, Syragers — The letters 2B, 1B, 100, 100 and 100 and

and autop are protrected until October 1st. Cnn a good day's datck skoofing he had anywhere in the cicinity of New Yurk, a person leaving their in morning and return by night? Ans. No, as you would thou lose the morning and ecenting flights of the birds.

In the Dark, Syracese.—The letters "R. 1B. P. O., A. "and E. at the head of the columns of figures in the base hill seares mean respectively, runs, aref base hits, good batting; the put out shows the show the score, the first base hits good batting; the put out shows the number of players each put out in the gaine, and the swisted ench gave in patting players out. 2. A player who macks a lares hit any affect of first base of for two or three bases, than he ready reakes three dress are thus, and these may yield two or six toils kase. "Farued runs" are thus scored by skillful natting and not by fielding erforts.

Diek, Chafotte, Mich.—Will you be kind exorgh to inform mo through the oodly arefeless sportsment's paper of tibs country, the Power and Synac, about cellar would be such as you describe we would engages 4 drawings prouder to the best for our bland rivers and lake for ducks even 5 drachms, and 1; or, short, try two wads over your pouder. Use Dipport's No. 2, or even No. 1 will not be found too coarse. It would be well to experiment attargets until you have found what clearge give you the best pattern and penetraliou.

Captan, West Philadelphia,—I am the corner of a fine young blith, eight monthaold; colour, lemon and white; D. Brooks, Req.'s dog Bismarck is the faiter, and Chaa, harding, Equ's blitch Fainny is the nother, good stock. Now, they young hitch of into behaves well under the gui antil sine comes to slight of it railroad or hecomority and cars, when sine cell drop her tall and run like a deer. I have ried various ways in braid, her, but without effect; as she grows older she hecomes incre thind. Please inform a constant reader of your valuable paper have to increase it the highest paper. Annothing the "Annewer of the paper have been any one of



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, PRICULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUIDATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY!

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muns, nonparell type, 12 times to the inch, ints on ontside page, 40 cents per line. Readi Advertisements in double column 25 per cu extra. Where advertisements are inscried over 1 month, a discoun 10 per cent, with he made; over three months, 20 per cent; over months, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to hasiness or Hierary torrespondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection he made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

real name, as a guaranty of good hath. Names will not be phothened it objection he made. No anonymous contributions will he regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with hrief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will and our columns a desirable medium for advertising annonnements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and scenre the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or husiness notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is loct.

Advertisements should he sent in hy Sainrday of each week, if possible.

Advertisements should be sent in by Sajurday of each w CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager,

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK,

THURSDAY, May 13—Racing, Lexington, Ky.—Trotting, Deerfoot Park, L. I.—Base ball, Boston vs. Washington, at Boston; Athletic vs. Hartford, at Hartford, St. Louis vs. Keokuk, at Keokuk; Chicago vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.

PRIDAY, May 14-Racing, at Lexington, Ky.—Trotting, Decriool Park; achting, Prince of Wales Club Cutter Match, Erith to the Nore—Base all, Harvard University nine vs. Princeton nine, N. Y.; Athletic vs. artford, Hartford.

Hartford, Hartford.

SATUBNAY, May 15—Racing, Lexington, Ky.—Pigeon Shooting Match between Bogardus and Paine for \$1,000 at Prospect Park, L. I.—Base ball, Harvard University va. Vale College, at New Haven; Roston vs. Washington, at Boston; Chicago vs. Kcokuk, at Chicago—Athletic Association, Stevens College, Hoboken.

MANDAY, May 17-Racing, Lonlaville, Ky.-Yachting, Holyhead Regaita-Base ball, Philadelphia vs. Mutnal, at Philadelphia.

Tuzsday, May 18-Racing, Lonlaville, Ky.-Trotting, Martinsburg, Va.; Pero, Ind.; Fleetwood, N. Y.-Base hall, Chicago vs. Keokuk, at Chicago; Athletic vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, May 19-Racing, Louisville, Ky.-Trotting, Fleetwood Park-Base hall, Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago; Keokuk vs. Red Stockings, at St. Louis.

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE RIFLE MATCH.

LATE copy of the Dublin Times contains an editorial on the subject of the return rifle match, in which it suggests that energetic preparations be commenced towards sustaining the reputation of the Irish riflemen on their own soil. It contends that they 'enter the lists against the Americans under manifest disadvantages, and against the Americans under manifest disadvantages, and that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that there are in the United States millions of persons habituated to the use of the rifle." We will venture to say that there are ten persons in Great Britain and Ireland accustomed to the use of the long range, or in fact any other rifle, to one in this country. If we read correctly the figures given in the last number of the Volunteer Service Gazette, there are over 500,000 riflemen enrolled as volunteers in the empire; the contests at Wimbledon, where they are instructed in the use of the long range rifle, have been carried on for a series of years, and even the most distant of her colonies have followed in the wake of the great movement inaugurated ahout the time of the Indian mutiny. We have not the figures to determine the exact number of the contestants at Wimbledon who are also qualified for places on the Irish team. The number, however, must be far in excess of all the American long range riflemen who have yet practiced the American long range riflemen who have yet practiced

at Creedinoor, and no better commentary on the error into which our contemporary has fallen could be advanced than the fact that of the riflemen of America appealed to by the joint committee of the National Ritte Association and Amateur Rifle Club less than twenty presented themselves as eaudidates at the competitious. Virtually, the return match is one to be shot, on our part, by the same team as that which was victorious last year.

The Times continues: "Innumerable rifle clubs are seat-The Times continues: "Innumerable rifle clubs are scattered over the country, and there are, besides, whole classes of the population to whom proficiency as marksmen is a necessity of existence." As regards the clubs, they certainly are being scattered over the country (we are almost tempted to say very much scattered); but the class of riftemen of whom Leatherstocking was the type is, we fear, becoming smaller by degrees and beautifully less. The rifle used by these men is also becoming obsolete. "Killdeer," so true for one or two hundred yards, has given place to the Remington, the Sharp, the Ballard, and the Whitney, rifles that throw their heavy ball with accuracy Whitney, rifles that throw their heavy ball with accuracy to 1,000 yards and beyond; and the old squirrel shooting to 1,000 yards and beyond; and the old squirrel shooting Kentucky small bore is rapidly lapsing into a tradition of the past. We are glad to learn that public competitions are also to be held in Ireland, and that riflemen outside the Irish Rifle Association are invited to contend. It will be interesting to note the response and compare it with that made to our own like appeal. As for the "millions" of riflemen in the country, let the *Times* take off several cyphers and it will be nearer the mark. Earnest endeavors are being made to educate our National Guard to the standard are being made to chieate our National Guard to the standard of riflemen, and when that is accomplished we may be able to number them by the thousands.

THE INTERNATIONAL GAME PROTECT-IVE ASSOCIATION.

THE International Meeting for Protecting Game and Fish will be held at Cooper Institute at cleven A. M. on the 19th of May instant, as will be seen by the call appended.

Some question having been raised as to the relations of this International Association to the National Sportsmen's Association which will meet at Cleveland next month, we Association which will meet at Cleveland next mouth, we are anthorized to say that its functions are merely advisory, and that the Association will cease to exist as soon as its work of determining species and the proper times and measures for their protection, is accomplished. It is cooperative with, and in no way antagonistic to, or even competitive with the National Sportsmen's Association, except in the honorable emulation to accomplish the greatest trood It was projected as an institution ind:pendent of the other, because it was deemed necessary and wise to place scientifie matters in the hands of scientific men, so that errors might be fore and time he record in might he few, and time be saved in retrieving errors. So important a matter as the nomenclature of our fauna (which still puzzles our best informed scientists) should be entrusted only to naturalists, and to those whose study of the habits of creatures in the chase by land and sea has made practical naturalists. It was projected as an independent institution also because the co-operation of Canada was indispensable to success in the efforts to procure suitable and sweeping protective laws, and hecause a National Sportsmen's Association of the United States could not in clude Canada within its folds as a corporate and component part of it. When the Niagara Falls Convention met last September, overtures looking to an international organization were made to the Convention hy Mr. W. F. Whiteher, Fish Commissioner of Canada. His dispatch was courteously received, but no action was taken upon it. There were those present then who recognized the error at once, and some of them are now interested in the interna-

No doubt action will be taken at the Cooper Institute meeting endorsing the National Sportsmen's Association, and encouraging the formation of co-operative State Association in all the States where they are not already formed, as an applicable to prove of improve rather which shell the state. as an auxiliary power of immense value, which shall be come the educator, through all its branches and ramifica tions, of the masses, and a police force to detect offenders and punish offences of those laws which we trust shall emanate from the united wisdom of the country; and therefore, to secure the greatest good and the most perfect work from the most competent sources, the International should, and doubtless will, invite a conference between the committees of the two hodies named. Out of the two, certainly, a scheme of game laws should be framed to meet our long necessities. our long necessities.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \text{INTERNATIONAL} & \text{ASSOCIATION} & \text{FOR} & \text{PROTECTING} & \text{GAME} \\ & & \text{AND} & \text{FISH.} \end{array}$

New York, April 26, 1875

New York, April 26, 1875.

By vote of amajority of the Advisory Committee, a meeting will be held in New York City on the nineleenth of May, 18.5, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room 24, or Geographical Society's roome, same building, to organize an "International Association for Protecting Game and Flsh," whose business it will be to select a competent Board of naturalists, fish culturists, game breeders, and sportsmen, who shall be empowered to draft suitable laws and salimit them to Congress, or duly constituted Legislative hodies, for approval. The attendance of all who have entered applications for membership is earnestly desired.

(Signed.)

Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, President American Flsh Culturists' Asso-

alloa.

Prof. E. D. Cope, Academy Natural Sciences, Phila.

Dr. J. L. Le Conte, Zoological Society, Phila.

Dr. Elhoit Cones, U. S. A., Smithsoniau Institute, Washington, D. C. Hoo, G. W. Clmios, Buffalo, N. Y. Hoo, I. E. West, Newbern, North Carolina.

Jacob Wagner, Esq., Wytheville, Virginia.

Nahum E. Ballou, Esq., Secretary Illinois State Fish Culturists' Asso-ation.

Carlos Gove, Esq., President Denver. Colorado, Shooting Club. Chambers C. Davis, Esq., Secretary Denver, Colorado, Shooting Club.

Robert Morrow, Esq., President Game and Inland Fishery Prot. Society of Nova Scotia.

Ilon. J. F. Crosby, Rsq., Honston, Texas.
Dr. Rawdings Yonog, Cornith, Mississippi.
Prof. Theo. Gill. Smithsoulm Institute, Washington, D. C.
L. W. Ledyard, Rsq., Cazcoorin, N. Y.
Bernard A. Hoopes, Esq., President Philadelpida Sportsmen's Cloh.
T. B. Fergsoon, Esq., Comolssianer of Fisheries, Michigan.
Geo. H. Gerome, Esq., Comolssianer of Fisheries, Michigan.
W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Superintendent State Fisheries, Michigan.
W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Dominion of Canade.
Geo. A. Bondman, Rsq., Chalis, Maine.
Mannassel Smith, Esq., Malue Sportsmen's Association,
T. W. Walker, Esq., President West Jensey Game Prof. Soc.
Seth Green, Esq., Superintendent State Fisheries, New York.
Maj. Geo. J. Alden, New Soyrna, Florida.
Hon. Chas. W. Hatchinson, Utlea, New York.
C. A. Poet, Esq., Secretary Ontario Game Prof. Soc., Chinada.
W. H. Holabird, Esq., Valparaiso, Indiana.
Hon. John Bertrum, Peterboro, Canada.
William A. Newell, Esq., President Chilingia Acc. Soc.
Samuel Wilmot, Esq., Superintendent Fisheries, Newcastle, Comada.
R. A. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Massachinsetts.
Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Massachinsetts.
Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Massachinsetts.
Walter M. Brackett, Esq., Pontoleco, Miss.
R. M. Dgdea, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.
Capt. J. W. Coventry, Nonvelle, Camada.
D. J. Supples, Esq., San Francisco.
S. R. Throckmorion, Esq., Fish Commissioner, San Francisco.
(Per order of the Committee.) Robert Morrow, Esq., President Game and Inland Fishery Prot. So-

Chas. Hallock, Secretary,
Office Forest and Stream, 17 Chatham street, New York. In addition to those just named above, we append a complete list of adjoining members, so far as received, with the certainty of large accessions up to the day of the meeting. The initiation fee, to be determined by the Convention, will propably be One Dollar, to defray printing

and other contingent expenses:—

CANADA—Prof. Robt. Bell, Dominion Geological Survey, Montreat;
T. Herberi Marsil, Toronto; Capi. J. W. Coventry, Nonveile, C. A. Post, Peterboro; Thos. J. Esgan, Hallfax; Col. C. R. McMurdot, Westfield, N. B.; Dr. R. A. Adoway, Montreal; J. W. Sheridam, Peterboro.

MAINE-Dr. Wm. Warren Green, Everlit Smith, Portland; E. M. Stillwell, Fish Commissioner, Bangor.
NEW HAMPSHINE--3. C. Fifield, Fish Commissioner, Entled; W. H. Parker, Niethnz.
VERMONT-Chas. F. Orvis, Manchesier; Rowland E. Rohlnson, Fer-

New Hampshine—A. C. Fineld, Fish Commission, Rev. Parker, Nushin.
Vermont—Chas. F. Orvis, Manchesier; Rowland E. Rohinson, Fernshurg.
Massachusetts—S. A. Thayer, taxidermist, Randolph; J. H. Thompson, New Bedford; F. A. Ober, Wenham; E. S. Merrill, Winchendon, D. Kirkwood, Boston; Harvey Clap, Attaboro Falls; Dr. G. G. Kennedy, Roxbury; W. H. Cowing, 21 High street, Boston; J. Dwight Francis, Pittsfeld; E. M. Messinger, F. W. Messinger, 55 Brombeld street, Boston; E. G. Morse, W. T. Morse, New Bedford; Ll. Heary Melcaffe, Armory, Springfield; J. Russell Reed, Prof. Alex. Agassiz, Cambridge; John P. Ordway, President Massachnsetts Anglers' Association, F. W. Lawrence, Boston.
Rhode Island—Rev. Francis H. Hemperly, Providence
Connerticut—Athert A. Mowry, Putnam; H. B. Harrison, New Haven; Jacoh Gialin, West Mernlen; Ethan Alica, Pomfret.
New York—Colonel George A. Flower, President State Sportsmen's Association, Watertown; Dr. L. J. Peck, Vice President do.; T. C. Field, United States Treasory, New York City; Dr. James S. Bally; Albany; G. B. Grinnell, Yale Schendig School, City; Rev. A. B. Lamberion, Rochester; J. G. Kellogg, Oswego; Churles K. Weed, Utlea; Fred Mather, Esp. Honcoye Falls, Dr. J. R. Romeyn, Keeseville; Major H. W. Merrell, New Rochelle; J. Robinson Warren, City; C. M. Roof, Colonel G. W. Wingate, do.; W. W. Hill, Albany; Judge F. J. Fitch, City; Wn. Seward Webin, do.; J. B. Buty, Bath, L. I. Horneo Shisby, Seneca Falls; Garillner T. Lyon, Oswego; Wate T Loomis, Little Falls; C. Frich Bisselt, Le Roy, Chas. W. Torrey, Yonkers; A. J. Northrup, Syracuse; E. M. Smith, Fish Commissioner, Rochester; John Anderson, Patter's Mills. New Jensex—Rev. John H. Blakely, Bordentown; Henry S. Holingsworth, Scotch Plains; Chas. D. Tuli, Elizabeth; Chas. H. Wenner, Plainsey, Philadelphia; J. D. Sergeant, do.; Joseph Hemphill, Westchester; Dr. C. A. Kingshury, 1.119 Walmur street, Philadelphia; Frof. J. Willis Booston, Limooh University, Colimer, Chester Co., Jense Hiemphill, Westchester; Dr. C. A. Kingshury, 1.11

Delaware—R. G. Kuight, Middletown; Win, II. Clarkeson, Bridgevillo.

Maryland—P. L. Walters, Deer Park; Ed. Whentor, Ballimore; Chac E. Cuillo, Multkirk; G. S. Brown, Prest, Md. Game Association.

Distractor of Columena—Com. L. A. Bearlstee, U. S. N.; S. Ludyard Phelps, Wright Rives, Prof. F. V. Hayden, Geol. Snrvey; B. II. C. Yarrow; Lt. Geo. M. Wheeler, U. S. Geol. Snrvey; B. II. C. Smitthsonian, Prof. II. W. Henehaw, Joy G. Brown Goode, do. Yntoinia—M. G. Ellzey, M. D., Blacksbarg; Dr. Asa Wall, Winchester; W. H. Seabory, Norfolk; Capt. J. M. Taylor, Black's & White's Depol, Nottoway Co.; J. S. Stanley-James, Farmville; Thos. Williamson, Leesburg.

North Carolina—Theo. F. Davidson, Ashville; Dr. George H. Moran, U. S. A., Marnon; Chas. M. McLaren, Weldon; C. S. Russell, do.

Georgia—Capt, Aog. K. Eghert, U. S. A., McPhetson Barrneks, Allants; Geo. E. Alden, Savannah.

Mississippin—G. V. Yonng, Columbus
Flonda—W. M. Ledwith, Jacksonville.

Louislana—John E. Leet, New Orleans.

Omio—Thos. A. Logan, Chichmati.

Michagan; Dr. G. A. Stockwell, Port Haron; Henry J. Allen, Schooleraft, Illinois—G. H. Steward, Plano; C. A. Kitchen, Rockford, George Hayden, Jacksonville.

Wisconsin—A. Palmer, Fish Commissioner, Boscobel; Richyrd Vatentine, Janesville; Dr. J. A. Henshall, Milwankee; L. M. Wyatt, Fond do Lac.

Minnesona—Dr. D. C. Estes, Lake City.

Wisconsin—A. Painet, Fibil Commissioner, Lossocci, Michael The, Janeville; Dr. J. A. Henshall, Milwankee; L. M. Wyatt, Fond de Lac.

Minscotta—Dr. D. C. Estes, Lake City.

Minscotta—Dr. D. C. Estes, Lake City.

Missouri—O. A. Crandail, M. K. & T. R. R., Sedalia; Thomas B. Arman, St. Louie; D. L. Dickinson, do.; Ad. Paul, do.

Texas—S. B. Buckley, State Geologist, Anelli, Joseph Lahudie, Galveston; Gen. T. F. Waal, Galveston; F. Chas. Hume, Galveston; Hon. C. S. Wesl, Austin.

Kansas—Dr. John H. Janeway, U. S. A., Fort Wallace.

Nebnaska—H. C. Magoon, J. P., Monroe, Platte Co.

Colonado—Chas E. Aiken, Colorado Springs, taxidermist, Inbian Trantrony—Bt. Col. G. W. Schofield, Fort Sill.

Washington Temptrony—Wm. B. Blackwell, New Tacoma California—S. R. Throckmorton, San Francisco; B. B. Redding, Sacramento; D. O. Jolec, San Francisco; D. J. Staples,do.; R. L. Oggen, do.; Win. A. Newell, President California Acc. Society.

ANNUAL RE-UNION OF THE PHILADELPHIA SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club is in all probability one of the most energetic and efficient institutions for the protection of game, the advancement of good fellowship, unanimity, and a higher standard of action among field sportsmen, in the country, and at this time we understand that its roll of members numbers about two hundred and fifty including active contributing. and fifty, including active, contributing, non-resident, and bonorary members. Among the important regulations of bonorary members. Among the important regulations of the club is its annual social meeting and exhibition of skill at trap and rifle shooting, which also includes its glorious planked shad dinner. On Saturday, the 8th inst., this important event came off at "Fist House," Tinicum, near Chester, on the banks of the Delaware River, where more than one hundred members, with a number of invited guests, assembled. The Pennsylvania Railroad having dispersional the party, by special truin from Philadelphia constants. patched the party by special train from Philadelphia, on reaching the grounds arrangements were made by the shooters to contend for the prizes, two elaborately engraved silver cups of about \$100 in value, to be awarded to the

Best and second best shots respectively. The Hon.—Rayburg and Mr. A. Peterman, of Philadelphia, were selected as judges, and Horace Smith, Esq., Field and Kennel editor of this paper was appointed referee. The shooting was at ten birds each, from five traps, twenty-five yards rise, one and a quarter ounces shot, and instead of a given boundary the shooters were allowed three minutes time in which to gather a faller hird. Twenty-gight gentlemen which to gather a fullen bird. Twenty-eight gentlemen participated in the shooting with varied success. Mr. Glesparticipated in the shooting with varied success. Arr. Glesuer succeeded in killing nine out of the tan, which gave
him the choice cup. Four others killed eight blirds each,
and in shooting off the ties the second cup fell to the lot
Mr. Harrison. The shooting being ended, the party repaired to the commodions dining hall of the Tinicum Fish paired to the commodions diving han of the Timedia Fish House, where about one hundred members and invited gnests took their seats. Under the auspices of Mr. John B. Sartori a sumptions dinner, with a supply of the traditional Fish House puuch had been prepared, after which a special train conveyed the party back to the city. The weather was everything that could be asked for, and the meeting one of analloyed enjoyment.

MARYLAND ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTION OF GAME AND Fish.—The regular meeting of this Association was held on Monday list. The report of the President stated that several persons have been prosecuted successfully for exposing game out of season, and for infringement of the ducking law. An amendment of the State law was advoeated, making it as effective as that applying to Worcester county, and so general as to affect seller, killer, and con-sumer of game alike. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. John Stewart, Gen. Latrobe and T. B. Ferguson, was appointed by the chair to prepare and report at the next meeting of the association any alteration or addition to the present game laws of the State which they might deem advisable. It was resolved that not over five volunteer delegates be appointed to the National Sportsmen's Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, and upon notice of the absence of such volunteers the Executive Committee shall appoint one delegate and draw upon the Treasurer for the necessary expenses. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association:—President, George S. Rrown; Vice Presidents, Thomus Poultney and P. P. Pendleton; Secretary, B. W. Jenkins; Treasurer, Robert Hodges; Executive Committee, C. E. Coffin, D. C. Clurk, J. S. Cittings, Lr. C. D. Fisher, T. R. Ferrymon and T. H. Gittings, Jr., C. D. Fisher, T. B. Ferguson and T. H.

The energy displayed by the gentlemen of the Maryland Association in protecting fish and game is very commend-able and worthy of imitation.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the fourth and last competition for places on the American team look place. The weather in some respects was better than had prevailed on the previous days, but there was a strong breeze blowing, which, commencing from the south and west, and blowing which, commencing from the south and west, and blowing across the range, gradually veered around to the east. Among the visitors present were Gen. Staler, who superintended the firing; Adjutant-Gen. Towasend, from Albany; Inspector-Gen. Woodward, Gen. McMahon, Gen. Millen, Col. Stiles, Col. Carr, Col. Gouverneur Morris, Capt. A. Anderson, Capt. Willard Parker, and D. N. Judd, of the Board of Directors. The following are the scores

made: Totale.										
Yarde.	Score.									
000 3	MAJOR HENRY FULTON. 3 4 4 4 1 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4	49								
	EOL, H. A. GILDERSLEEVE. 1824-12338-14334									
800	0, W. YALE. 3 4 4 3 3 1 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 3	54 50 40—144								
	н, 8. JEWELL. 4 2 1 3 3 2 4 3 4 4 1 4 4 4									
	GEN, T. 8. DAKEN, 13 2 2 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4									
	2 4 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 1									
	R. C. COLEMAN.	51								
	144823144423443									
8004	CAPT, L. O, BRUCE. 1343434340432443	48								
800	J. S. LATIMER. 23 4 0 3 4 H 3 0 4 2 3 8 3 3	37								
	E. H. RANFORD. 2 3 8 3 3 3 0 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 2									
	1. M. BALLARD. 2 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4									
	A. J. ROUX. 3 8 4 3 8 4 3 8 4 18 4 4 2 4 3 0 0 2 4 0 4 0 3 0 3 3 3 4 3 2 8 3 0 8 8 8 2 0 3 0 0 3 2 2 0 8									
	JOBEPH HOLLAND. 10 01 2 0 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 0 3 3									

The total scores in the several competitions are as fol-

		April 28.	May 1.	May 5.	Total.
R. C. Coleman	121	125	148	132	531
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	131	131	139	13:	3/22
II. F. Jewell	121	116	116	112	193
L. C. Bruce	120	115	128	118	483
L. M. Ballard	117	101	125	110	4416
R. H. Sanford	107	120	100	114	411
J. S. Latimer	109	91	112	117	430
A. J. Roux	90	83	136	105	614
Joseph Holland	84	105	107	91	387

During the meetings the members of last year's team

				Total la			
April 21.	April 30,	May 1.	May 5.	Total.	year.		
T. S. Dukhi148	116		128	430	25965		
II. Fulton	153	155	149	593	656		
II. L. olideralceve 130	115	154	1411	573	603		
G. M. Yale120	139	149	141	5.16	581		
John Bodine					624		

THE IRISH AMERICAN RIFLE CLUB.-This organization held its first meeting at Creedmoor on Saturday, the occa sion being a match at 200 and 500 yards. match shot under the new system of marking adopted at Wimbledon last year, and the scores made at 200 yards indicate that confining the scoring hits to within the 40 inch circle will materially lessen the totals. The following are

Yarde,	Score.	Totals.						
COL. B. BURTON.								
	0 2 4 2 3 4 3 3 2 5							
GEN.	F. F. MILLEN.							
	2 ? 0 0 0							
1.1EUT.	w. u. monphy.							
2002 0 5003 3	0 0 3 3 5	13 16—29						
	L. E. MLON.							
200	4 2 0 3 4 0 0 0 2 0	15 4—10						
CAPT	J. J. COLLINS.							
200	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0	2 9-:1						
E. BROWN.								
200	0 0 3 2 2							

THE AMERICAN TEAM .- The shooting made by the team during the practice on Saturday was more encouraging, better than anything accomplished during the petition. The scores made were as follows: General T. S. Dakin, 157; L. C. Bruce, 156; Major Henry Fulton, 151; Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve, 149; H. S. Jewell, 143; G. W. Yale, 143; A. V. Canneld, 139.

THE 12TH REGIMENT CALLEGENIA MATCH.-The mem bers of the 12th Regiment composing the team which is to shoot against the California team on the 29th June, were practising at Creedmoor on Friday last. It was some disappointment on arriving there to find the targets changed to the new Wimbledon pattern, as the match was made before their adoption, and the previous practice has all heen at the old targets. Captain Smith however has made arrangements to use the square bullseye as before, until after the match. We quote the score at 500 yards:—

DISTRU.	SUME.	T C DISTUS
H. B. Smlth	4545354	30
W. C. Reddy	6 5 4 4 4 8 8	28
A. Wood	3524535,	
W. G. Curson	4254534	27
W H. Francis	3244255	25
A. Bentile	4 4 3 3 4 2 5	25
G. A. Bania	3 3 5 5 3 4 2	25
d. Reattie	3 2 2 5 2 5 4	23
L. Moran	2 3 8 8 2 4 5	22
T. J. Dolan	2050853	I <u>K</u>
W. S. Smith	3 5 3 2 0 2 2	17
J. M. Burlew	0 5 2 2 2 0 2	13

MEETING OF THE N. R. A .- The monthly meeting of the Bourd of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held on Tucsday last, the report reaching us too late for our last issue. Gen. Woodward, of the Committee on Revising the Rules, made a report, and the rules as revised were adopted. The only Important changes were sections providing that no two competitors should shoot with the same gun, and that a shot at a wrong target should not be scored. The treasurer was instructed to remove from the custom house a lot of instruments sent over by J. H. Stewart, of London, for rille competition, and pay all charges against them. The committee having in charge the enter tainment at the Academy of Music, to defray the expenses of the American team in Ireland, reported that the receipts up to this time amounted to a total of \$4,305.50. The prize medals for the Fall meeting were ordered, and also badges for the life members. Col. Richard Voorbis and Judge M. P. Stanton were elected directors in the place of Shuler and Gen. Woodward, who, by a law passed last year, become ex-officio directors.

The Executive Committee of the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Club, baving in charge the arrangements for the international mutch, met on Thursday, with Major Fulton in the chair. Gen. Shaler, as chairman of the Range Committee, submitted the official report on the American team, the names announced being Major Henry Fulton, Col. John Bodine, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. T. S. ton, Col. John Bodine, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Gen. T. S. Dakin, G. W. Yale, L. L. Hepburn, R. C. Coleman, A. V. Canfield, Jr., and H. S. Jewell. It was suggested that Capt. L. C. Bruee be added to the reserves in case Mr. Hepburn could not go to Ireland. The chairman said that Mr. Hepburn would not accompany the team on their voyage unless his presence should be deemed essentially necessary to the success of the Americans. Gen. McMahon sary to the success of the Americans. Gen. McMahon thought that Gen. Hawley, who was prevented by sickness from taking part in the competition, should be allowed to finish his scores on a day to be named by the committee. Col. Gildersleeve thought this a dangerous precedent; the committee might be accused of not adhering to established

rules, and the public might misconstructhelr motive. Mr.

rules, and the public might misconstructheir motive. Mr. Collins supported the views of Gen. McMahan, and cited the case of Col. Bodine last year as one in point. After much discussion the following premule and resolution, offered by Gen. Shuler, were adopted:—

11/hereas, The four competitions recently had for positions on The Team or 1875
gives to Messrs. Fulion, Bedine, Gibliersleeve, Dakin, Yalv, Hupbarn, Coleman, Camfield, Jewell positions on the learn in the order named; and whereas, certain competiors were not able, by means of elekness, to complete their scores, and it hard the highest importance that the mast competent men should be secured for the international match; therefore, Resolved. That all competions who wave provenied by reason of sickness, inon competing their scores be remitted to be a within ten days from this lade, under the hilderen of this committee, and that the three gentlemen above unused shall constitute the Ican of 1853, subject only to such changes in its personnel as may be effected by the operation of the resolution.

The following resolution, was then any assent.

The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved. That the three next highest compellions on the list by re-tered to practice with the team, in order that they may be prepared to I any vacanties that may be easily a occur.

A CHALLENGE FROM ULSTER.

Colonel Gildersleeve read the following letter from Mr John McKenna, Honorary Sucretary of the Ulster Rifle

No. 1 York Striket, Bellear, April 15, 1875

No. 1 York Striket, Bellear, April 15, 1875

My Dear Sin: At a recent meeting of war resociation it mas immissionally resolved that a cortial invitation to visit the final be sent to the American team of rithemen, with a challenge to shoul a match on any day, from the 5th to the 9th of July, Inclusive, Illia may be most convenient for them, at Earl Dufforla's seat, Clandshoye.

Conditions—Two sighting and differen scoring shols each, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Any title; any position. Thisgets and scores, Whiobledon, 1874. Teams of six or sight a sule, as you may select.

I shall feel pleasure in bring the medlum of conveying the foregoing challenge and invitation, which I hinge you will know us by necepting. And I assure you that your visit will be hidded with the gremest delight by each individual member of our club, as well as by the outtre community, and notiting shall be wanting to render your brief stay among ne as agreeable and pleasung as can be.

It is, perhaps, propor to mention that we are all the more anxions to have the pleasure of meeting you here, humanich as by the conditions for selection of the Dublin team mmy of our litel-closes shots are prevented from participating in the match, simply, by reason of thor using the "McGrodt," or diffs other than "Righy's," Again expressing the hope that we may have the gratilication of meeting our American bristher ritemy in friendly competition in the bemultin henceane of the Governor General of Cinnals, I have the known to romain, my lear sit, yours very sincerely.

Jord McKenna, Honorary Secretary V. R. C. Colonel Glidderieleve, Honorary Secretary N. R. A., Mew York.

The Chairman was instructed to notify the different mem-

The chairman was instructed to notify the different members of the team of 1875 of their being cutitled to places on it in the order of the merit already indicated above. The committee then adjourned.

The Joint Committee of the N. R. A. au d A. R. C. held a meeting on the same day to receive the report of the Sub Committee on the selection of a team. The following letter from Maj. Leech to Col. Wingate was read.—
Monuson's Horst, Dunian, April 18th, 1875.

letter from Maj. Lecch to Col. Wingate was read.—

Moraison's Horai, Dirain, April 18th, 1875.

My Dear Colonel:—

Two days ago I had the pleasure of receiving your better of the 2d lost, and as you so wish it of course I will not have other teams to shoot with us on 20th of June; and I confees that your decision in this respect is must agreeable to one, as it naturally rehances still more the value of the compilment you are so good as to pay in, insuced, line to the letter and one international match here according to the terms of the programme which you hereofore sent me and dated 8th of Murch, and which I now beg to send to you enclosed, signed by me. In this under I also allogively view in selecting the programme in use in 1873. In fact, the match will be shot unifer the Wimbledon rules of 1873, as It was ni Greedmant in September last.

Wimbledon,—I will go to Lombin (D. V.) next week and I will see all about the camping ground for us and write to you fully shortly. The whole world here is talking of the match. I riber you to the annual episode in the House of Commons on the subject. * * * "All hands' here desire warm remembrance to our friends over the water. By the way, I want to nek you a question. Your remonstory oung Waterhouse, who was with as in America? It is very hard upon bim late he is not eligible to shoot in our Irish Team. He was horn here and his futner has lived here for lorly years, but he is achially the father; an Englishman. Young Waterhouse is quite a new shot, baying taken to long range allooding only has year, and he intends to compose to ra place in the Irish Team to shoot with the Americans on the 20th of June; hall can only permit him to do so (provided his whas a place) in He terms of your on objecting to him. Was any you? Kind regards to Mr.

Ever yours; very shoeredy.

After disenssion it was decided that, with regard to Mr.

After discussion it was decided that, with regard to Mr. Waterhouse, the rules of the mutch should be albered to, and he was declared incligible to shoot in the mutch. was also resolved that no challenges emunating from any other than a national source should be considered while the team were abroad. Mr. Johnston thought that energetic measures should be taken to raise funds to defray the expenses of the team.

The treasurer read his progressive report, from which it appeared that \$3,036 were the net proceeds of the late am-ateur entertainment at the Academy of Music, and there is a general subscription list of \$2,677. This makes the aggregate sum of \$6,313, of which \$4,000 are already paid in. An additional \$4,000 would still be necessary to defray the expenses of the contemplated voyage.

-On Friday the American team hold a meeting at the rooms of the National Rifle Association. There were present Col. Bodine, Gen. Dakin, Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Yule, Major Fulton, Messrs. Jewell, Canfield and Coleman. Major Fulton took the chair and Mr. Coleman officiated as Secretary. Col. Bodine moved that Col. 11. A. Gildersleeve be elected Capt, of the American National Rifle Team of 1873, which motion was carried unanimously, as was also another proposed by the Chairman to the effect that the services of a secretary were unnecessary. It was also agreed that the Captain of the team be authorized to make such contracts as in his judgment might be necessary in securing servants or any other conveniences and comforts requisite for the passage to and from Ireland and the sojourn there. Also that Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays shall be the regular days of practice at Creedmoor until the embarkation.

-The rules adopted for the selection of the Irish team are substantially as follows: Seven days are appointed for public competition, to be held simultaneously at Dublin, Belfast and London. Each competition to consist of fifteen shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots or previous shooting the same day allowed. Each competitor to shoot on any four of the competing days and un more. The nine best aggregate scores to be primarily se lected for the team and extra men. If, at the conclusion of the competitions, the Captain thinks it desirable, he can

call upon any of the nine best secres to enter into further competition with any of the excluded competitions; pravided the majority of those selected concur in the Captain's views, whose vote shall count two. The rifles used mus be of Irish make.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

New York, April 7th, 1875.

Reitor Forest and Stheam:—

With all due regard for the lenerity that should proofed an ordinary mortal to even hid to an editor that he (the editor) does not know what he is writing about, I venture to assert that you, sir, were included in the process and Stream of May fill under the caption of "An Pright Member." In this article you call in task Mr. A. M. Softwan, M. P. for Louth, Irchard, in regard to his recent motion in Parlimient on the coming vitte match, and you think "his measy utilit is rured either with fears of a Peculan limiting, or that the Americans may be arrested for high trouson," and finally roughlide by assuring him "that no surrepliftons ride will crock im Dollymount." Now, sir, as Itake it, and I can assure you I not not no position for know, Mr. Suffivan's molive in moving his resulting may be of any the attraction of the world to the correlve legislathic of the English in Trebuid, and to make the vist of the American Tenn on opportunity for shaming the Government onlo granting something like railound legislation for thin unfortunate country. As you of doubt well know, the country is intally disarmed, and kept so by the most rigorus and galling lines. Before Mr. Suffivan succeeded in fireing the Government to make the answer to his toolion that they did there was not one of the American Team, or any one else, that could vestime into Irranda with as much us a percussion cap, much less a rifle, in his possession without midding himself libble to be thrown in jult by the first policeman that took the notion to search him. These laws are selff, in force, and, not withstamiling the answer of the American Team will be allowed in shoot for Februal in June next; fur, according to the letter of the law, may muc of them could be arrested, imprisoned, and sent to pound servinale for having arms in the "prochaimed districts". You can bear not mit as to the truth of what I say; and that it is no exaggeration. The police can enter the houses

an old woman who kept a traveling gallery for pistol practice with a toy gun.—En.] It is also on record to a Relfast court that a mankey was seized for fiding a pop gun, and the "infernal muchine" confi-caled, offile the monkey and his masses were exided from the town.—Can any one, therefore, blame Mr. Sullivan for his motion when such laws uxist?—In regard to Mr. Webb's meeting I table you also naistake. His object in calling it was not "to protest against the match, or shooting of any kind whatever," but evant it really was can be seen from the following electure, which I understand was posted all over Dublin precious 100 the meeting.—

ing ettentar, which i thick stand this ported all over Dhoun precious have the meeting.—

"Fellow-Citiens: A body of self-constituted representatives have challenged the great Annorlean antisot, in the name of Ireland, to a shoot ing outsite—a proceeding which tools not pass impressioned by the neople of this coefficed country.

America selects her shootins from millions of practicel ridement retund, deathed the right to have and learn the nec of arms, can noty elect from a few favored people win hold police licenses.

Let us append to the American people not to indepse the Indistrict deviced in this transaction. The friet in distanced. It should be become sistent with the dignify of the American ridement to shoot in a covered control with the dignify of the American ridement to shoot in a covered so shoot against mee celling itemselves othat they are not—representatives of the brish people at large."

The protest, therefore, was not against the nearch itself, but against alting it an "internalional match." This is what the Dublin Nation and of the meeting—

It is really too bad that a little party of gentlemen who are, by favor the palice, allowed to have rides in their noscession, should consider the palice, allowed to have rides in their noscession, should consider the palice champlons of Ireland In the art of ride should not an in a man of Ireland, go challenging contests with the proples of free names who have all their lives been accustomed to the use of directions. American riflemen who are shortly to vi-1(on shores are blametess it is matter, and no sort of defines to them is shortly in it is right directs and the story of officies to them it is shortly in the free apact should be put on this so called 'Internous' match, and the meeting of Friday next has been called for that nose.

purpose."
Such are the facts, and it is but just that our people here should know that the rifle clubs of trebuils they are only three or four in nombers—are merely made up of a few gentlemen who are permitted by the magistrates to have arms in their possession. Now, sir, apologizing for so lengthy an intrusing on your valuable space, and with success thanks for your klodness in giving me a hearing. I close, signing myself a well-wisher to Forcest and Stream, and an

As a matter of courtesy, and without desire to enter into any argument regarding the merits of the question involved, we give place to the foregoing letter. We fancy, however, that our correspondent has given the key note to his complaint in his acknowledgement that Mr. Sullivan's object in introducing into Parliament the question of the visit of the American ritlemen, was to draw attention to correive legislation in Ireland, and, if possible, to shame the Government into grunting changes that will be more satisfac tory to certain classes of the people.

With the question of politics we have nothing to do. Our columns are dovoted to subjects other than those which come more properly within the scope of journals with confessed predelictions. But now that Mr. Sullivan's object has been declared, we may be permitted to question the good laste which would turn into an instrument for political effect the visit of a party of our citizons rear solling to good laste which would turn into an instrument for political effect the visit of a party of our citizens, responding to an invitation extended by gentlemen who are supposed to be representative men in their own country. The agitation of such a subject at such a time, while it might be the cause such a subject at such a time, while it might be the cause of destroying the pleasure anticipated by our riflemen from their visit, could do no possible good to the ngitutors or the cause they may have at heart. We had supposed that Irishmen were more united in sentiment, and that the visit of our Team would have been acceptable to all classes of the people. Surely they have almost a right to expect courtesy, as the representatives of a country from which Ireland and its people, be their condition high or low, have never experienced anything but hospitality and cordial

Onr personal relations to the Irish Team of last year are such as to make us extremely sensitive to anothing that looks like a questioning of motives, or that may jeopardize the reciprocal harmony that has hitherto made our laternational intercourse pleasant. We regret that the subject should be in any way agitated through our columns; but respect for the source from which the letter cummates compels us to joiblish it.

PUNDS FOR THE AMERICAN TEAM.—We notice a statement in a morning paper to the effect that many are watching eagerly to see what the team will consist of before giving it their personal or peenniary support, and further, that should Gen. Hawley, who has been debarred by sickness from participating in the latter competitions, be awarded a place, a goodly sum is promised from Connectient. While desiring most carnestly to see Gen. Hawley on the leam, believing him to be equal as a marksman to any member, new or old, thereof, we must say that this looks very much like bidding for a place. And in this connection we should like to suggest to the finance com mittee, or those having the matter in hand, that they make puldic a statement of the sums received. If the Academy henceft realized over \$1,000, the private subscriptions must have brought the aggregate to a very considerable sum.

As the passages of the team to and from Ireland are given to the m, and they are to be the guests of the civic anthorities of Dublin while there, why a sum of money sufficient to maintain a regimeent in the field for a year should be required we are at a loss to ineigine. Give us a statement of the receipts and possible expenditures, gentlemen, and then if there is the least possibility of a deficit continue the begging and the duents will be forthcoming.

-Those gentlemen who have been desirons of serving their country and the American team as secretary, to say nothing of undertaking the ardnons journey across the Atlantic, will be disappointed at the action of the team in resolving to dispense with the services of such an attaché.

-Mr. Wilson McDonahl, the winner of the Righy Pic in the late short range tournament at Conlin's gallery, in addition to being a first class rifle short is also a sculptor of distinction. On Friday last Mr. McDonald lectured at Steinway Hall on "The Art and Artists of Ancient Egypt." lecture, which was illustrated by numerons sterescopic views, was at once entertaining and instructive. Mr. J. S. Conlin is about having an appropriate budge made, to be shot for by those gentlemen who have made the best target and for by hose gentlemen who have made the best target in his gullery. The trophy is to be known as the Short Range Champion Badge and anothe be won three times before becoming the property of the holder. The rules as to off hand shooting, that is, the body clear of everything, will be strictly observed.

-The superintendent of the Creedimoor range bas been instructed to have all the targets there painted and divided according to the recent changes in rules of shooting at Wimbledon, excepting the number of first class targets that may be required for the practice of the International team

-The National Rifle Association have issued their annual report for 1874. In addition to a large mass of information interesting and valuable to rillemen, it contains the report of the shooting during the international match, and dia-

of the shooting thring the international match, and diagrams of all the targets made.

Saratoga Rifle Cluit.—This association has completed its organization by electing the following officers: President, Jerume Pitney; Vice President, J. F. Fhirlay; Secretary, Odell Yates; Treasurer, A. F. Mitchell; Captain, A. W. Hays; Fish Shooting Master, W. F. Benson; Second Shooting Master, George C. Selfridge. It already comprises a membership of about forty. In response to our suggestion, they intend to invite the collegians to use their range, and we have no doubt that the colleges will take range, and we have no doubt that the colleges will take advantage of the apportunity thus offered. there is a movement on foot to have a match between a team from their chib and a team from the American Rifle Association, the contest to take place during the coming

Holyoke, Mass., does not intend to be behind the age. A rifle club has been organized and commenced practice at a 200 yards range. They have adopted the new Wimble

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

-Snipe and plover are the only game hirds to be seen in market, if we except a few bunches of yellow legs that accompanied them from the West. They retail at \$3, per

-- We received a visit on Tuesday last from Captain Rogardus, who informed us that the sulpe shooting at the West has been excellent. Mr. Bradford of this city was his compunion for a few days, and between them they bagged 489 snipe and plover

Paine Bogardus match at 100 pigeons each, 30 yards rise from five traps, will be shot on Saturday next at Prospect Purk. A peculiar feature of the match is that it is to be restricted to guns of twelve guage.

-W. A. Newell, Esq., President of the California Accelimating Society, writes us that pinnated grouse were exposed for sate in the San Francisco market on the 29th of April. They were shipped from the Western States. Our correspondent complains of the inadequacy of the game hows in that State, and of their inefficiency.

POSTPONEMENT. - The Executive Committee of the Ken-Incky State Sportsmen's Association autonoces that owing to the dates of their proposed meeting conflicting with that of the flates of their proposed meeting conflicting with that of the Louisville Race meeting, they have decided to postpone it for two weeks, or until June 1st, 2d and 3d.

The Field Gun Trial.—This important event was to have commenced at Wimbledon on the 26th ult., but we

are as yet without any information regarding its progress. A week was probably occupied with it. Among the list of A week was probably occuping with it. Among the list of names of 'ginninkers who have entered gins, we notice Messrs. Pope, Richards, Higby, Greener, Reilly, Telly, Dougall and Holly. The entries comprise the names of thirty-seven makers, and the whole number of gins to be tested amounts to one bundred and lifty light. Messrs. W. & C. Scott & Sons are conspicuous by their absence, but we have already explained that as large manufactores of and not dewers in guns, they have decided in the interest of dealers whicare their customers, not to compete.

-A silver cap is to be given in Eugland to the inventor of close bored guns who shall produce the best evidence of his claim to priority. As some half dozen claim it, the contest is likely to be warm. Just now it partakes somewhat of the nature of a free fight, and may one may take a hand in. The "American claimant" will probably be there,

-We have received from the White Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Ct., a specimen of the powerful reflector which is advertised in our columns as "Bondren's Jack Lamp." The designation is not altogether appropriate, as jucking is only one of the many purposes for which it can be used, this being especially adapted for stuble and earriage use, camp use, lighting pienic grounds, etc. It throws a strong light 200 feet, and of course is much more serviceable for floating elect than a hark torch or fire pm. While we do not advocate this mode of lumbing, we believe that there is none other so exciting, or none that brings into pluy so many of the attributes that make up a prings into play so many of the attributes—that make up a good lighter—nerve, conrage, faith, self-possession, quickness, eyesight, skill in publifing, accuracy of aim, knowledge of wondcraft, and the habits of deer, and often the power of physical endurance. The chief objection to the employment of the jack is that the season of the year when it is most used is when the does are snekling their fawns, Deer, however, resort to the water courses as late as September to some extent, when the fawns are well grown and able to take care of themselves, and in that month we be-lieve that no exception can be taken to the use of the

-Wild pigeons are said to be abundant in and about

Chichester's Bottom, near Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia.

—At a meeting of sportsmen held on Friday last at the office of the Dansville Express, in Livingston county, New "The Dansville Sportsmen's Association" organized, with some fifteen members and the following of Hyland: Secretary and Treasurer, F. J. Robbins.

By courtesy of the Eric Railway officials we were permitted to inquire at sundry points along their line for that big pigeon roost, said to be near Corning last week, and found the accounts very conflicting. As a rule, the birds left just as the telegrans arrived.

found the accounts very commercing left just as the telegrams arrived.

Wisconsin—Montello, May 4th, 1875.—Ducks still continue plenty at Buffalo Lake, and are nesting in considerable numbers in the adjacent marshes. Scanp ducks are by far the most plenty, and a bag of thirty might easily be shot in a day by one sportsman. Mallards and tral are nesting, and are consequently not disturbed, especially as the law protects them until September 1st. Suite have brean scarce as compared with former seasons, and lat few have keen bagged. They are generally plenty in the Fall season, and rare sport may be had at Puckaway marsh in Autumn snipe shooting. For a rarity about a scare or more of wild geese are nesting at Puckaway mursh, a thing unusual in this locality, though common further north.

"Fred."

SNIPE SHOOTING OVER.

MORRIS COUNTY, N. J., May 8d, 1875.

Mornis County, N. J., May 3d, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stheam:

The 30th of April flushed the sulpe shooling for this year. Now they may poke their long bills into the mail and marshes and gobble up the worms at liker delener. How teappy they must be if they are oware of the fact, and the good book says. "A lid of the air shall carry the matter," welch makes one conjectire and ask chy the editic carry the part is bit of good ones one to another? The last few days of April overe exciting to sportsmen, and our othercise quite home was full of guests and pleusant confusion, which was delightful after our aconotion ones Winter. You are at acare that April and solipe skonting ecre fluished on Friday. Well, on the Tursday evening before we were all plauding for "an early term in," as the country people say, and brother flurry, do be the sportsman of the family, had refered that he night be in vigorous frim on the norrow, when there was a fund rup upon like outer door. We flew to answer the cull, and admitted two of our expected gumers. Harry was soon down shirts again, and the current limiter and her assistant harried to prepare a supper for the gentleness, cho were ready to do instice to good country fire after their long ride. Early the following morning came four more, which made the party complete. The day was pheasant, the suipe plenty, and the company morry and ready to find pleusure if out birds. The dogs were no really for the spirit as field masters of out birds. The dogs were no really for the spirit as field masters of out birds. The dogs were no really for the spirit as field masters of out birds. The dogs were no really for the spirit as field masters of out birds. The dogs were no really for the spirit as field masters of the flury. Bach carried a string of sulpe, and two in the number playfully bore between them a large bail-licaded eagle. Both had shirt at it, and each claimed the honor of killing the notes of its death might spread through the violage. This object can necessof the death might spread EDITOR FOREST AND STHEAM:-

—A Bavarian marksman recently split with a rille ball an apple on the head of his bay, a lad of eleven years, at a distance of 210 feet, and was going to repeat it when the neighbors interfered.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed in later than Monday in each week.

Date.					08	ton.	New	York.	Charleston.											
May 13: May 14 May 15: May 15: May 17: May 18: May 19:			• • •													M. 17 8 58 45 25 45	в. 3 3 4 5 6	M. 8 53 43 80 11 53 82	п. 2 3 4 5	N . 17 8 58 45 45 46 48

YACHTING NOTES FROM THE HUB.

South Boston, May 5th, 1815.

Entron Funest and Stream:—

The culd weather of last munth interfered somewhat with yachitug affairs at the Point, but there are a fair number of yachis at their moorlings, and the flerit is rapidly increasing. Bither's yard is nearly empty, the Kitty, Whitewing, and a few smaller hoats being all that are not yet launched. Empt. Pictinglif's new boat is all ready for the water, though she has not yet received her sail. But few of the boats on Pierre's what have been put aff as yet, quite a number of them being for sale, so that their owners are in no harry to launch them. The sloop built by Messas. Pierce for Capt. Peabody is in the water. She is a very handsome boul, and looks as though she would prive unite fast. The Nettle, built by Lawley and owned by Capt Kifey, was humbed some days ago. She suits quite well. The Posy is being ultered to a sharp rig, which, it is hoped, will have she her speed. The Wanderer has been put in dost class order for melag, and the Pannie has been ecruped and pointed, and will probably be alloud in less than a week. By the except the season willlhave fairly commenced. Yours, etc.,

READY ABOUT.

—Messrs. Higgins and Gilford of Gloucester, who have already more than a local reputation as yacht builders, have on the ways a pleasure craft for Mr. Lewis II. Merchant, that promises to be a clipper. All her appurtenances are first class and her medel extremely graceful.

—Shelter Island promises to be well patronized this Summer. The Boston Yacht Club have purchased a portion of the island and are erecting a fine club house. We hear of a number of New York families who will make their Summer sujourn there.

—General Townsend's the adventors and the internal contents.

—General Townsend's line sloop Annie is filting out at the Sayville hasin under the direction of Capt. Davis. The Annie is having a new mast und other alterations. Gen. Townsend undes Fire Island his headquarters, and eruises in "blue water" as well as in the more sheltered bay.

Annie is having a new mast und other altentions. Gen. Townseml makes Fire Island his headquarters, and eruises in "blue water" as well as in the more sheltered bay.

THE FINA.—The anticipations formed regarding the visit of Mr. Baucher's celebrated entier, are not likely to he realized. The Ficht may states that Mr. B. has no intention of visiting this country, at least with the Fiour.

Renattas on the Delammar.—The regatta of the Delaware River yucht club, of Philadelphia, was held Monday, May 10th, their boats sailing from the West Jersey railrond wharf, Canmlen, around the Chester buoy and return. There were seven entries: Selby, Juhn Rutter, captain, Alelphia, James Wheeler, captain; Sappho, William Middelon, captain; Slaven, Jumes Collins, captain; Pushion, William Ibarper, captain; Burclay, Frank Kelley, captain; Orion, John Ibarper, captain; These boats are from 23 to 26 feet long.

The start was made at 10:30, with a heavy westerly wind, which freshened into a young gale by the time the boats gut off the mouth of the Schuylkill. The Adelphia and Baralay are both new boats. At the booy the Adelphia was first, and in all probability the Slaven would have been second if she had not had the misfortine to get boltom upwards after passing the Block Hause. Soon after the Bailey carried away her guff band, and was out of the race. The Adelphia came in first at 3:03, winning the champion flag. The Selby took the second prize, a silver pitcher, and the Fashion the Ibried, a cup.

THE CAMPEN (N. J.) YACHT CLUB held their regalta the same date and over the same course, starting at teu A. M. There were three entries of twenty feet ynchis, the George W. Howard, T. Brillin, captain; John P. Felden, William Llewellyn, captain; und J. C. Dubman, William Weaver, enptain. The Howard upset on her way to the slarling point, and the race was sailed by the other two, the Dubman withing the champion thag, and the Felden taking the second prize, a handsome goobet.

1 made a mistake in saying last week that the Philadelphia yach

143 lbs.; A. S. Roberts, Jr., bow, 130 lbs. Time, 10m. 23s.

National course, one and a half miles straightaway. Wm. R. Tucker, umpive; B. M. Ewiug, judge.

Stiff southwest wind, and water lumpy at the start, but not seriously interfering with shell rowing. The Ataluatus got away perlmps half a length in advance, and for a little over half a mile there was no change in the relative position of the two boals, both pulling at thirty-nine. Off Laurel Hill the extranoridupois—nore than twenty pounds per man—began to tell on the Whisper, which went to the front and stayed there. Off Strawberry Mansion the little fellows broke up badly, pulling with, No. 2 smashing his outrigger; but settling down again at thirty-eight to the minute they made a placky chase of it, coming in some seven lengths too late to win. This club has been very active since the season opened, and should by all means put in a four, and, well, a pair, in the June regatta. Having split their eight into two fours, couldn't they make a couple of pairs out of their fours, and have another club race?

Sculls.

—The Toronto rowing club at its anunal meeting, May 3t, showed 13D members. The following officers were chosen: President, Angus Morrison, 1st Vice President, J. Shivers Birchall; 2d Vice President, Robert W. Elliott;

Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Davidson; Committee, James R. Hay, Massey Geilds, John MacNab, J. H. Beaty, A. M. Smith, C. Callighen, G. P. Sheaes, W. Arthurs, Sannel Beatty, A. D. Shniv. Arrangements for a grand regults and the annual dinner were made.

The Colleges.

Collumbia College Ataletic Sports —The Columbia College Association held its meeting on Saturday last on the granuls of the New York Athletic Chib at Matt Havin. The weather was interest was been in the proceedings and the inveiling was a succes. The games opened with the ane milu walk, which was won in gaml style by C. W. Francis, '77, in 9m. 18. In throwing the base ball E. A. Wetmore, S. of M. '75, was victorious, bis throw, with the wind, being 300 feet 4 inches. Fallowing this 1hr 100 yards spin brought four starters to the post; Silas C. Rool, '75 was successful in 113 s. A hurdle mee over eight hurdles, turdive yards apart, was won by C. L. Limdley, S. of M. '77 in 18 s. Six candidates faced the starter for the one mile race, J. F. Renwick, '76 being the winner in 5m. 17. Jus. W. Prvor, '78, won the running high jump, clearing 41t. 11 in. The 100 yard's three legged race fell to Cornell, S. of M. '77, and Van Buskerck, same class; time, 13\frac{1}{2}\structure started for the three mile walk, W. W. Bliven, '78, winning in 30 m. 15\frac{1}{2}\structure 6. M. Hammond, '78, won the half mile spin in 2 m. 18\frac{1}{2}\structure 6. M. Hammond, '78, won the half mile spin in 2 m. 18\frac{1}{2}\structure 6. M. Hammond, '78, won the strunger's handienp 100 yards race; Jevett won, his hest heat being 11\frac{1}{2}\structure score-quarter of a mile, was a match between Walker, '78, and Robbe, '77, the former winning in 1 m. 2s.

Punceton College, May 8th, 1875.

PHINCETON COLLEGE, May 8th, 1875.

PHINCETON COLLEGE, May 8th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
The work of the season has not began in carriest. The pleasant weather of the past few days has greatly facilitated athletics here, both on the water and in the field. The University erew remained here during the entire recation of two weeks, and kept havd at work either on the canal or in the gynnasium throughout the entire period. It is numeers sary to add that its members improved wonderfully in every vary. I am now also to name the crew, as it was decided upon definitely a few theys sirre; also I am happy to write that it is within my power to give a few statistics concerning it, which, although they may astonish same, are nearly exact—in fact, as enich so as possible. The fulliar ling are their names, ages, weight, and height respectively and in order:

Name.

Tosition. Age. Weight, Feel. Inches.

Name.			Welght.	Feel.	Inches,
J. Ely	.bow	23	153	5	1114
R. J. Hall	.nort bow	20	165	- 11	- 00
W. B. Van Lenurp.	starboard wab	1.23	181	- 6	2
G. D. Parmley	. post waist	19	191	- 6	00
F. Blilille.	stayhourd strol	ce.20	181	Ü	00
B. Niguil	.stroke	20	165	6	-00
B Hall substitute					

BROOKETN, May 10th, 1875.

EDITHE FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Spring meeting of the Athletic Association of Stevens' College, Hoboken, is to take place on Saturday next, May 16th, at their grounds, foot of Ninth street, (grounds formerly S1. George cricket grunnl.) The games will consist of running and walking ruces, standing and running high jumps; also long jump, putting the stone, and throwing the base ball, etc. I will let you know the results.

C. P. W.

Rational Pastimes.

Opening of the Chicket Season.—A well played match between the Germantown and Young America clubs upon the Germantown ground on Saturday, 8th instaut, opened the cricket season of 1875. The ground was rather soft, and the wind against the bowlers, but, notwithstanding, the play was good for the first match of a season, the bowling of Caldwell and Dan Newhall notably so. The match was played upon the "average system," the game, if not concluded, to be decided in favor of the side averaging the most runs per wicket. This arrangement will be adopted by the Philudelphia clubs, and will greatly add to the interest of one day matches, where it is almost impossible to get more than well into the second inning before game must be called. The Young Americas went first to the bat, and, assisted by some loose fielding, ran up their score to 173 rnns when the tenth wicket fell. George Newball contributed 55, among which were twn four and four three hits. John Large, 40; H. Newhall, 27; and R. S. Newhall, 15. The Germantowns went in and made a round humbred, of which the great feature was the steady and careful batting of Tom Hargreaves, who added 34 to the score, when he offered the first chance, which was taken by Bob New-

hall. The 10 nf Brown, 12 of John Hargreaves, and 14 of Cablwell, all well enrued, completed the double figures. The Young Americas sent them in again, and when the game was called, six wickets down, they had abled 80 more to the hundred, 36 of which were to the credit of John Hargreaves, and 18 to "Jue." This gave the victory to the Young Americas, whose 173 runs to ten ivickets gave an average of over 17, while the Germantown's 189 to sixteen wickets made their average less than 42.

An interesting game between the Philadelphia and Germantown clubs will be played next Saturday. Security.

The Professional Arena.—The professional compaign for 1875 is now in full operation, and thus far the three brading confessants in theorem are the Bustons, (champinus) Hartford, and Athletic clubs; three teams in the rice for the penuant which were placed in the front by shreed observers of the strength of the contesting nines for 1875 as early as March last. The record of the professional championship games as Is follows:—

		Athletic.	Atlantic.	Burton.	Confernital.	Chiesgo	Hartford.	New Haven.	Philadelphia	Red Stockley	St. Lamie.	Washington.	Western	Sames Won.
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Centennial		1				١		. 1						2
Chuago				Π.	1.			Ĭ.					0	2
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New Haven						. 1			1					
Philadelphia			m		2	- i	- j		i				ш	1
Red Stockings								1.2						
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Washington		16.								ľ			i i	-
Western						- 1	-1	1	1 "					
						-1	1 -	-i-						
Games lost			3	-0.0	Si	2		1 :	1 1	1	-	î	2	31
—The record to M	пy	10	tla	fe	or	the	n	on	th	is	ns	le	illi	rws:—

THE STATE OF
-The record to May 10th for the month is as follows:
May 1-Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia 4 to 3
May 1- Centernibil vs. New Haven, at New Raven 12 to 15
May 3-Rosion to, Mutasl, at Humblyn II in 1
May 3-Hartford vs. Centennial, at Hartford 13 to 1
May 3—Philadelphia vs. Athantic, at Philadelphia 11 to 5
May 3-Athletic vs. Washington, at Washington 2016 H
May 4-Athlytic vs. Washington, at Washington. 21 to 3
Miry 4—St. Louis vs. Reil Stocklug, at St. Louis 45 to 9
May 4—Chichiga vs. Western, at Kimkuk
May 5—Chicagn va. Western, at Keokark
May 5-Albligtle vs. Washington, at Washington 20 to 8
May 5-Boston vs. Centennfal, at Boston 11 to 3
May 5-Hartford vs. New Havon, at Wortford C to 3
May 5-Philipdelphia vs. Atlantic, at Branklyn 810 0
May 6-St. Lunia vs. Chicago, at St. Lunis 10 to 11
May B-Husten vs. Centential, at Boston
May 7- Hariford vs. Mutual, at Hartford 8 to 3
May 8-Resion vs. Mutual, at Boston Did 2
May 8-Philodylphia vs. New Haven
May 8- Athlelia vs. Centennial
May 8-Hartfurd vs. Washington
May 8 - St. Loads vs. Chlengo
May 10—Bostini vs. Mutual, at Boston
May 10 - Philadelphia vs. New Huven at New Huven 13 in the
May 10-Athletic vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia 20 to 1
May 10-Haytford ve. Washington, at Haytford 9 to 1

-The following are the scores of the best played games in the championship arena since our last issue. The limit for the scores of the winning nines is nice runs in "madel

ı		PLAVED	MAT	ATI	AT NEW HAYES			
ı	EEW HA	VENE			PHILADELPHI	10.		
F		п. 1в.	A	E.			. A.	И.
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ı	McKelvey, r. f		ij.	- 1	Ministerry, 2d h 1	- 0	- 1	- 1
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ı	Wright, 8, 8		5	- 1	Fulmor, a. s	- 0	1	- 13
l	Bankey, c		넺	3	lt vowley, 8d le	- 1	- 11	- 1
•	Nichols, p		4.1	- 1	Stryther, p	1	1	- 2
ı				-	-	_	_	_
ı	Total	. il 2.	5.5	19	Tutal	-3	9	- 8
ı	Philadelphilas .				\dots 1 0 1 0 0 0 1	- 1)	0 3	
ı	New Havens				1 0 0 1 0 1 0	U	0 - 2	
ı	First base on a	prors-1	lillad	lelpt	dus, 6; New Havens,	ů.	Thee	20

game-2 hours and 2 minutes.
Luphre-President Mitchell, of the Y U. B B C

Confirmation								
	PL.	AYER	AT	HAI	1TPDHD, MAY 5.			
HAll	TFURD				NEW HAVEN			
	B.	lu.	P.	Α.		m	P.	A.
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Hartfouls, 7. T	line of	girai	15~-1	lioi	r and \$8 minutes			
Umplre-Mr.	Avery.	of tl	ie Y	ales				

-The New York Matuals, now on an Eastern trip, played their second championship game with the Boston club on the latter's grounds Monday afternoon, May 10th, when the Reds again wou.:—

Unipire, Mr. Hoilges.

Unipire, Mr. Holges.

The Amatrium Amera.—On May 5th the second game for the championship of South Jersey was played between the Creger und Theker claims of Cuanden, N. J., on this grounds of the former at Glancester, and after a very close and exciting contest was won by the Creger.

—The Bostous defeated the Live Oaks at Lynn, on May 6th, by a score of 12 to 2. Whitney, of the Live Oaks, made one of the best catchos ever seen on the Lynn grounds, and by a clever double play Beals and George Wright were put out. Record also fielded well, and King behind the hat was most excellent.

—The Harvards visited Lynn May 8th, and played the Live Oaks, and the latter polished them off in good style to the time of 8 to 7.

—On May 8th the Doerrs defeated the Rivertons, at Riv.

-On May 8th the Doerrs defeated the Rivertons, at Riverton, by the good score of 8 to 6.

On May 7th the Bostons defeated the Harvard nine by 17 to 8, the collegians playing poorly.

On May 8th the Lafayette College nine played a field tenm, and won by 18 to 11.

—At Seton Hall, last week, the Alerts defeated the Euro-kas by 6 to 5, in a prettily played game.

-On May 4th the Memphis ulne played the Knoxvilles at Memphis, and won by the model score of 7 to 3.

Miscellaneous.

BREWER'S PATENT

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Schemenny, se the Report of the New York, eries for 1874.

JAS. D. BREWER, Muncy, Pu.

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ROCHESTER, Feb. 12, 1875.

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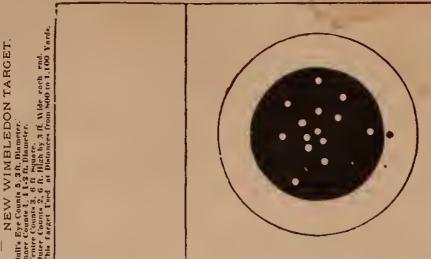
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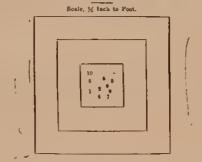
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875.

Volume 4, Number 15, 117 Challiant St. (CityHall Sqr.)

The Red Judians of Hewfound-

IN Cormack's "Narrative of a Journey Across New-foundland," which appeared lately in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, the adventurous traveler, at page 49, gives us some account of the ahorigines of the island—a trihe of Red Indians now extinct. His reference is very brief, and embodies but a few facts regarding this race, which, by the steady advance of the white man, have been "improved off the face of all creation." I propose to embody in this paper a short summary of what is known regarding these red men of Terra Nova, by way of fur-

regarding these red men of Terra Nova, by way of furnishing a kind of supplement to Cormach's journey.

The aborigines of Newfoundland styled themselves Boeothics or Boeothucs. When the island was first discovered they appear, from the accounts of the early voyagers, to bave been a harmless, peaceable race. Schastian Cabot saw them "dressed in skins and painted with red ochre." "In war," he says, "they use bows and arrows, spears, darts, clubs, and slings." In Kerr's "Travels," vol. VI., pages 3-10, we find the following record: "In the fontteenth year of the King (Henry VII.) three men were hrought from Newfoundland, who were clothed in the skins of beasts, did eat raw flesh, and spoke a language which no man could understand, their demeanor being more like that of brute beasts than men. They were kept more like that of brute beasts than men. They were kept by the King for some considerable time, and I saw two of them about two years afterward in the Palace of Westminster habited like Englishmen, and not to be distinguished from Englishmen, until I was told who they were." Jacques Cartier, in 1534, describes them as "men of indifferent good stature and bigness, but wild and unruly. They wear their hair tied on the top like a wreath of hay, and put a wooden pin in it, and with them they bind certain hirds' feathers; they are clothed with wild beasts' skins, as well the men as the women, but the women go somewhat straighter and closer in their garments than the

somewhat straighter and closer in their garments than the men do, with their waists girded. They paint themselves with certain roan colors. Their boats are made of the bark of birch trees, with which they fish and take great store of seals." (Haklnyt, vol III., page 252.

Hayes, who was second in command to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, about 1583, and whose narrative has been preserved in the Haklnyt collection, says of them: "These savages are altogether harmless." Capt. Richard Whitbonrne, in bis rare and interesting book on Newfoundland, 1622 gives a pretty full account of the ahorizines. He 1622, gives a pretty full account of the ahorigines. He tells us "as they are few in number so are they sometimes rude and savage people, baving neither knowledge of God nor living under any kind civil government. In their habits, customs, and manners they resemble Indians of the continent." He further describes them as "ingenious and tractable, full of quick and lively apprehensions," willing to assist the fishermen in curing fish for a small hire, and only troublesome from their proclivities to annex "sails, lines, hatchets, knives, and such like." From Whitbourne's account it may be inferred that they had a strong resemblance, in their habits and modes of life, to the Canadian Indians, as they constructed their canoes of the bark of birch trees, "paying" the seams with gum and turpentine. Their cooking utensils were made of the bark of the spruce tree, and were so well constructed as to hear the beat of holling water. They dressed the skins of deer, beavers, otters, bears, and scals in excellent style, and always possessed a large store of them, and of red ochre, with which they painted themselves and their cauces and utensils.

There is now in the possession of the Protestant Bishop

of Newfoundland the original manuscript of Cartwright's ''Remarks on the Situation of the Red Indians of Newfoundland, with Some Account of their Manner of Liv-It has never been printed, but it contains much valuable information regarding the ahorigines, and was composed for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the British Government on bebalf of the defenseless Indians,

who were treated by the whites in the most barbarous man ner. Cartwright corroborates Whitbourne as to the inof fensive character of the Indians, and as to the friendly in-tercourse which existed at first between them and some of the white population. It is clear, however, that these friendly relations did not long continue. The rudo fishermen, hunters, and trappers of those early days were not tbe men to initiate the savages into the arts of civilized life. Quarrels arose; the savages could not resist the temptation to appropriate occasionally the iron weapons of the white settlers, which to them seemed to be of priceless value. The strong arm of the latter was raised in venge ance, and for two hundred years the fend between them and the Indians continued. Deeds of wrong and cruelty were perpetrated by the invader, and were followed by vengeful retaliation on the part of the savages. But what were bows, arrows, and clubs against the muskets of the white man? The poor red men were hunted and shot down like beasts of prey. The entire race were gradually exter-minated, and now there is not a single representative of the red men of Newfoundland known to be in existence haunts in the interior of the island have been explored in the hope of discovering some remnants of the ill-used race but in vain. Only their graves and the moldering remains of their hats and deer fences have been found. Their fires another dark page in the history of the white man's progress in the New World. Some helieve that a small hand of them escaped and took refuge in the interior of Labrador, but of this there is really no evidence. It is quite certain that in Newfoundland not a single individual of the race now exists. They are gone
"Like the cloud rack of a tempest,
Like the withered leaves of Autumn."

Still, it should be noted that their extermination was not entirely owing to the crueltics of the white settlers. hundred and seventy-three years ago the Micmacs, an Iudian tribe from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, invaded their territory. A savage war ensued, lasting many years, but the Micmacs, having learned the use of firearms from the French, had an immense advantage, and the Bocothics, after severe losses, retired into the interior, pressed by the Micmacs on the one hand, and the whites on the other. It is not wonderful that, hunted like heasts of prey, they should have manifested the most determined abhorrence of their white destroyers, and, unlike the continental Indians, refused at length to hold any intercourse with them. Their hatred and distrust of the whites are almost unparalleled elsewhere, and prompting them to deeds of treachery and blood, hastened their own destruction.

The British Government at length seems to have been aronsed by the accounts of atrocities perpetrated on this unhappy race in Newfoundland, and, when it was too late, made many humane but fruitless attempts to arrest the war of extermination against the doomed Bocothics, Owing to the scattered condition of the settlements, the rude and lawless habits of the early trappers and fishermen who came in contact with the Indians, their efforts were all in vain. The earliest official notice of the aborigines is in the form of a proclamation by the Governor, and bears date 1769, and seems to have been repeated on the accession of each new representative of royalty. This document sets forth that his Majesty had been informed that his subjects in Newfoundland "do treat the savages with the inhumunity, and frequently destroy them without the least provocation or remorse. In order, therefore, to put a stop to such inhuman harharity, and that the perpetrator of such atroclous crimes might be brought to due punishment, bis Majesty enjoins and requires all his subjects to live in amity and brotherly kindness with the native savages;" and further enjoined all magistrates to apprchead persons guilty of murdering the native Indians, and send them to England for trial.

Not content with such a mere negative measure of repressing the evil, the Government of the island engaged in zealons efforts to establish friendly relations with the Bocothics. A reward was offered for the capture of a Red Indian; and in 1804 a female was taken by a fisherman and

brought to St. John's, where she was kindly treated, and sent back with presents to her tribe; hut no result followed. In 1810 Lieut. Buchan, of the Royal Navy, was sent to the Exploits River with orders to Winter there and open communication with the Indiaus. He succeeded in fluding a party of them. Taking two of their number as hostages, and leaving two marines with them as hostages, he returned to his depot for presents. During his absence the fears of the red men were aroused lest he had gone for reinforcements in order to return and overpower them, and having first murdered the two bostages, they fled into the Interlor. In 1819 another female was taken by a party of trappers on Red Indian Lake and brought to St. John's. She was named Mary March, from the mouth in which she was takeu. She was treated with great kindness, and sent back with presents, but died on the yoyage. Her hody was placed in a coilln and left on the margin of a lake, where it was found by her people and by them conveyed to their burial place on Red Indian Lake, where it was found yoars afterward by the traveler Cormack, lying beside the body of her husband. Another female was taken at a later date, and was known by the Indian name of Shanandithit. She lived six years in St. John's, and died of consumption, the fatal disease of her tribe, as she stated, and the same that carried off Mary March. Thus all hopes of atoning by kindness for past cruelties were frustrated.

A final effort was made in 1827 by the "Bocothic Society for the Civilization of the Native Savages." This society organized an expedition and dispatched Mr. Cormack, the traveler, who crossed the island in 1822 with three Micmac Indians to discover the retreat of the red men. After a difficult and perilous journey the party reached Red Indian Lake, which had been for centuries the headquarters of the Bocothics. This fine lake presented to Cormack a view grand, solemn, and majestic as he descended the hills which bound its northern extremlty. An unbroken sheet of water met his view, stretching far heyond the limits of vision, and perfectly placid, with not a canoe to ruffle its surface. Eagerly the eyes of the traveler searched the shores for some vestiges of the mysterious race, but no smoke from hut or wigwam rose into the air; no sound indicative of the presence of man reached their ears. The stillness of death had settled down on a scene which once swarmed with busy life and had long witnessed the great war councils of a powerful tribe, and had seen their braves returning in triumph from the battle or the chase, and reechoed for generations with their was sougs and shouts of victory. Now all was silent and deserted. The wild Micmac ludians with Cormac, though belonging to a hostile tribe, sank down overcome with grief at the sad and solemn sight, and the enthusiastic leader, whose hopes of a suc-cessful issue to his journey were thus blighted, was no less saddened and disheartened.

For "several melancholy days" the party continued to traverse the shores of the lake, meeting everywhere evidences that this had long been the central domain of the Boeothics. They found along the margin of the lake whole villages of Summer and Winter wigwams all in rnins. They saw the beds dug in the earth round the fire-place and in the sides of the wigwams, and a wooden building for drying and smoking venison still perfect. At one spot they found a large and handsome canoe, twenty-two feet in length, rent by the violence of a storm, the people in it having probably perished, as it contained some people in it having probably perished, as it contained some of their valuables still undisturbed. Most interesting of all were the burying places. These were variously constructed, according to the rank of the person entomhed. One of them was shaped like a cottage, and was ten feet by eight and five feet high in the ridge, and was floored with squared poles, the roof covered with bark, and every part well secured against the weather and the attacks of wild beasts. Here it was that the remains of Mary March wild beasts. Here it was that the remains of Mary March were found in a coffin, neatly shrouded in white muslin, having been conveyed to the tribe many years before hy a long and painful Journey from the sea side, where it had heen left. Bows, arrows, hatchets, and other property of the dead were found deposited near the bodies. Another

way of disposing of the dead was the same as that of the Indians of the sources of the Misslssippi, the hody being wrapped in hirch bark and inclosed in a strong box made of square poles laid on each other horizontally. The most common mode of interment, however, was by placing the body in a wrapping of birch bark and coverting it with a pile of stones, or where the ground was soft, a grave was dug and no stones placed over it.

Cormack was psrticularly struck with the great extent of the Indian fences to entrap deer. These were constructed with infinite labor, to lead the deer in their periodical migrations into the narrow end of the lake, or into suitable places along the hanks of the river, where, on taking the water, they were easily pursued and killed with spears. Cormack observed these fences extending for forty miles along the Exploits River, which runs from the lake in a noble stream for seventy miles to the sea. Along the bank of the river the Indians felled the trees without chopping the trunks quite asunder, taking eare that they fell parallel with the river, and gunding every fresh-cut tree so as to coincide with and fall upon the last. The weak parts of the fence were filled up and strengthened with branehes and limits of other trees, and secured occasionally hy large atakes and bindings. They were raised to the height of six, eight, or ten feet, as the nature of the ground required. Evideutly it required a unmerous tribe to erect and minitain such fences. "It is inclancholy," says Cormack in his diary, "to contemplate the rude yet riganlic efforts of a whole primitive nation, in their anxiety to provide subsistence, forsaken and going to deeay." The deer are there in as great unmhers as ever, but the red men have vanished "like the snowflake on the river."

Such is the sad history of the Red Indians of Newfoundland. Does a remnant of the race yet survive in some sechnded valley of the nnexplored interior of the island or anid the rugged hills of Labrador? It may be so, but as yet nn trace of them

For Forest and Stream. SPORT IN MANITOBA.

SPORT IN MANITOBA.

I THINK that when full reports of the boundary line recently run along the 49th parallel by a joint British American Commission are published, the sporting resources of that dismal, uninhabited, but marvelous country, stretching away from the extreme coufines of Western civilization towards the Rocky Monntaius, will be more generally known. Having myself traveled over 700 miles of the line, and for two successive years over the first 200, I am prelly well acquainted with the country lying around, and feel qualified to offer a few remarks on its opportunities for sport. It is, like the country, a difficult subject to approach. Game, as regards quantity, there is in abundance, but it variety it is rather restricted. I will put buffato and large game out of the question at present, and treat of smaller game. During the Sunmer months—you may say from May till September—every river, lake, and swamp swarms with duck, teal, mallard, plover, and every description of water fowl. Geese there are also in myriads, but I cannot say that these ancient warders of the Capitol seem to have degenerated in wariness, and had better be left aloue be those who are not blessed with an excellent temper, unlimited patience, superinman energy, and a sublime indifference to wet extremities, caused by having to stand for hours perhaps up to the waist in water among the rectle, watching for a shot, after which, having dropped a hird, unless you have an excellent retriever, you will chance to lose him, as they have an unpleasant habit (shared with them my most water fowl) of diving and bolding on to the weeds at the bottom, thereby even in death causing bothing hat chagrin to the exhausted sportsman. The half breeds have a way of getting them to come within range by imitating their call, but i never could, and judging by the very few. I have seen shot in the two Summers I was out, I do mot think cheers were much unore successful. As to the ducks, take a day we had at Long River, 200 miles west of Part tiarry. Wagoos baal

acouple of days. M. and myself diarted out about the life human. We started from camp at Pemblina, a settlement on the Red River. The shooting is always best lement on the Red River. The shooting is always best lement on the Red River. The shooting is always best lement on the Red River. The shooting is always best lement on the Red River. The shooting is always best mer than the property of the Red River. The shooting is always best mer than the Red River we had gone 200 inlies west of Fort Garry. Our objective point was the ridge half way between Even the Na. A. R. Gurden River, and the Red River of the Na. A. R. Gurden River of the Red River of the Red River on the red working with and watching his mother with great early to the and intelligence; and may he Red River pony, in cliarge of a hulf breed called George. These earls are institutions in their way, and most admirably adapted for the country they traverse, hut not pretty to look at. Being made entirely of wood, a hulf breed can always mend any part on the shoot of the Red River of the R

Buffalo may be got hy penetrating so far west as to incur great risk from Indians, unless the party is strong and well armed and mounted. Antelopegive an opportunity for the display of considerable strategy on the part of their would be circumventor. Lying on the back with the heels in the

air, and firing between the legs, being one position that may be practiced with advantage previous to the pursuit of that too luquisitive animal.

NEVADA, ITS CLIMATE AND INDIANS.

NEVADA lies between 35° and 42° north lailtude. The at the setting of the sain a cool breeze sweeps through the valleys from the deep canyons of the mountains which are alled with snow during the whole Summer than the valley from the deep canyons of the mountains which are all the collections, which stretch from the south end of the Ruby Valley on the west to the north end of Clover the Ruby Valley on the west to the north end of Clover in the better days of Summer, that a good supply liable to come in June, and as early as a supply liable to come in June, and as early as the and carly frosts do but little damage. Early vegets-bles are grown, such as cabbage, turnips, onlons, cucambers, and even melons have been produced by using care. Toustoes and Indian coru do not flourish in this State, yet-early sweet corn is risked. All grain does well in the valleys. Potatoes grow flaurishingly. One cause for this is that irrigation can be allowed when the potatoes require most water, and when necessary it can be turned off. It is no labor to irrigate the soil, after plowing single furrows in the right distance a turn of the foot or stroke of the spade will check or turn the water wherever it is required growing country. I have not easy as yet in this part of the State, but as it is easy first white man settled in Clover Valley. This could be suffered with the state of the work of the spade will check or turn the water will determine. It is now but ten years since late George Bromfield, the owner of the State, but as it is easy for the state of the white state of the state o

men are better workers than the men; they do the washing for the inhabitants of the country, and other hard drudgery.

These indians are a smaller race of heings than the tribes of the Middle and Eastern States, and of much darker complexion; they are only a shade lighter than the negro. The women are generally heavier and more strongly built than the men. Their women do all their work, and carry their burdens when they move from place to place, which they do a number of times in a year. They never live more than a month or two in a place. They never live more than a month or two in a place. They now dress with the cast off elothing of the whites. The women wear blankets. Their wigwams or lodges they call "wake-e-nps," not much labor is experienced in the erection of these temporary lodges, they generally seek a juniper whose branches spread out; on the east side of this they make a circle of sage hrush two or three feet high, leaving an opening ou one side for an entrance. In the centre of this, they erect their fire place. Here they live and here they sleep under the shade of the juniper. This they do the year round, though there are a few of them who erect cauvas tents of enormous height for Winter. This is done hy making a circle of long poles with one end on the ground and fastened all

together at the top. Around this circle of poles they draw their canvas nearly to the top, leaving this opening for ventilation and for a chimney. In the centre of this they make a fire and at night the family lay around with their feet to the fire. They make robes of rabbit skins for covering at night, and to wear about their hodies in Winter. They have a great antipathy to the skin of the prairie wolf. They mostly keep horses, and some of them bave large droves. It costs nothing to keep them; they are of the mastang species, low compact and tough. They live in Winter by cropping the wild grass of the valleys, and like the cattle, come out in the Spring in good condition. The religious sentiment of these Indians is difficult to comprehend, if they have any settled sentiments; and so far as I have been able to investigate the subject, I cannot learn that any thing has been done by the whites to bring them under any civil, moral, or religious cultivation. Indeed so far as I can learn, the whites who live among them seem opposed to use any means for their mental or moral improvement; and such are the morals of the whites in general who come in contact with the Indians, that they are made no better by their example. The Indians are very tenacious in holding and to their ancient heather rights and customs, and ridicule everything of an opposite character. They have no form, or customs that a white man woull call religious; yet they have forms and customs, nome of which are doubtless designed to be of a religious character. They have one man in each tribe who is regarded as a doctor. He prescribes for the sick, and watches the symptoms of the diseases, or remedies adapted to their cure. When one is taken sick, the doctor, after anointing the patient, commences a low guitural lowl. If the patient gets well the hovel dies away and ceases. If the patient gots well the hovel dies away and ceases. If the patient gots well the hovel dies away and ceases. If the patient gots well the hovel dies away and the some and child

by slitting and eropping their ears. Whether this is done for an atouement for the dead or to ward off disease, I canuot say.

They have a custom of dancing which is kept up at certain sensons of the year without fail. They collect together by hondreds, male and female; the first thing after congregating is to prepare a large quantity of soup, made from rabbits, prairie hens and other birds, which are procured for the purpose. With this they mix all kinds of roots and herbs, of which they are accustomed to cut. This done, they fall to dancing; men and women each in separate rings. The men and women never dance together. An Indian would think it was letting himself down to dance with his squaw, and would be laughed at and ridiculed by the other ludians. They all join hands, and each and all commence to dance by uttering a low uncouth guttural grant. They now go round and round, keeping up this grunt which is all the music they have. They always dance by the light of a fire, old and young engaging in it. They keep this up for hours without stopping, until the more agel and infirm become weary and fall to the ground. The return of day only closes the sport. The day time is occupied in eating and sleeping. This dauce is kept up for five successive nights, when they disperse. The feature which is worthy of notice in these Indians is that they do not use intoxicating liquors. I have never seen one of them drank. They despise whiskey—yet they are the most jovial and volatile set of beings I ever saw.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-NO. 9.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION-BY OUR OWN

FAIR wind favoring us we left Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and reached Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and reached Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and reached Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and reached Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and reached Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and reached Little Gasparilla Pass at 7.30 A. M., and several objects moving on the beach. Examining them with our glass we discovered that the men were poling the hoat against a head wind, and that the females had landed on the beach, and were keeping pace with their lords. A peculiarity of the southwest coast is a calm ocean and little, if agy, surf, unless after a storm, enabling persons to land without inconvenience or danger. Having suited over many oceans and visited more than one coast line, we had formed an unfavorable opinion of shore lines and surf generally, but we returned to our northern home with changed opinions, as far as the southwest coast is concerned. Our first thirty-eight miles of sea navigation was nudertaken with some reluctance, but the return voyage was simply viewed in the light of a pleasure trip, and was found to be most enjoyable. If I undertake another cruise ou the coast it is more than probable that I shall take the outside route, and thereby escape the annoyance of oyster burs and mud tluts; as a matter of course, if the bosom of old mother ocean happened to be lumpy, with an uncomfortable amount of dust flying, I would take the inside route. The cutire coast from Cedar Keys to Charlotte Harrhor can be safely navigated in a 16 foot Whitchall skiff. As proof that our opinion is not hased upon a few miles of sea work or one day's experience outside of the islands, our voyaging at sea amounts to over 175 miles.

Entering Sarasota inlet and finding the wind favorable we kept on our course, and reached the neighborhood of Anna Maria Key, at the head of Sarasota Bay, at 10 P. M., where we anchored for the night. Starting early next morning, we reached Manutee at 9 A. M. A

reached Tampa early in the afternoon, and received a hearty welcome from many friends. Tampa is situated on the Hillibsboro River where it enters Tampa Bay, and is a pleas ant town of about five hundred inhabitants. Society is excellent, and the inhabitants kind and hospitable in the extreme. The climate is good, and an invalid who Is partial to quietness might spend a Winter there very pleasantly. The town contains several boarding houses, and from information gleaned from several parties I can recommend the house kept by D. Isaac Cruft. I visited the house, and found everything neat and clean. Mr. Craft's terms are \$60 per mouth for two persons in a room. During the Winter nonthis the climate is pleasant, and the health of the place unexceptionable. At this place I made the acquaintance of Dr. Wall, and found him genial and conteous in the extreme, and, as a medical man, we formed a favorable opinion of his attainments, and we can assure invalids that if they should visit the place that they will find practitioner of medicine. I am convinced that Tampa would be more frequently visited if invalids could but realize the climatic advantages of the sonthwest coast.

For the piscator Tampa does not present many inducements. A few miles up the river fair trout fishing can be obtained, and about the docks and in the channel passable sheepsheading will be found. By taking a row or sail boat and proceeding to the oyster bar, nien miles down the bay, superior sheepshead and drum fishing can be enjoyed. On the morning of our departure we were notified that a hunting und fishing party had been made up for our benefit; that it was the intention of the party to take a boat and outfit by a mule team to a point on the river forty miles above Tampa, and to fish the river and hunt the south bank on the return trip. To have carried out the programme from ten to fourteen days would have been required, and as mr time was limited, we found it impossible to accept the invitation so kindly extended. At this point I made the acquaint

ward being our motto we steered for Big Bayou, where we found a sate anchorage for the night.

But to the hiscuit business. I have reason to believe that my readers will conclude that the crew of the Spray had an attack of bisenits on the brain, but when it becomes necessary to keep the teeth going and the stuff of life cannot be obtained, the biscuit business becomes an important subject. We purchased our harrel of "fresh and first class pilot bread" from a firm whose names we shall not mention; for it is possible that the clerk may have made a mistake and delivered the wrong barrel. We opened the barrel, and the first thing that met our gaze were hundreds of well developed cockroaches. We carefully separated biscuits from roaches, the bread being consigned to our bread box and the roaches to the hriny deep. We made an attack upon the new hiscnit, but discovered that eating them was a difficult undertaking; for each biscuit contained unmerous slate-colored insects tasting like quinine. To cat such bread was impossible, so we were forced to full back on sweet potatoes and fish until we could reach Clear Water Harbor. To intending tourists or sportsuen we would say: lay in an ample supply of pilot bread before leaving New York or Savannah, and not trust to luck, as did "Al Fresco" and his companions. It is possible that a supply of edible biscuit may be obtained on the ceast an other year, but if we ever visit the region again we shall lay in a larger stock of bread than we did on the occasion of our last eruise.

Mullet Key, at the mouth of Tampa Bay, is a noted range for deer, and the still hunter will find it worth a

other year, but if we ever visit the region again we shall lay in a larger stock of bread than we did on the oceasion of our hast eruise.

Mullet Key, at the mouth of Tampa Bay, is a noted range for deer, and the still huuter will find it worth a visit. We were informed by a gentleman of the colored persuasion, who was in the habit of visiting the island, that rattlesnakes were plentiful and of a remarkable size; this statement we give as we received it, but would suggest to hunters the propriety of wearing leggings and looking out for "suakes in the grass" if they ever visit this island. Leaving Point Prunelles we steered a course for John's Pass, and landed on the island on the west side of the entrance, and in a few minutes eaptured a number of fine sheepshead. This locality is noted for its beautiful marine algre, and we deeply regretted the want of proper appliances to collect and preserve specimens. On the point of the island, at the north side of the entrance, we found a shallow lagoon containing fish water, a matter of interest to sportsmen and tourises. An examination of the end of the island showed the existence of deer tracks in every directiou. We hoisted sail and steered a course for the northern end of Tampa Bay, where we found the bay to diminish in width and assume the appearance of a river. On our left the shore of the sea island varied from six to ten feet high, and on our right or main hand slde mud and grassy flats were frequently passed, and theso were literally covered with ducks, snipe, and curlows. As we approached the head of Clear Water Harbor we found the passage to become very narrow and ultimately end in a shallow mudflut, where the Spray grounded. The tide was ebbing, so we deemed it best to apply a muscular breeze and reach the come very narrow and ultimately end in a shallow mudflut, where the Spray grounded. The tide was ebbing, so we deemed it best to apply a functual bast the none foot of water. Soon after reaching Clear Water Harbor we sighted Mrs. Teener's residence, and lan

to sell us anything to cut, but when I assured him that we were in want he opened his heart and consented to sell us enough to last until morning. I engaged him in conversation regarding oranges, climate, sell, and the advantage and resources of the locality, and before I left purchased all his soda and sugar crackers. My clothing was anything but attractive, but when the sanctiponious old gentleman saw me open my packethook, and naticed that it contained the sinews of war, his Christian prejudices melted like ice in July. Before leaving he induced Frank to purchuse a small brutch of banannas, but when we attempted to ent then we found that they equaled a poor turnip in flavor. The land at this point is excellent, health unexcelled, and the clianate all that can he desired by the settler. The land along the harbor is high, and the locality is rapidly settling up. At the passes the fishing is inferior, as compared with many points to the north or south. The residents of the main land occasionally visit the islands and drive for deer, and in consequence these animals are shy and difficult to approach by the still limiter. Finding nothing to interest or detain as at Clear Water Harbor we headed our bont for the Auelote River, ten miles to the northward. Leaving the northern end of the barbor the tourist must follow the channel for two miles toward the Auelote Keys, so us to clear an extensive sand bank bounding the northern side of the channel. After rounding the bank a northwest course must be kept, leaving the shore two or three miles to the right. At this distance from land the water will be found to be about four or five feet in depth, and a lookout must be kept for "nigger heads," black rocks, in some cases rovered with but a few inches of water. The water is very clear, and no difficulty will be experienced in detecting them if ordinary care is taken. After making a few miles of northing a long point will be acticed covered with tall pines, and to the left several small keys. By keeping close to the point an

DUCK SHOOTING IN THE NORTHWEST.

DUCK SHOOTING IN THE NORTHWEST.

RIVER shooting is too monotonous to allow a detailed account, and if yon have some of the main points, with an occasional comment, yon will be able to appreciate some of the sport we netanily experienced. The stage of the water being about the proper height and ducks reported in paying quantities, I began arrangements preparatory to a two days' siege. There being quite a number of our crowd we decided to "open the ball" by taking two bouts; and breakfasting early on Friday morning we found ourselves and equipmen's awaiting the railway train conductor's signal for a start. The train being loaded, (hox cars) the bonts were put on top, and two of our party were kept comfortably binsy with holding them to their places, and keeping the einders from their eyes, while the other four entertained the conductor. Passing the Chelsea station, we left word for suppor to be prepared for six hungry hunters, as soon as it became too dark for shooting, and a run of ten miles more brought us to Tama, where a dray and twenty-five cents soon landed us on the banks of the famous lowa. The transportation from home to Tama being at the railroad company's expense, we felt that we should indulge in a little extravagance, hence the dray luxury. The distance we had determined to hunt over lawhit, heretofore, we have taken two days to accomplish, and we settled to our work quite systematically, dividing our party into paddling squads of two, each squad to work at the paddles an hour, giving them one hour on duty and two hours for resting. We knew If we stopped to hunt too buyons, or delayed to look for wounded birds, might would be upon us before we could not hunt our grounds very thoroughly, simply paying our respects to the unfortunates that happened to shelter themselves in the willows. As we rounded a bend two teal flew, and with each barrel I killed one, and charging shells as soon as possible, two mallards were seen flying across the timber at long range. I flred, and one of them yielded to the persu

six o'clock breakfast was ordered, and we were shown to our rooms.

At seven o'clock were again aftoat. We had plenty of time to reach the bridge, and decided to be as lazy as we pleased by taking considerable bank shooting, and it was the desire of each squad that this should be done when their hour came to work at the paddles. At noon we were feeling quite discouraged that there should be so few birds la the river; but from the dinner hour until the end of our journey we found the ducks more pleany, and at one time I really believe I saw more of them in the air from the noise of our guns than all we had seen for the day and a half before. The air was so alive with them we ran ashore, and while standing on the banks knocked down nine, all malbards. Out of these nine, five felt dead in the river. This was a fair specimen of our luck in recuvering hit birds. At five o'clock we reached like bridge, and twenty minutes later our boats were loaded in the wagon that awaited our arrival, and six o'clock found us home. The last day's result was an even fifty, thirty-eight of which were mallards. Tho trip was splendid, and has taught me one thing, which by that I may be proud of any new gun; for taking into consideration the tongliness of Spring ducks and the distance at which I killed scope of them, it will be necessary for me to roll my shot in sult for chicken sbooting, or they will spod before I can get to them.

Aish Culture.

-A Boston correspondent advises us that smelts in large —A Boston correspondent advises us that smelts in large quantities are now being netted at night from the small streams in Massachusetts Bay, whither they are resorting to spawn, and transhipped by the Old Colony Railroad from Boston to New York for consumption. The Massachusetts Anglers' Association are looking up the offenders. The smelts are in greater quantity than ever known before. Who says that shad, salmon, and other fish will not follow where small food is so abundant if the restriction of the says that shad, salmon, and other fish will not follow where small food is so abundant if the water course be clear and unobstructed?

-A fish hatching house will be erected under the super--A fish hatching house will be erected under the supervision of Mr. Klippart on the Agricultural College Farm at Columbus, Obio. It will be a plain wooden structure, 80x10 feet. Water from the spring will be conducted through a gas pipe to the hatchery. The object is to give the students of the college a practical knowledge of fish culture. Certainly a praiseworthy object, and one we should like to see carried out in other States.

-The California LegIslature has enacted a law prohibiting the taking of shad in that State until March, 1877. There is now uo longer a question that they can have shad

—The Pennsylvania Legislature, at its last session, reenacted the law appropriating \$3,000 for the propagation of shad in the Delaware, the present year, in case the Legislature of New Jersey shall do the same, but the latter, as on a previous occasion, has failed to respond.

-The Contennial Commission is making extensive preparation for a display of fish and fish-breeding apparatus at the International Exposition, under the auspices of tho Bureau of Agriculture, and by the Commissioners of Fish cries of the various States.

RANOELEY LAKES—At the annual meeting of the Oquosoc Anglers' Association, which was held in this city last month, the following gentlemen were unanimously reclected as officers for the cusuing year: George Shepard Page, President; John H. Kimball, Vice President; Lewis B. Reed, Secretary; R. G. Allerton, Treasurer; W. P. Frye, Lewis T. Lazell, F. N. Otis, A. P. Whitehead, and James A. Williamson, Trustees.

This association now comprises seventy-three members, as we learn from a list kindly furnished us by the President, among whom we notice many gentlemen prominent in professional, commercial, financial, and political circles. Probably no other body in the United States, devoted to like objects, is conducted with the same good judgment and economy, or on precisely the same plan of interval

in professional, commercial, financial, and pointed circles. Probably no other body in the United States, devoted to like objects, is conducted with the same good judgment and economy, or on precisely the same plan of internal arrangements. As our readers are aware, it occupies a large tract on the Umbagog Lake region of Maine, which is the home of those famous speckled trout whose individual weights run to eight and even to ten pounds. A stinffed specimen captured by Mr. Page, the founder and President of the Association, of the enormous weight of ten pounds, can be seen by any of our readers in his office at No. 10 Warren street. We believe it is seknowledged to he one of the largest brook trout on record. The best scientific authorities have pronounced it the true Stiano fontinuits.

The association owns eight fuildings, several of them large and finely furnished with camp conveniences suitable for the accommodation of ladies and children. They posses great advantages over most of the Adirondack resorts in their accossibility. The iron rail conveys the tourist to within thirty-live miles of the head of Rangeley Lake in twenty-four hours from New York. A pretty little steamer meets ine comfortable stage, and a nine mile sail to the outlet of Rangeley Lake leaves but a short walk of thirty minutes. Camp Kennebago, the headquarters of the association, at the junction of Kenuebago and Rangeley rivers, is reached, and the angler is at his delighitm wilderness home. There are no hardships experienced, either in the journey of during the stay. Augling is mainly done from boats, although the magnificent Rangeley and Kennebago streams cannot be surpassed as yielding rare sport to the angler who desires to wade the rapids. The boats are hull on the Admonack model lapstieak, sharp at both ends, sixten feet long. In no section of the builted States, Canada, or the Provinces can better or more rehable guides be obtained. They are without exception sober, courteous, and intelligent.

Many or our readers will be gratified

THE DOMINION FISHERIES REPORT.

THIS annual report, or collection of reports, makes a volume of several hundred pages, and takes cognizance of a great variety of subjects, such as light houses, steamers, marine police, inspection and classification of vessels, examination of masters and mates, weather returns, shipwrecks, marine hospitals, etc. The department may be said to owe its creation and organization to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who brought it, in the course of his incumbency, to a very high degree of efficiency. It is now under charge of Minister A. J. Smith.

The flateries of the Dominion are one of its most impor-

who brought it, in the course of his incumbency, to a very high degree of efficiency. It is now under charge of Minister A. J. Smith.

The fisheries of the Dominion are one of its most important industries. In this department Nova Scotia stands first, the aggregate value of its fisheries for 1874 being \$6,052,301; of New Brunswick, \$2,085,793; of Quebec, \$1,608,660; Ontario, \$446,267; Prince Edward Island, \$288,863; making a total of \$11,681,886. It will be seen that the fishery industry of Nova Scotia is greater than that of all the other provinces put together. The eod fishery is much the most important and lucrative in Nova Scotia. The eatch last year was 510,046 ewis., of the value of \$2,295,195; herrings to the value of \$22,4000; mackerel, \$1,220,580; lobsters, \$1,403,136, done up in 5,612,525 cans. The lobster business has expanded to vast proportions, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in which npward of 2,000,000 eans were made up.

The lobster trade is now equal in value to one-fifth of all the fisheries of the Dominiou combined, or more than \$2,000,000. As the Americans claim the right to impose a duty on canned lobsters—on the ground, we suppose, that they are not fish—the question is a very important one to Canadians. It is probable, however, that the business is being overdone; and if these crustaceaus continue to be fished in so merciless a manner, in a few years the yield may be very small indeed. This result threatens also to overtake the scal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No close time is observed, the young, and females with young are indiscriminately slaughtered. Of course, the end of this folly will be that in a few years this description of fishing will become unremunerative, and a valuable industry be destroyed through thoughtless cupidity and ignorance.

A great deal is said in the report about the inland and river fisheries, fish ways, sawdust, wardens, overseers, and river fisheries, fish ways, sawdust, wardens, overseers, and

rance.

A great deal is said in the report about the inland and river fisheries, fish ways, sawdust, wardens, overseers, and all the rest of it. But the truth is this part of the duty of the department is worse than a sham—it is a declusion and a snare. A large sum of money is spent in salaries and otherwise with no satisfactory result. Our rivers are getting worse every year. The wardens and overseers are for the most part political appointments, and, in some instances at least, are the worst poachers. There is scarcely now one good salmon river in Nova Scotia. Upward of \$10,000 n year is puid as salaries to wardens and overseers, but from the character of those generally appointed, it might just as well be thrown into the sea. Small sums from \$100 to \$20 are given to persons in each county for the supposed performance of certain duties, but as these sums are almost invariably given for political services, the rivers are little better for the oversight—Halifax Herald.

We are Indebted to the Dominion officials for a copy of

We are indebted to the Dominion officials for a copy of this report, which we hope to use to the advantage of our readers.

Hatural History.

THE CANADA GOOSE-(Anser Canadensis.) BY JAMES S. DAILEY, A. M., M. D.

THE Canada goose is the most graceful in form of any varietics assuming the name of goose. Some writers are of the opinion that it is a variety of the swan. Cuvier shares in this belief. The wild goose is selden seen in a domesticated state. Though fully described by equithologists, it general appearance is not familiar to many of us. Its general characteristics are as follows: The head, thirds of the neck, the greater quills, and the rump and tail are very black; the base of the neck anteriorly, and the under plumage generally, brownish grey; a few white feathers are scattered about the eye, and a white, kidney shared cream forms a conscience of the constant forms are conscience of the constant forms are conscienced about the constant forms are conscienced as the constant forms are constant for the constant forms are constant for the constant forms are constant for the cons shaped cravat forms a conspicuous mark around the throat; upper and under tail coverts pure white; bill, feet, and too

shaped cravat forms a conspicuous mark around the throat; upper and under tail coverts pure white; bill, feet, and too nails hlack.

Audubon, when living in Kentucky, discovered the nest of a pair of wild geese. The gander was one of singular beauty. He (Andubon) being anxious to observe their habits, visited the nest daily. When encroaching too closely he was at first severely punished by the gander flying suddenly at him and striking him with his wings; but finally the thought occurred to him that a full stomach might secure his confidence and appease his wrath, so whenever he approached the nest ho threw to them some corn. For several days it remained untonched, but finally they ate it in his presence. Shortly after the period of incubation he managed to entice the gander into a trap, and when the goslings were being led by their mother to the water he seenred her in the act of defending her young. They were turned loose in an enclosure, and one wing of each was pinioned, which enabled him to keep them for several years. The parent pair did not breed in confinement while he kept them, but two pairs of the goslings mated; one pair reared three and the other seven goslings.

The writer has with a shot gan brought down from acrial flight nany individuals, and although they have remained in his possession for several years ho can truly say that "uary" an egg did they lay, although writers generally agree that after two years of domestication they lay and incubate.

In the wild state it is reasonable to suppose that goslings

that after two years of domestication they lay and mea-bate.

In the wild state it is reasonable to suppose that goslings of this year breed the next, if we judge by form, plnmage, and such other indications as are known to practiced or-nithologists. The habits of the wild gooese differ mate-rially from the domestic goose. They freely consume worms, insects, and aquatic plants, which domestic geese never do. When domesticated the Canada goose is slow to forget its migratory habits. The writer has hatched the eggs of the wild goose under the domestic goose, and reared them together, but on hearing the familiar "honk" of a passing flock during the migratory season they have mani-tested a disposition to join in flight the wild flock. Noth-ing but the precaution of amputating the first joint of one wing of each goose saved a flock of goese reared in do-

mestication from disappearing in this manner. When kept confined in a park or enclosure this is the only safe plan to adopt when within hearing of wild flocks. They will remain in perfect health with comparatively limited bathing faculties. A friend in this vicinity received a fine flock, which were reared from eggs hatched under the domestic goose, and to all appearances were thoroughly domesticated; but after keeping them for three years, without pairing or laying, when the autumnal period for migration enne they stretched their necks, loosened their pinions, and to his dismay disappeared not to again return. Wilson says "that a Mr. Platt, on Long Island, while out shooting, wing-tipped a wild goose, and brought her home. She took kindly to a dock of tame geese, and soon became apparently domesticated, and the wound healed. In the following Spring, when flocks of wild geese were migrating, she heard the bugle note of their leader. She spread her wings, joined the travelers, and soon disappeared. In the following Autumn, when wild geese obeyed the instituct of their nature and returned southward, Mr. Platt happened to be standing in his yard when a flock passed directly over his premises. At that instant he observed three geese detach themselves from the flock, and after wheeling around several times alighted in his yard. By several marks he was enabled to recognize his lost fugitive, who had traveled many hundred miles to the lakes and returned with the family she had reared in her absence to a life of civilization."

lift of civilization.

The geographical distribution of the Canada goose is quite extended. Wilson remarks—'Il have never yet visited any quater of the country where the inhabitants are not familiarly acquainted with the regular passing and report of the property of the country the regular passing and report of the property of the p

Turkey Buzzards on Long Island.—On Wednesday of last week Mr. F. Benner, while walking in the woods near Astoria, saw a turkey buzzard—a very rare occurrence, as these birds seldom find their way as far north as this latitude.

SNAKES.

SNAKES.

Editor Forest and Stream:— Albant, N. Y., May 10th, 1875.

Having seen tu your Issue of December 3d, 1874, an affirmative answer to the question "100 Snakes Eat Toads" it has induced me to write a few incidents of my experience with snakes, and I will alro ray that snakes do cat toads, as I have seen them do it very often. Belig inturally a "snake fancier," I have slawys had the habit of never letting one pass me, but always to "catch "em allve, Ot". In the Spring of "22, while catching paluted forcioless temps Preta) with a hand not in a smalt your dear. Albany, I perceived a very large swater anake (Troptanonius degledon) moving cantrolwyd around on the floating moes; leaves, &c., near the shore. While watching it closely to observe list habits, and if possible to procure it, I saw another one of the same species approaching cantibusely from some "thorning read towards the first one, evidently intent, both of them, or catchings a frog which was sitting on the shore mear me, whiking and hinking its intelligent looking eyes, in mild non-coursers of the fair that was awalting it, when one of them, apringing forlously towards its prey, was met midway hy my net sud toesed high up on the hank, where I captured it without diffuently. Not having my snake hox with me, and heing therefore compelled to carry the reptile on my wrist, I was forced to one alternative—either to lose my game (f) or go home; but preferring the latter, I artived at my residence, after being polliely invited by a horse car conductor to ride on the rear platform, and being interrupted by curious children and thind women, and feposited my prize in a eage of compartments where I then had over theirty others of five varieties, viz.; the ribbon. (Leptophia Saurita) the grass, (Coluber Fernalis) the brown, (Troppdanotus, De Kay) the copperhead, (Trigonocephalus contorita) and milk enake (Coluber examius).

One morning, having caught a living more, I determined to experiment with the copperhead, who do in the case, which did not ever the snak

ALBINOISM IN FISHES.

MUSEUM OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 11th, 1875.

MUSEUM OF WESLETAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 11th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A remarkshie specimen of the haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus) was shown me last Satuiday by my friend Mr. Blackford, of Fulion Market. Your readers are many of their familiar with the appearance of this fieh, with its uniform hae of brownleh gray, slightly darker unon the back; the heavy black stripe which covers the scales of the laterat line, and the dark hiotches behind and shove the pectoral fins which mark the spots, we are told, pressed by the fingers of Simou Peter, the disciple fisherman, when he took the tribute money from the fish's month. Mr. Blackford's haddock is an alhino, the only example in this group of fishes which has ever here brought to my notice. The stripes and blotches are absent, and the fish is uniformly a very fight pink, the back slightly darker and approaching a very light salmon color. The scales have a pearly lustre. The flue are dull white tinged with rose color, except the veutrals, which are a light salmon color. The eyes are normal in color. This fish was taken aff Barnegai, N. J., May 1st, by the schooner While Cloud, of New London. Mr. Blackford has had it forwarded to Washington for the use of the National Museum.

Another curious case is that of an albino of the common ed (Anguilla bottomensis), sent to Professor Baird by Captain Ellim Potter, of Noank, Conn. He color is a duli yellow of a light shade, approaching white on the helly. According to M. Dareste, alhnoism is not uncommon to the European cels, and perhaps white eels may be more ahundant with us than is neually supposed.

THE "NEW LIGHT."

THE "NEW LIGHT."

Midway, Ky., May 5th, 1815.

Midway, Ky., May 5th, 18:5.

Seeing in a late number of Forest and Stream some inquiries about a fish called "new light," I send you one by mail to-day. The same fish is found in Luke Erle; streams of Indiana flowing into the Ohio. I have seen it taken also from the inland lukes of Finrida. It made its appearance with us many years ago-about the time of the rise of the religious seet called New Lights, Campbellites, &c., and the populace, not knowing anything about the fish, called it by the common name indicated ahove. Respectfully,

We are greatly obliged to our correspondent for his trouble in sending this specimen, which came to us embalmed, or very perfectly preserved in a carbolic solution. It belongs to the 2d Class, or soft-rayed bony fishes, and is evidently a species of carp.

is evidently a species of carp.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEFARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, \
NEW YORK, May 16, 1875. \
Animals received at Contral Park Menagerte for the week eadi

Anlmais received at Country
May 16th, 1875;—
One white collared Mangabey, Cercocobus collaris. Presented by Mr.
Henry M. Field.
One Macaque Monkey, Macacus cynonrolgus, Presented by Mr. G. Kall.
Two Snow Geese, Anser hyperboics. Received in exchange.
Two Racocouns, Procyon loter. Bred in the Menagerie.
W. A. CONELIN, Director.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

DITCHING AND DROUGHTS .- A contributor to one of the DITCHING AND DROUGHTS.—A contributor to one of the Illinois papers suggests the idea that the excessive ditching practiced in that State in improving the prairies, is a fruitful source of the frequent droughts which have been exporienced of late years. Of the 35,000 square miles of prairie lands in the State, a larger portion was originally so dimpled and indented that in the Spring, after beavy rains, the surface of the country, when viewed from some commanding ridge, presented the appearance of being covered with ponds of water. At that time the water soaked into the soil, fed the springs, or by evaporation furnished man the soil, fed the springs, or by evaporation furnished ma-terial for a never failing rain fall. Now, the innumerable ditches scattered over the country carry off the rain as

ditches scattered over the country carry off the rain as rapidly as it falls, and it is in duo lime emptied into the Gulf of Mexico.

There is much that is plausible in the theory. The fact that opening new districts and-dounding the surface of the country of its timber affects the rainfall, is settled beyond a question; and the planting of forest trees in locations which before were treeless, has had the effect of increasing the supply of rain. The writer to whom we have alluded suggests that the sites of these original pouds, which are scattered all over the country, might, without much labor, he restored. We think that were trees planted in liberal numbers along the banks of these ditches, and indeed wherever the water from them can permeate to their roots, the same results might be arrived at. Certainly there is nothing more destructive or discouraging to the farmer than continued droughts, and any remedy which is likely to alleviate the cause should be most carefully and earnestly pursued.

RECLAMATION OF MARSH LANDS

estly pursued.

RECLAMATION OF MARSH LANDS.

In our further discussion of the reclamation of salt marsh lands, we would state that the first thing to be done is to set a bound to the encroachment of the tide waters upon such lands. The tide waters must be shut out from the lauds we would renovate. The cheapest, easiest, and most effective plan to accomplish this is to build the necessary dykes with the salt marsh turf itseif. These dykes, which any skillful farmer can erect, should be firmly constructed at from ten to one hundred yards from the edge of the marsh, leaving a flat of sufficient width to break the force of the waves and entirely protect the accumulation of boils river and tidal currents. This, at the very beginning of view provided the control of the waves and entirely protect the accumulation of boils river and tidal currents. This, at the very beginning of your labors, is of the utmost importance, and the work should be well done, as so much depends upon it. In making this dyke it should be from two to three feet higher than the level of the highest tido that usually occurs at the place to be reclaimed. You will be careful to give to the outside slope of this protective wall a full foot and a half to every foot rise; by so doing you place a firmly constructed barrier of resistance to the waves, and your future upland is protected from all tide encroachments. In making your inside slope you may make it steeper, say one foot of base to one foot rise. As there is no tide pressure from within, it will be found of sufficient strength for all purposes. When your dyke is finished you will have the top of it four feet wide, and firmly compacted. It situations of great exposure to the action of tide waters it may be necessary to make the dyke wider at both base and top. Ordinarily, flongh, the width I have here given bar proved of sufficient strength for all purposes. Wo have seen some reclaimed marsh grounds where even a less width has rendered good service, but they are quite liable to an occasional ove

—The Spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club opened most auspiciously on Monday last; upwards of 12,000 spectators were present, and the weather all that could be desired. The great event of the day was the Kentucky Derby, which was won by Aristides, making the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old, and only second to the time made by Tom Bowling as a four-year old. The fifteen borses started at the first tap of the drum, and got away in beautiful style.

The mile heat race won by Fairplay was also made in almost unprecedented time; the three heats being run in 1:44½, 1:44½ and 1:44½. Bonaventure won the Association Purse and Aaron Pennington the purse for all ages.

—At the meeting of the Keutucky Association on the

—At the meeting of the Kentucky Association on the 13th instant, in the sweepstakes for three-year-olds, Mr. Rodes' Scarcher distanced his two competitors in the remarkable time of 1:41‡, being the fastest mile time on record, and heating Grey Planet's 1:42‡ by ‡ of a second. The latter lime it will be remembered was made in a match against time with a running start.

The Rennel.

AMERICAN KENNELS-No. 2.

MR. THEO. MORFORD'S.

THERE are some few gentlemen in this country who, having found years since a strain of dogs that sulted them, have followed the example of Mc. Laverack and other breeders in Great Britain, and confined themselves to one family and to perfecting sun't good qualities are seemed most prominent. Whatever may be the effect of color in the field, or as affecting the value of dogs in which, as with the Gordons or the Irish, this distinction has not become a peculiarity of the strain, there is perhaps more prejudice regarding it than applies to any other characteristic. Mr. Morford has made color a specialty, and the orange and white to which he has confined his hilters is now recognized as a distinctive mark of the "Morford" strain.

Newton, the location of the kennel under discussion, is

Newton, the location of the kennel under discussion, is situated among the hills of Sussex county, surrounded by rich grass lands and dairy furms. A picturesque ride on the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad takes the traveler to Waterloo, whence the Sussex road earries him to Newton. The valley lu which Newton la situated la contiguous to that of Hamburgh, Vernon, and so on to Warwick, across the State line, a region that has been ren-dered almost immortal by the pen of Henry William Herdered almost immortal by the pen of Henry William Her-bert (Frank Forester) as the scene of most of his shooting experiences. An advantage which Mr. Morford has is in this fact, that he is in a country which, while not abound-ing in game, as in years past, still possesses sufficient for him to try his dogs on and keep them up to work without having to resort to the distant plains of the Western States. The variety is also, excellent, consisting of ruffed, groups The variety is also excellent, consisting of ruffed grouse, woodcock, quait, and English snipe. The inhabitants of Mr. Morford's kennel are as follows:

Morford's kennel are as follows:—

1. Nelly, orange and white, eleven years old. From this hitch are descended, with one or two exceptions, all the present inmates of the kennel. All that is known of Nelly's pedigree is that she is by an orange and white dog owned by a gentleman on Staten Island, out of a red bitch from Virginia. Site was first bred to Mr. F. M. Ward's orange and white dog Bob, Jr.: he by Mr. Scott Rodman's Bob out of his imported Quall. The most celebrated of Nelly's progeny is Joe, who was sold to Mr. Shipman for \$500. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Shipman at Newton, and learned from him that he was more than satisfied with Joe, having worked him all the past Winter in Florida, and killing a large quantity of game over him. Joe has also sired many good ones, and possesses the quality of stamping his progeny with his own marks and characteristics.

stamping his progeny with his own marks and characteristics.

2. May, orange and white, hy Joe out of Nelly. May is a remurkably handsome bitch, possibly as handsome as any that could he shown on heach or in field; perfect for coat and feather.

3. Duke, orange and white, own brother to May. Duke only wants filling out to make a very grand dog. Both he and May are but fifteen months old, yet Mr. Morford carried them West with him last Fall and shot over thom to his entire satisfaction.

4. Don, orange and white, two years, hy Joe out of Gypsey. Gypsey is by Corson's Dun out of Buhhitt's Dell. Dan is comparatively untried in the field, but is very handsome and intelligent.

5. Trumps, orange and white, one year, by foe out of Dell 2d; she by Ward's Boh, Jr., out of Dell.

6. Queen, orange and white, by Joe out of Gypsey, as above. The grandsire of Dell (Gypsey's dam) was Horaco-Smith's Gildersleeve dog Bruee.

7. Fanny, orange and white, by Joe out of Frank (a singular name for a bitch), own brother and sister.

8. Beauty, lemon and white, an imported bitch one and a half years old. Beauty's breeding is unknown, but from her form and unarkings we should consider her almirably adapted to cross with the Morford dogs and continue the strain.

9. Puss, a puppy three months old, from whom great

strain.

9. Puss, a puppy three months old, from whom great things are expected. She is hy Cole's (Georgia) Bang out of Gibbon's Sukey, she by Morford's Joe. Bang was by Cole's Thad out of his Pixie. The second dam of Puss was Foote's Nell by his Shot, third dam, Cavendish's imported Belle.

10. Dick, red dog, purchased by Mr. Morford of L. R. Morris, Camel Station, Ohio, after seeing his excellent performance in the field. Mr. M. does not intend to breed to Dick.

Here we have another instance of close inbreeding without deterioration. Joe has been repentedly bred to his own mother, Nellie, and once to his sister, Frank, and has always produced offspring at once healthy and on an Improving plane. We were much struck with the extreme docility of Mr. Morford's dogs and their intelligence. These characteristics are either developed to a remarkable extent, or else Mr. M. Progresses manufactured positives and their intelligence. characteristics are either developed to a remarkante extent, or else Mr. M. possesses marvelous ability as a breaker and trainer; and it is indeed rare to find a gentloman able to break his own dogs without the assistance of a professional. These dogs are all broken to retrieve, not in play, but as a duty, obedience to which is strictly enforced. We alonal. These dogs are all broken to retrieve, not in play, but as a duty, obedience to which is strictly enforced. We do not remember having seen a more interesting instance of thorough control and obedience than when four or five of these closs were admitted to a room at once, all charging together at the word, and each answering to his name and retrieving or obesing any order given him. Such and retrieving or obeying any order given him. Such strict ohedience in the field, if the dogs possess the noses their appearance indicates, logether with the natural intelligence they certainly have, must make shooting over them the perfection of sport. We should have remarked that another peculiarity of these dogs, and one to which Mr. Morford has given great attention, is their black points-

We shall give a description next week of the breeding and sales kennel of Mr. A. C. Waddell, located also at Newton.

For Forest and Stream

POLLY-No.

POLLY—No. 1.

Polly for shert—a beautiful snow white, silver white, four-year-old setter, presented to me by express, charges paid. Her owner did not wish the breed to get around," to be sure! Cash value, \$150. The remen brance of old school days and the non-desire of having the breed "get around" favored mo, for some time before dogless, with the possession. Ah. Polly! yon were a beauty, the handsomest ludy dog that ever drove sportsman cray. Did you howl, Polly, for the first two or three insights? The neighbors can say; I had business from home and caunot. My wife said, "What can we do with her? She has Jumped through lew window and ran off, chain and all; and she cunde beek, and she barks and howls; but isn't slie a beauty?" My presence seemed to quiet her, though leading her home from the depot when she first arrived land been the whole of our acquaintance. We had no more howting, and the neighbors secured to have things generully agree with them beiter. But Polly had to skeep in the bonse; she was too handsome to leave out. Some-body would most certainly steal her if somebody ever chanced to set eyes upon her. A cash \$150 dog! We couldn't afford it. But what nu measy creature! Once in about two hours thring the night, at irregular intervals, there was evidently some one just brenkting into the house, but a volley of barks from Polly stopped hint thing short off every time. Vigorous arguments applied to Polly with the slog whip gave us quiet about 4 o'clock A. M. The burglars went away and ve went to sleep. After that she wore an anti barking muzzle st night, which I invented with great care, and which provented an inunense amount of unhappiness all round. At the time that this express package came to hand I was just about moving to S Paul, Minn., and had but one opportunity of triving her. I have found half u dozen woodock, but him human and have the hou

-- The time for holding the Mineola (L. I.) show has been postponed until June 23d and 24tb

Sea and Biver Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Salmon Tront. Salmo confinis. Shind, Alosa. Luud-lucked Salmon, Salmo (eked Salmon, Salmo Gloveri

FISH IN MARKET.—Fish at all descriptions are still abundant and cheap. Bluefish from Norfolk are arriving, and although small, not weighing over one and a balf to two pounds, are extremely fine in flavor; price 15 cents per pound. Fresh mackerel are coming freely, the catches excitating larger than retail at 8 to 10 cents cach. Conpound. Fresh mackerel are coming freely, the calches continuing large; they retail at 8 to 10 cents each. Connecticut shad are in good supply, selling at 40 cents for the finest roe fish; males 20 cents. Sheepshead from the South bring 25 cents per pound; weakfish 20 cents; Ken usbee salmon 90 cents. A supply of California salmon arrived last week, coming over in better order than any that have preceded them; they are selling at 40 cents. Porgies have become very plentiful and the hearts of our colored brethern are proportionately elated; they sell for 10 cents brethern are proportionately elated; they sell for 10 cents per pound. Codish are worth 8 cents per pound; the best ome from Newport; striped bass scarce at 15 to 20 cents come from Newport; striped bass scarce at 15 to 20 cents; halibut 20 cents. Large sen flatish or flounders, called flukes by the fishermen, are being taken; they weigh as high as 7 to 10 pounds and sell for 8 cents. Soft crabs from Baltimure are plentiful at \$1 25 per dozen. Lobsters 8 cents per pound; green untile 18 cents.

—The catching of black task is permitted in the State of New York after to day, May 2014.

-The Saranac Lakes, Adirondacks, opened on the 12th of May, instant, two weeks later theu usual

KENNEBEC SALMON.-The first Kennebec salmon of this season was on exhibition Friday last at the stall of Shat-tuck & Jones, in Fancuil Hall Market, Boston. He turned

the scale at sixteen pounds.

The estimation in which pickerel are held by the law makers of Vermont is shown by the clause in the law passed last Fall, which prohibits the introduction of these fish into any waters of the State under penalty of one hun-dred dollars, or six months' imprisonment for each offense.

-Although the season is not yet fairly inaugurated, we —Although the season is not yet fairly inaugurated, we understand that Mr. Sammis is already entertaining a number of gnests at the Surf Hotel. The ferry steamer is not yet making her regular trips, but will soon be put on the ronte. Fishing in the Great Sonth Bay will be, like everything else, a little backward this year. The fishermen, however, are making fine catches of eels, and a few sea porgies have been taken off the fish factories. Wenkfish and sheepshead are looked for about the 1st prox. and sheepshead are looked for about the 1st prox.

The menhaden, or moss bunker fisheries are now in full blast along the sbores of Long Island. The Simmons' Point Fishing Company took 400,000 last week, and at other places they are being caught by the hundred thousand. This indicates the udvent of bluefish.

-Bluefish generally make their appearance at Barnegat Bay, New Jersey, about the 20th of May, seldom varying more than a week from this date.

—Several hundred flue shad have been taken in the menhaden fish pounds near Upper Aquebogue, L. I., within a

ADIRONDACKS.—Meacham Lake, May 10th, 1875.—There is out and the fishing good. I have been out two caught a nice lot of trout each time. No guests yet, by expect some this week.

A. R. FULLER.

MAINE.—Mossehead Lake, May 9th, 1875.—The ice generally goes out here about the 15th of May, but yesterday, the 8th, a team went forty miles on the ice. The seuson is late, and the ice will probably not be out before the 25th, and then good trout fishing may be had.

and then good trout fishing may be had.

—A number of citizeus of Detroit have incorporated the North Channel Shooting Chib, with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 400 shares, \$25 each. A lease has been obtained of a tract of land and water two miles off the mouth of Swan Creek, emptying juto Lake St. Clair, six miles from New Baltimore. This tract embraces about six square miles of marsh and woodland territory. The membership of the club is limited to 150, and there are at present eighty members. The securing of the lease of this tract gives to the club the only hunting and fishing ground combined on the lake. The officers of the club are Marcus Stevens, President; L. P. Knight, Vice President; J. P. Donaldson, Secretary, and E. H. Butler, Treasurer.

Wisconsin, —Montello, May 11th.—The fishing season for

Donaldson, Secretary, and E. H. Butler, Treasurer.

Wisconsin.—Montello, May 11th.—The fishing season for rod and reel has opened finely in this section. Pickerel are the most numerous, and are eaught in large numbers with trolling spoons and live minnows. Trolling is the favorite method of taking them here, and the average cutch is from three to five pounds each. At Collins Lake, three miles south of Muskulonge, they are taken with live hait or trolling spoon, and weigh from twelve to fifteen pounds. This is also an admirable place for bass fishing, and much songht by the enthusiastic anglers of this locality. At Buffalo Lake and other points near Montello black bass are frequently caught of five pounds weight and uyward. Perch are usually plenty in Fox River, though seine fishing has to a degree depopulated the river of these and other varieties of fish.

Montreal "Fish and Game Protection Club."—The

MONTREAL "FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB."—The Canadians are taking renewed interest la the uniter of game protection, and seem to be camblating the United States in organizing clubs and associations. One of the largest, most influential and most efficient is the Peterboro Chib of which we have forwards each of the largest. Club, of which we have frequently spoken. In 1859 a pro-tection club was organized at Montreal under the title given above, and promised good service; but of late years it has lapsed into apathy, and only now is about to be awakened to activity and usefulness, chiefly through the exertions of our corresponding agent, Prof. Shewan, of the McGill College Seminary of Montreal. A meeting was called on the test of May justing the programulze, and our correspondent 13th of May, justant, to reorganize, and our correspondent says with pardonable pride, "all our subscribers to Forest says with pardonable pride, "all our subscribers to FOREST AND STREAM have promised to join the society!" (This is pleusunt testimony to the good that our journal is doing in all sections.) A committee of seven was appointed to draft a constitution and by hws and select a good working executive. We quote from our letter:

eentive. We quote from our letter:

"This committee, of which I am secretary, has promised to complete its labors and report to a public meeting to be held on Wednesday, 19th inst. Prof. Bell was present, but came rather late to take an active part in the proceedings. I have also started among our friends a notion which has taken. Away north of Montreal, say forly to fifty miles, among the Laurentide Mountains, we have a second edition of the Adirondacks, only five times bigger. What it is for game I cannot say positively, but for fish it is something wonderful. I myself have seen and eaten of a tront of fifteen pounds from that region. At present it is to Montrealers a terra incognita, but when the railway to Ottawa is finished—which will he in six months—we shall have a line running along the outskirts of this region, and I propose leasing, in the interests of our society, a hundred or so square miles of this cauntry and preserving it. How my plans may go I know not yet, but there is no harm in trying."

-Two salmon were caught in the harbor of St. John, N. B., last week, and salmon of a large size are being taken plentifully at Liverpool, Nova Scotia. It will be borne in mind that salmon tishing, both for rod and net, begins many weeks earlier in Nova Scotia than in the other Provinces.

-The Mirimichi River is clear of icc.

-Fishing for herring and gasperenux has commenced in the flay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending May 13th was forty—thirty from Georges Bank, five from the Graud Banks, and five salt fares from the Western Banks. The total amount of Bank cod brought in was 350,000 pounds; Georges cod 600,000 pounds, and 70,000 pounds halibut. The receipts of Bank halibut word 300,000 pounds, which were mostly sold at \$5 and \$3 percent, for white and gray. The fisherman who marked the halibut mentioned in our last issue has turned up. It was John A. Lynch, of schooner Howard, who claims that he citt his name on the halibut a year ago while fishing in the bend of Sable Island. The fish was then about two feet in length. Last year we published a similar but more remarkable incident. John Como, of schooner Magic, in July, 1873, caught a halibut on the Banks and cut his initials thereon. Eight months after he caught the same fish, the letters being plainly legible. It was brought to this port, and attracted much attention at the wharf of the N. E. Fish Company.—Caps Ann Advertiser, 14th.

AFTER TROUT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Manion, N. C., April 28th, 1875.

Marion, N. C., April 28th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have intended for more than a week to write you a short account of a trip I recently made to which I call the troutless region of North Carolina. On the 14th of April Mr. M., of New York, Lieut, H., and i started on horseback, with bright anticipations and a haversack filled with "hard bread," for the North Tow and its tributaries. Had a pleasant ride of twenty-six miles over the mountains to Wiseman's, where we staid all night, and where we expected first to show our quality as followers of the gentle Isaac. But no, there were no trout, and we were advised to go seven miles further to Connelley's—there we would certainly flud them. Wo went, we interviewed Mr. C., and were told there very few trout, and those very small. However, we couldn't believe him, as he never fished, so ordering dinner and engaging C. as guide we sat down before a bright fire and waited till that Important meal of fried beans, holled polatocs, and heavy corn bread was rendy. While we thus waited there entered a gloomy young stranger. He was at once consulted by our friend M. on the trout question, who asked him it there were many trout in lin neighboring streams. He didn't know. "But," astd M., "my friend, do you never fish?" "No, sir; I carn my bread by the sweat of my brow, according to the decree set forth by the Crestor to the gardon of Eden. Fishing days find me at the work-bench?" M. willed, and we all felt we were but insignificant cumberers of the ground. To be brief, we fished the North Tow, Rearing Creek, and Squitrel Creek. We whipped them diligently with various tiles; wo tried them—oh, tell it not in Gath—with worms, and we canght ien. I think they would have weighed a pound. Linnville River wo did not fish, but the nuiversal opinion of all who know anything about these streams is that there are few tront in them, and they are very small; why, I cannot imagine; for more heantiful streams I never saw

We were caught in that "pohn wave," and rode home in a snow sto

SHAD FISHING ON THE HOUSATONIC

Boston, Mass., May 15th, 1875.

BOSTON, MOSS., May Eth. 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In looking over my book, preparatory to great deeds, my eye fell on the fly, if fly It may be called, which I enclose to you. You will see that its workmanship is not remarkable for delicacy, but it has done good service notwith standing. Rongh as it is, it allured and killed fifteen or twenty shad last Sunner on the Housatonic River. A hit of white rag and a hook, as yeu see, make up the whole. Last Juno, not no be been hind others, I etarted to try for shad with a fly, and wishing to get to some place less frequented than Holyoko and other places on the Connecticut, hit on the dam at Derhy on the Housatonic. A ten mile ride in the cars from New Haveu brought me to my journey's end, where I found an excellent hole in a beautiful old town on the banks of the river, remarkable for its fine old elms, as well as for the bucy stir of its mannfacturing industry. A messenger dispatched from the bones soon brought me a bontram, who sgreed to be on hand at sun up and sun down during my visit. We went for two days, morning and evening, with almost unvarying fortune. I took but a single shad, though I worked conscientiously. The water was turbid, owing to the breaking away of dams shove during a freshet shortly hefore; so I returned with but little to the circuit of my rod. I was not, however, by any means dissatisfied with my jannt. The weather was beautiful, the seconcy charming, the seconmodations good and within ten minutes' walk from the ground, wildle the fishing, as I heard on all hands, had also been good until the waters became until for dy-fishing. I heard what others had done and could see for myself what shad fishing. I heard what others had done and could see for myself what shad fishing. I heard what others had done and could see for myself what shad fishing. I heard what others had done and rould see for myself what shad fishing. I have fished for striped has a hundred or two yards below, and hupe for a bute and a fight. I don't say a rice, for the

our sports.

When I left, my boatman—whether it was sarcasm I won't surmise—gave me the cuctored fly as one which, in his hands, had done good actual service, and as a specimen of those used by the natives in those narts. Its coarseness, if it fail to instruct, may amuse, in view of the refluement as to precise shade of feather and debeacy of make which are considered so absointly necessary to success by many good anglers. I confess that I have not the faith in all this nicely that I should have, though I welcome the feeling which induces the belief, even if carried to the verge of affectation. It is a part of our stock in trade and contributes to the halo with which we like to surround the gentle art. Ever since some fifteen years ago, at the folks of the beautiful Margarle, in Cape Breton, I took a fifteen pound salmon with a branch of red half picked from my heard (it is gray now), and tied on the spot, I have, I am afraid, fallen unwithfully from grace on this point.

FOX RIVER FISHING.

BATATIA, H., May 3d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Pox River of Illinois, from the Wisconsia line to its junction with the Illinois River at Ottawa, a declance of about one bondred miles abounds with the common to the tributarias of the Misalsetppi, and probably second to more in numbers, variety and eize. The general course of the Fox River for the upper fifty miles is due sooth, running parallel to the west shore of Lake Mieblyan, from which it is distant about thirty-alx miles; thence to Ottawa, southwest, fifteen inlies of its apper water mingles with quite a number of lakes, some of them six miles bing by three wide. Wild rice from four to twelva feet high grows in about thrae-fifths of their waters. The deapost water is about forty feet. For twenty miles below the lake postion the river is from twenty to thirty rods wide, gravel bottom, mater from two to ten feet and sing gish, and no rocks. For the next forty miles is is much narrower, more rapid, gravelly fords and the pools, except the hackwates of mill dums, must of the way through a limeation formation. The balance of its coorse is brough sandatone, in some places walled in rock, water course narrow and deep.

The lake region has the following fish, which are not found, except in isolated cees, by the river? Maskulome, the largest caught with rod and line (speaking of what I know) being 31 ponds, length, 3 feet 19 inches, caught with Buel spoon, No. 2; other weights, 25, 32, 16, 11, 10, and 8 pounds, but no smaller. With spears in Winter, they say, and t believe it, as high as 5 pounds. These are not numerous. The black bass of the lakes differ from the river bass in form and color, but ooly trifing; they are somewhat thicker set; the sides are withish groeg greatest depth of color onerest to back; belly, white, in larges stoughed 69 pounds; bott, as high as 5 pounds. These are not numerous. The black bass of the lake and five from the river bass, or time base, or called, are pleuty; form, broad as long, and then, it is not found in any of t

GAME PROTECTION IN CANADA

Perennono, May 7th, 1875.

PETERBORO, May 7th, 1873.

Entron Forest and Stream:

The general monthly meeting of the County of Peterboro Fish and Game Protective Society was held at the Huffman House on Wednesday evening last, Wm. Eastland, Esq., in the chair. The secretary read letters from Geo. B. Warren, E-q., of Troy, N. Y., (made honorary member at leat meeting.) expressing his desire to ald the society in carrying out its objects. After the transaction of other busicess a discussion was entered into as to the true name or species of oor Stoocy Lake sulmon trout. The result of the delate seemed to favor the opinion that they were identical with the Lake Octarin salmon. The thanks of the society are due Mr. Wm. Eastland for his trouble in procuring for examination at the unceting a fine specimen of the Stoney Lake salmon. O. A. P.

SOME FLORIDA FISH SCORES.

NEW SHIERA, Pla., May, 1875.

NEW SMIENA, Fla., May, 1873.

Edirer Fouest and Stream:

To give an idea of the fishing on the east coast of Plotida, I send an abstact from my fishing journal kept at New Smyrna the past Winter. The fishing was done in boats in the Hillsboro and Halifax Rivers, within a mile of two of the Maquito Inlet. We generally fished from two to four hours and usually on the flood tide. Bait for sheepshead, round clams or crabs; for other fish, bass, trout, groupers, and snappers, &c., millet is the usual bait. For hooks, I have found the Virginia pattern of Claffa & Co., Nos. t, 2 and 5, to suit this fishing better than any I have tried. I put to my list the abarks and rays, which are numerous, and are taken with the rod, from 20 to 100 pounds in weight; when larger they usually carry away the tackle. We also take many cattlesh which, with toadfish, awellish, &c., I do not include in my list, as we consider them as vermin. The sheepshead ron from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 7 pounds; average, 3 pounds; neares, 5 pounds; from 1 to 20 pounds; average, 6 pounds; drumfish from 5 to 50 pounds; average, 10 pounds; average, 4 pounds; drumfish from 5 to 50 pounds; average, 10 pounds; whiting and piglish average \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds cach; blocatch about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pound; bluefish, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds.

S. C. Clarke.

S. C. CLARKE.

Abstract from Fishing Journal kent at New Smyrna, E. Florida, in

								_		-			-		
Date.	Sheepshead.	Bass or Reaffeh	Pigdsb.	Whiting.	Bi'kfish, S. Bass	Red Snapper.	Grouper.	Drum.	Scap.	Saltw'ter Tront.	Каув.	Sharke.	126	Total	Wigt ths.
Feb20 Feb22 Feb23 Feb24 Feb23 Feb23 Feb25 Feb26 Mar 8 Mar 8 Mar 8 Mar 19 Mart0 Nart0 Nart12 Nart7 Nart7 Nart7 Nart7 Apr 8 Apr 7 Apr 8 Apr 16 Apr 16 A	20 50 59 62 19 24 10 10 10 10 12 45 40 12 21 	2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 4 4 8 6 6 9 2 5 5 8 19 4 8 11 1	21 4 10 8 10 11 6 6 0 8 12	2 8 5 7 20 7 10 8 4 5 8 3 4 6 6	9 4 4 		1 3 1 2 2	1	5 3 6 4	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	2	1	24488883700000000000000000000000000000000	20 78 81 75 40 3t 48 35 20 31 46 55 8 8 8 9 9 28 28 21 28 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Total.	424	100	120	101	88	15	23	2	3.0	9	1.5			975	2667

The Colleges.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 1st, 1875.

Bed the Forest and Steeral.—

Notwithstanding the severe loss of the Brown University Brat Club, in the birring of their hoat house with all its contents, in November last, thay begin the season under good surgices. Through the efforts of the undergraduates principally, a temporary structure has been ercoted on the site of the burned haliding, and is now occopied by the club. An English boat building firm—Dives & Ch.—use part of the house as a workshop, and have turned out a six—oar barge, used by the University crew, which is said to be very satisfactory. A large number of aspirants have been working in the gymnastum during the Winter, and the following men will probably compose the crews, subject to any usecessary changues. F. R. Brown, '75, stroke; C. M. Lee, '77. No. 2; W. A. Peck, '77, No. 3; C. E. Field, '75. No. 4; W. C. Joslyn, '76, No. 5; S. J. Brad bury, '77, how; with C. H. Poot, '77, as substitute.

Of these Mesers. Brown and Fiebl rowed in their class crew at Spring-field in 1872, and Messra. Lee, Peck, sud Bradhury to last year's Freshman crew at Saratoga. Freshman crow—J. B. Parrot, stroke; A. N. Fairbank, No. 2; F. T. Whitman, No. 3; G. P. Weston, No. 4; R. Case, No. 5; J. O. Winslow, bow; and Geo. Goodwin, substitute.

This cow a taking for practice a six-oar shell, purchased from the Amberet Agricultural Boat Club. Both crews will leare for their quarters on Saraloga Lake, Near Snako Hill, as soon after Commencement, June 16th, as possible.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 17th 1875.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 17th 1875.

Entros Forest and Stream:—
The University nine played its first games of base ball hist week. On Tuesday, the 12th, the Choiseas, of Brooklyn, succeeded in vanquishing as by the score of 8 to 3. As it was the first game our man had played, we were not amprised very much, but we did expect a little more from them when the Harvard nine came here on Suturday the 15th. We were hardly prepared for the poor playing evinced by both nines at various stages of the game. We felt quite confident of victory at the close of the fifth laning, when the acore was 8 to 2 in our favor. The Harvard men themselves seemed to despair of winning the game. They did not give up, however, but by the aid of strong batting on their own part mat many errors on that of the Polectons, they closed the ninth liming with the score of 9 to 7. The second game of the sories will be glayed at Boston on the 29th linst. We shall look for a different result than.

QUIDTIS.

—The Stevens Institute Athletic Association held its regular Spring meeting on the old St. George's cricket ground, at Hoboken, on Saturday last. The victors were presented with gold and silver prizes by the wife of President Morton, an innovation on established custom which we are most happy to record. The presence of ladies at these meetings would do much to tone down the roughness that is too apt to attach to athletic sports. The following is a summary of the day's performances:

Three-mile walk—F. B. Foote, class '78, 1st. Time, 29:18.

20:18.

One hundred yards run—H. Duane, class '76, 1st.
Pitting the shot—J. O. Burke, '76, 1st. Distance, 32 feet 34 inches.
Throwing base ball—W. F. Zimmerman, '76, 1st. Distance, 312 feet 7 inches.
Standing high jump—Joseph Kingsland, '76, 1st. Height, 4 feet 2 inches.
Standing long jump—J. O. Burke, '76, 1st. Distance, 9 feet 5 inches.
Half mile run—Duane, 1st, Zimmerman, 2d. Time, 2:284.

284. Blindfold race—W. C. Smlth, '78, 1st. Running high jump—H. W. Hazard, '78, 1st. Height,

Running high jump—II, W. Hazard, '70, 18t.

4 feet 4 inches.
One mile walk (walk over)—F. B. Foole, '78. Tin
Running long jump—Hazard, 1st; 16 feet 1 inch.
Three-legged race—Hazard and Duane, 1st.

-The Rose Hill College nine on May 12th whipped the Flyaways by 11 to 7.

-The Live Oaks and Harvards played at Lyuu, Mass., May 8th, when the collegians were beaten by one run.

Answers To Correspondents.

Anonymous Communications not Noticed

LURE TRIPF .- Thanks for your kind alluston in Port Chester .fournal. Oconomore, Milwankes.—Please give the exact diameters of your & foot bass rod at each foot of its longth, heginning at the butt!—Gascondes.

J. K. V., New York.—In your paper of April 22d you recommend the areca nut for destroying tape worms in dogs. Will you please let me know where this article is to be found? Ans. See answer to "Teal" in

this column.

Teal, Salom.—Can you inform mo whato the areca nut can be obtained and the price? Ana. Address Measts. Effort & Amend, No. 205 Third avenue, or Lehn & Fink, No. 160 William street, or we can forward it to you prepared in powders.

P. M., Nyack, N. J.—Could you give me the address of the gentleman manufacturing gyro pigaons or an improved neethed, and for tess cost than those in the market con? Ans. Address Jacob Glahn, American Guo Eograving Oo., West Merideo, Conn.

Phys. Levington Ky.—In your valuable agast of the 5th of the contribution.

Guo Eograving Co., West Merideo, Conn.

Phil, Lexingion, Ky.—In your valuable paper of the 6th of this month is an interesting article on the "New Method of Cramberry Culture." Can you inform mo whore the plants can be had, when to plant, and the price per 100 or 1,000 plants? I feet anxious to see the experiment tried in this blue grass ragion. Ana. The author of the article is slend, and no cannot inform you.

M. R. C. New York. In these good sales a labeling in the price of the sales of the control of the control of the sales of the control of the cont

in the vicinity of Port Washington, N. J., during Joly and Angust, and is it a pleasant place for a party of ladies and gentlemen to spend the Summer? Ans. First rate; bass, weaknah, soft crahs, &c., &c. Maoy plaasant hotels and boarding bouses on the river.

R. S. J., Sacramooto.—In Forest and Stream of April 20th I see a notice of a new motal shell for breech loading guns—Hart's, of Newark. Can yoo give me the maker's address, or any other information whereby I can get usample of them? Ans. See our advertising columns of May 13th and following. Wa will request that samples he forwarded to you.

La Far, Sarannah, Ga —What kind of a gun is the Whitney Sporting Ritle, which I see advertised in your paper? Is it not very much tike the Remington, except that it throws the shell clear of the chamber? Ans. The Whitney Rifla resembles the Remington in appearance. As to its shooting qualities are shell be better loformed shortly, as we have one under trial.

Chas, Baren, Poughkeepsie.—How much will it cost, and what kind

nnder trial.

Chas. Barra, Ponghkeepsle.—How much will it cost, and what kind of game la there, and would it pay a party of two or three, in any part of Pennsylvaois, bunting and trapping? Ans. In Elk, Potter, and McKean coin les, on the Linnanishoming and tribularies, are still many deer, bears, cate, and a few paothers and for beaving animals, but we hardly think in sufficient quantities to pay.

SETTER, Fort Scott, Kan.—Is there not a plan of docking and drawing the cords in a dag's tail, so as to render it perfectly straight and right, and can the done on a dog past six months of age? And. If the tail of your setter to long or out of proportion, it may be docked to advantage, but the drawing out of the cord is a cruelty and of no use.

C. W. R., New York.—Will you please inform the if you know of any place (not very far from New York city) where there is fishing and hosting; terms not to exceed \$7 or \$5 a week? And. There are doubtless many families along Long Island Sound and ou the New Joisey coast who take boarders at the price you mention, say two hours' sail from X York, but we have noted in mind at present.

H. F. R., Philadelphia.—Too have said the "rowing apparator" was the best method, for bringing out the muscles on the chest and shoulders, therefore you will greatly oblige me by giving me the address of the patchs who sell them? Ans. Jos. S. Baldirin, P. O. box 53, Norvark, N. J. Send for circular and price list.

INDIAN PARS.—Are there any other books on the Addrendack region

INDIAS PARA,—Are libres any other books on the Adirondack region except Headley's, Murray's, and the "Nodern Babes in the Woods?" Aus. Yes, several, among them are S. C. Stoddard's linetrated Adirondacks, published by Weed, Parsons & Co., of Atbany, and Varplanck Colvin's Adirondack Survey, recently published by the sume fru. It. Todd's "Long Lake" was a very pleasant and instructive book, but probable out of print. ably out of print.

ably out of print.

ZENUA THOMPSON, JR.—Can you tell me what makes my setter droot? Both three years old, and has been confortwo years. Long strings of spinle will hang from his mouth sometimes; cannot see anything the matter with his mouth. It is very annoying at times, as he alobhous everyibing ha toneless. Can you suggest any remady? Ans. Your setter may have old sumps of teath, which should be removed.

S. F. C., Jersay City, N. J.—I have read considerable about the Huckonsack River being stocked with different kinds of fish. Can you inform me what part of the river it is, as I live within a short distance of it on Jersey City Reights? What kind of fish and what sort of bate would I need? Ans. The Huckensack River was slocked a year or two ago with black hase and salmon trout by the New Jorsey Fish Commissioners, and anglers are forbidden to calch those dishin its maters under severe penalties.

J. C. C., New York.—Seeing in the Hilustrated London Notes of May

Commissioners, and anglers are forbidded to each those dahin its majers nuder server penalties.

I. C. C., New York.—Seeing in the *Hinstrated Landon Noice* of May Isi, 1875. W. Slads and J. Gibb's extraordinary time of 20m. Cls. in their four mile walk, I write to ask you if thus can be correct, and if you have the fastest time on record for each a walk (amister or protessional)? Ans. The report to which you allode was a running match. The best professional time on record at four miles to 20m. 30s. by J. Stockwell as London; best amaked time, 20m. 37s., by W. J. Mosgan, same place.

C. W. H., Philadelphia.—Do you know of any work that I can buy which will give me information how to catch pike, black base, rock and other fish found in the Delawara Rives? Ans. Practical instruction to angling has scarcely been altempted. The art can hadly be impasted by books. Norris' "American Angler's Book," Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing," Roceovelt's "Gann Fish of the North," and Seett's "Fishing in American Waleta," are the most complete modern works we have.

F. O. W. H., New York.—Are there are phoading houses in the vicinity of Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; where are they, and how can I get to them, and what is the price of board per week? Is the fishing in said lake good, and what kind? What style of tackle would t need? Ans. There are good hotele on the lake shore at Hopatcong. Take Morets is Essex Railroad to Drakeaville. Hotel rates reasonable. Falt pickerel dahing in season. They are taken with Burd spinners, trolling.

Captarr, Moocehend Lake, — You will find enclosed a rough sketal, of a propheson Hyper place Ripper and the season and the season and the season.

ushing in season. They are taken with Burl spinners, trolling.

CAPTAIN, Moosched Lake.—You will find enclosed a rough sketch of a fish caught in the Penobscot River below Ripogenna Lake; weighs to a pound, marked off in brown scollops, to the centra of each of which less bright red spot; has fine scales, a little larger than those of a tront, and by scraping the fish the red spots become brighter. The meanlight colored, about the same as a small brook trant, and is about the same inflavor. The fish rises to a fly in the months of July, August and September. What is it? None of our sportsmen seem to know. Ans. Undoubtedly a smolt or second year salmon. Mr. Alkins is to blame for this

Undonbtedly a smolt or second year salaton. Mr. Alkins is to blame for this.

A D. S., Springfield, Mass.—Will you please tail on what will enrocanker to black and tan dogs?. Symptoms, salargement of glands of throat, offensive breath and dythiling from the mouth. Said to be a common disease, but we are unable to find a remedy. And Canker of this mouth often arises from atomps of old teeth, which should be recoved. Then take ladide of from two grains, powdered mr. vonica haif a grain, solicine two grains, extract of gentian, all grains, powdered quassla, as much as may be required. The above makes one pill; give three or four daily, and a gentic purgative, if required.

Amenions, New Humburg.—Some time lest year I read an article for the Fourer and Stream, salating that some time this season there were to be a grand trial of all the breech leading short goes of both Enchal and American manufacture, noder the direction of a board of experie? In such trial likely to occor this season, and if so whee? Ans. Such a trial line been projected, but not finally arranged; when it is, notice will be given through nor columns. 24. Are not lancewhood, bernbeam, and bucktorn used by red makers in meking tips of rode only, and is not greenheart used in making salmoureds, all but the joiner? Ans. A completed article on these very subjects is necessarily emitted from our columns until next week.

R., Fertsburgh, Vt.—Frank Foresiev describes the beagles as "a received will consider a product of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received will consider a product of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received william of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received william of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received william of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received william of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received william of the Southern bound," peritenlaries meaning as a "a received william of the Southern bound," peritenlar

until next iveck.

R., Fortsburgh, Vt.—Frank Foreslev describes the beagls as "a pocket edition of the Soothern hound." periterilerly mentions his miledious voice, and says that his "ears should have doen as far amout as to the chow." Are such beagles to be found now, and if so, where? I have seen a couple of imposted English houghs that are far from an awaring this description. They have little of the appearance of the bound, and thoir cry as immeladious as the yelping of a turkey. They have, however, fine intelligent faces, and their binating qualifies are very good. Ans. According to "Encyclopedia of Ruial Sports," the bracks should essemble the Southern for hound in miniature and be not over affected inches in belight. But those we have been be appointed from England and France bave not the full voice and length of car of such bounds.

Docton, Boston.—Cannot good sea trout fishing with the fly be contained.

and the semant the control of the co



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL RISTORY, FIRE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCUCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

Morest and Stream Publishing Company,

17 CHATHAM STREET, (CITY HALL SQUARE) NEW YGRE,
[POST OFFICE BOX 282.]

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A discount of twenty per cent. allowed for five copies and upwards.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1875.

To Correspondents,

All communications whatever, whether relating to husiness or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Fonest and Stream Pub Liberno Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications introded for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be poblished if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected mannerspits.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of usefol and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one cud of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising anuonnements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream in to merit and secure he attronge and countenance of that portion of the community whose reined intelligence coahies them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that a beautiful in Natore. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert he legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always end to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any serme; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each w CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

THURSDAY, May 20th.—Racing, Louisville, Ky.—Trotting, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.; Bishop's Park, Baltimore—Regatta, Delawaro River—Base ball, Athletic vs. New Haven, New Haven.
Finday, May 21st.—Racing, Louisville, Ky.—Fleetwood Park, N. Y.; Bishop's Park, Baltimore—Base ball, Athletic vs. Minual, Fhiladelphia, Sattenday, May 22d.—Racing, Louisville, Ky.—Yachting, Dorchester Yacht Clob Regalta—Athletics, Harvard Athletic Association, Cambridge—Base ball, Athletic vs. Hartford, Philadelphia; Chicago vs. St. Louis, Chicago; Kookuk vs. Red Stockings, St. Louis.

Monday, May 24th.—Trotting, Springfield, Ill.; Woodstock Driving Park, Toronto—Yachting, Regatta al Philadelphia—Base ball, Philadelphia vs. Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore Spring Meeting—Trotting, Springfield, Ill.; Goshen, N. Y.; Polni Breeze Park, Philadelphia; Piqoa, Ohio; Sedalia, Mo.—Base ball, Chicago vs. Red Stockings, Chicago; St. Louis vs. Reckuk, St. Lools.

cago; St. Lonis vs. Keokuk, St. Lools.
WEDNZSDAY, May 26th.—Raclug, Baltimore; Trotting, Goshen, N. Y.;
Kenosha, Wie.; Big Rapids. Mich.; Springfield, Ill.—Base hall, Philadelphia vs. Boston, Philadelphia.

THE FIELD GUN TRIAL

UNDER its appropriate heading, and as heing a subject of great importance to the sportsmen of this country, we devote much of our space this week to a description of the above trial and the comments thereon. Mr. Greener, as the winner, has certainly substantiated his claim to he the manufacturer of the closest shooting guns, hut we would suggest patlence and moderation to those who may fell inclined to rush into the new system which is llkely to follow in the wake of this trial. Nor can we agree with the Field that if the "wear and tear" test, as applied to the winning guns, is successful, that "every sportsman must order a new gun or be hors du combat. oth in the open and in hattue shooting, as compared with those who are furnished with guns on the new system."
For the average shot, in this country at least, extremely close shooting guns are neither necessary or desirable.

For shooting matches at pigeons, where only experts, as a rule, compete, and hirds must be killed within certain houndaries, they will be found of advantage, but for field work we imagine that in the majority of instances birds would either be missed clean or so riddled with the would either he missed clean or so riddled with shot as to he worthless. The "wear and tear" will also be a serious consideration. It is admitted that the ordinary Damascus metal will not stand the strain caused by the "choking" or constriction of the barrel, and the makers who have

adopted laminated steel are only willing to warrant their guns standing the test for one season. For the wealthy classes of Great Britain, to whom the shooting is almost entirely confined, and who can replace their guns at it may answer, but for our people, who flud most of their shooting on the Western prairies, such extravagance is not permitted. Time alone will decide whether the new system is to replace the old, and we helieve that guns bored straight or nearly so, will, in the long run, find most favor with the majority of sportsmen. However the question may be finally determined, great credit is due to the Field for the spirit in which this trial was conceived, and the admirable manner lu which the details have been carried out.

THE RELATIONS OF MAN TO THE UNI-VERSE

EVERY field of science, from biology to geography, is at present worked with a patience and perseverance that cannot be surpassed; for truth to those who love it possesses as many beauties as the paradise of Mohammed had for his followers, and they reach the goal of their aspirations when they find it. According to one of the most eminent of the delvers for truth, their purpose is not to dispute the principles of theology hut to learn from nature herself, as far as her teachings and suggestions will permit, what the composition of the universe is how and for what ends it was created, and hy what means the happiness of man can be increased. They are governed alone hy a spirit of inquiry, which is the most marked characteristic of the age, and the unfailing indicator of the intellectual activity of the people. Their researches thus fur have enabled them to learn the first with tolerable accuracy and to precently the third hypersection. racy, and to accomplish the third hy means of inventions, studying the laws governing unture, the education of the muses, and the establishment of justice; but the second proposition they are yet unable to answer in a satisfactory manner. That it is not an accidental creation is evident, as it shows a purpose and laws immutable in their action, and that it could not have been a mere caprice, is also apparent; hence the dilemma from which the most astute scientists cannot escape with even the most plausible theories. Was the universe created for the pleasure of man alone? This proposition cannot be unswered satisfactorily, inasmuch as the human biped is supposed to be known only to this planet, as the different conditions of soil, products, light, and atmosphere in other planets could no sustain him, at least in his present form and with his present cut wants. Does man inhahit other planets than this? This question must also remain ananswered until human knowledge enables it to overcome all the forces of nature, and to defy space. The supposition, however, that the man known to the earth cannot exist elsewhere, for the reasons specified, would seem to prove that the universe was not created for him alone, and that it has other purposes in view and other duties to perform, besides realistics. poses in view and other duties to perform hesides making him master of all terrestrial matters, and hringing him to a millennial perfection. The discovery of the fact that life cannot be totally destroyed by even the most violent convulsions of nature, and that it springs into activity when permitted, and readily adapts itself to the metamorphosed conditions of the elements, would seem to support this theory in the minds of some scientists, and, therefore, to make the problem as unsolvable as ever. It has also been learned that every epoch produces its own variety of ani-mals, and that they die or become supplanted by others which differ totally from them, although hearing a generic resemblance, and that man is subject to the same transformations, though not to the same extent in bodily form, as made evident by the different races; hence to learn the purpose and importance of man in the economy of creation is now the subject of mental microscopic analysis of several European societies. The latest announced result of the decision of one of the investigators, at least, is that the planets are subject to violent changes, owing to dirturbing causes; that by these changes they after their physical and atmospherical condition, and that the new plant and animal life that springs up subsequently is adapted to the metamorphoses, and progresses gradually from a low to a higher order; that man being subject to the same influences as all other created things, is affected by these mutations and, as a natural result, that he differs in form and character in the various cpochs or periods of the world's existence. Arguing on this hypothesis he attempts to prove that the same transformations will occur again, and that the present races will differ from those of the future. From the present races will differ from those of the ruture. From this premiss we can easily draw the deduction that while man may play monarch of creation, yet the universe is not formed for his special pleasure. If this is the result of biological investigation we do not see that science has hrought us any consolation in that direction; that it has increased our hope, made hrighter our anticipations, or, in fact, accomplished anything hut to prove that we are of little value, after all, in the scale of creation; tuat our wishes are never consulted, and that we are neither like augels nor gods.

The editor of this journal takes this occasion to publicly thank the "Rod and Gun Cluh," of Springfield, Mass., for their courtesy in making him an honorary memher. Success to this cluh, say we. May a trigger never be drawn in vain by one of its memhers, or a single bird has shot out of season, or double, hirds either. be shot out of season, or double hirds either.

-Capt. Bogardus gives a public exhibition of his skill in shooting pigeons at Deerfoot Park, L. I., on Monday, 24th.

THE STATE BENCH SHOW.

HE meeting of the "State Association for the Pro-The meeting of the "State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish" will be held at Watertown, commencing on Mouday, May 31st. At the same time the bench show will be held. The programme has been arranged, and is ready for distribution. There are ten classes, arranged in the following manner: Red Irish setters; Field Trial and Laveracks, including all breeds other than red Irish and black and tan setters; black and tan setters; pointers, large; pointers, small; cocker spaniels, for hounds, dachshunds, and beagles. Class 10 is the champiou class. In it are three prizes for the best setter whelp, the best all aged setter of any hand or either way and for the best all aged setters of any hand or either way and for the best all aged setters of any hand or either way and for the best all aged setters of any hand or either way and for the best all aged setters of any hand or either way and for the best all aged setters of any hand or either way and for the best setters are set of the control of the best setters. the best all uged setter of any breed or either sex, and the best pointer of any age, large or small, dog or bitch. In each of the other classes there are a first and second The prizes prize for the two best dogs and hitches. doubtless the most valuable yet offered at any bench show, and will, it is surmised, have the effect of bringing together a very large number of the best dogs, both native and imported, owned in the United States and Canada

The prizes are the Forest and Stream cup, the Turf, ich and Farm solid gold medal, worth \$75; four solid gold dog whistles, worth \$40 cach; two handsome solid silver cups, worth \$60 cach, one of which is donated by the Latin & Rand Powder Company; two solid gold medals, donated by J. D. Dougall and W. & J. Tolley; a fine Parker gun; an elegantly-engraved silver plated and fine Parker gun; an elegantly-engraved silver plated and gilt Remington revolver, with mother of pearl handle, and six solid silver cups, worth \$25 each, and the same number of solid silver collars.

The railroad company from Rome to Watertown will transport all dogs for the show free, and Mohawk, who has charge of the affair, is in hopes of getting Mr. Vanderhilt to do the same on the Hudson River and New York Cen-

THE LUXURY OF PRAINTE TRAVELING.—Our correspondent "Bison," whose sketches of wild Western life have so often entertained the readers of Fonest and Stream, is an officer of the United States Eleventh Cavalry. He is about to be absent from duty on sick leave, and has mapped out a Summer journey for his health as follows. He writes:

"I am going to New Mexico via the whole of Texas, or via Forts Griffin, Coucho, Stockton, Davis, Quitman, and El Paso, and then up through New Mexico via Forts Selden, McRae, Craig, Stanton, Sante Fé, Union, and then, I think, to Fort Garland, Colorado, to Deuver, and East."

It may be well to mention how our friend proposes to travel, not only for the interest of the general reader, but travel, not only for the interest of the general reader, but to demonstrate the practicability of the route of the "Big Hunt" proposed by Col. McCarty, which is almost identical with this, and about which so much cavil has been made. He says: "The trip I have laid out for myself is 1,600 miles by land. I shall go in my own carriago, probably taking my wife with me, and pass from post to post, taking advantage of wagon trains for safety. Two companies of traces or from best Fort Saill to Fort Poris and panies of troops go from here [Fort Sill] to Fort Davis, 600 miles, and we will travel together that far."

Col. McCarty, to whom we have incidentally referred, has been in Texas for some time past in company with sev Englishmen, who recently came over with him to verify bis statements, and to assure themselves of the practicability of the proposed expedition, and the integrity and good faith of its projector. The Texas papers that we have seen speak favorably of the whole movement. McCarty will soon acture to England, and the company will prohably reach America about July 1st.

THE RAINBOW AND THE POT OF GOLD.-What is that heautiful allegory that we all used to hear when we were children, that, if we could reach the end of the rainhow, we should find there a pot of gold? How the illusion van-ished as we sped on in its pursuit! and how the promise failed at last! We have been taught that this is the experience of human life, and moral lessons have heen read upon the fallacy of great expectations; but we have at last found a person—yea, an angler—who has actually succeeded in reaching the end of the rainbow, the abutment of the glorious are, and found there a pot of gold! not a veritable pot of the yellow ore, but that which possessed of gold! not a the intrinsic value of the precious metal. It happened in this wise, and the incident is told in a pleasant private letter by a correspondent who has frequently entertained our readers with sketches of wild wood life.

our readers with sketches of wild wood life. We quote:

"I am glad your how of promise is bright, and hope the
pot of gold is awaiting you. I, too, once found it. I
was standing on the edge of a lake easting for black bass.
The rain, which was pouring, drenched me. Of a sudden
the water seemed a combination of all the most benutiful
colors, and drops innumerable were dancing at my feet,
each separate drop resplendent with color. I was literally
standing at the foot of a gorgeous rainhow. Each east
brought one or two ravenous mouths at my flies, which no
sooner touched the water than they disappeared, and my
line played Æolian airs as it went whizzing through the
water. It was a 'pot of gold.' I have never seeu a rainbow since hut what fancy carried me hack to that lake
shore."

LAKE CONCULCTING, MUSEOKA.-We call attention, without request, to the advertisement in this journal of the Conchiching Hotel, which we consider the most attractive family Summer resort in Canada. Its varied means of enjoyment have contributed to some of our happiest leisure

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

During the past week the American team have had two days practice at Creedmoor. On Wednesday the weather wood ays practice at Creedmoor. On Wednesday the weather was still regainst good scores, but this very fact may result in ultimate high as the men must necessarily acquire a better knowledge of the effects of the wind and facility in arranging their wind guages. Wednesday's totals at the filtree ranges were as follows:—Major Henry Fulton, 143; H. S. Jewell, 141; General T. S. Dakin, 140; Captain L. C. Bruce, 137; Colonel John Bodine, 137; R. C. Coleman, 194; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 130; G. W. Yale, 123.

Ou Saturday the wind was much more favorable and the scores correspondingly good, but still not up to the mark requisite to ensure a chance of success. The following are the figures:—Major Henry Fulton, 158; Colonel John Bodine, 157; General T. S. Dakin, 151; G. W. Yale, 146; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 146; Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve, 135; R. C. Coleman, 132; L. M. Ballard, 116; Captain L. C. Bruce, 112.

An interesting feature of this day's practice was the photographing of the team for *Harper's Weekly*. The team of 1874 was first taken in a group, after which the team of 1875 including the reserves was photographed. Two gentlemen were practicing at the new Wimbledon targets with the circular bullseye and the new mode of counting. It is worthy of note that while those who have sketch the county of note that while those who have sketch the county of note that while those who have sketch the circular bullseye and the new mode of counting.

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GEORGE CROUCH, (NEW.) 4 6 5 4 5 6 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 64 4 2 4 4 8 4 3 4 3 5 5 5 4 3 2 5 54 5 3 5 0 4 4 0 5 4 4 2 3 0 5 48 18-166	

—The team had an off day on Monday, when four of the nuembers indulged in practice. Col. Gildersleeve and Mr. Canfield were both rather unfortunate, the former from using a box of mixed ammunition, the difference in the two grades altering the elevation to the extent of seven points. Mr. Canfield lost the fore sight of his gun, and the substitution of a temporary one did not improve his shooting. The scores made were as follows:—Major Henry Fulton, 155; R. C. Coleman, 144; General T. S. Dakin, 141; Colonel. Gildersleeve, 129; A. V. Canfield, 128.

THE CALIFORNIA MATCH.-Co. D. 12th Inft., under command and direction of Capt. H. B. Smith, are preparing vigorously for this match. On Saturday a competition for places on the team was shot at Creedmoor, with the following results:

and recorded.		
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THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.-A dispatch dated London, May 18th, says that in consequence of the refusal of the local authorities to repair an unsafe bridge at Clonstarf, it will be necessary to hold the international rifle match at Currah, Wicklow, or some other place not in the vicinity of Dublin.

-Our types hungled our notice of the Saratoga Rifle Club last week, several names of officers heing incorrectly spelled. We revise as follows:—President, Jerome Pitney; Vice President, J. Fowler Finlay; Secretary, Odell Gates; Treasurer, A. F. Mitchell; Captain, Hiram W. Hays; First Shooting Master, W. H. Benson; Second Shooting Master, Geo. C. Selfridge.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

this association as revised by the committee appointed for that purpose: pointed for that purpose:

To the Directors of the National Rife Association:
The undersigned committee appointed to revise the regulations of this association do hereby respectfully report the following:

REGULATIONS,
Competitors most make themselves acquainted with the regulations as the plea of ignorance of them will due case be entertained.

1. The Spring and Fall meetings will be conducted under the direction of the Executive Officer, who will be designated by a tri-colored II in the conduct of the street was the sound of the conducted under the direction.

tion of the Executive Officer, who will be designated by a fri-colored badge.

It. In the conduct of such meetings the fullowing regulations are to be observed, together with such other directions as may be given from time to time by the Executive Officer.

It. All members of the Naisonat Goard competing for prizes restricted to that organization shall appear in the authorized fail dress or unitress uniform of their regiment.

IV. Competitors shall submit their rifles and ammunition for inspection whenever required.

V. No fair triggers will be allowed.

VI. No fixed artificial rests will be allowed.

VII. Competitors may wipe out or circan out litely rifles during any competition, except in cases of competitions restricted to the use of unitary rifles. No two competitors will be allowed to shoot in the same of with the same rifle. Any competitor delaying his squal will be passed by. In no case will the firing be delayed to enable a competitor to procure a rifly.

2.—DisQUALIFICATIONS AND FIRES.

blanch with the same rine. Any competitor densiting his squail will be passed by. In no case will the firing be devlayed to enable a competitor to procure a ridy.

2.—Disqualifications and pinea.

Vill Any competitor who fire in a name other than his own, or fires twice for the same prize, shall be disqualified from ever compoting at the prize meetings of the association, or for any prize offered to the National Guard elsewhere.

IX. Should a compotitor lose his register ticket, omil to take il to the firing point, fall to attend at the prescribed hoor, or give a wrong ticket, and so by his own neglect miss the opportunity given to him of competing for the prize for which his ticket was issued, bis ciaim in regard to such competition who shall be defected in an evasion of the conditions prescribed for the conduct of any prize, shall be disqualified from further competition daring that meeting, and forfelt his ontrance feet, or hegality of any conduct considered by the Executive Committee as "discreditable," he shall be disqualified from ever sgain competing at the our negative conductions shall forfelt all prizes won by him at the eurrent meeting.

XI. Ap prize meetings, and shall forfelt all prizes won hy him at the eurrent meeting.

XI. Ay member of a squad or firing party who shall fire a shot from any other firing point after the bour prescribed for his squad to fire, and betwee he has completed his score, (except in pursuance of orders), shall be disqualified in that competition.

XII. Any competitor decharging his rifto accidentally, either hy his own want of care or by reason of any defect in the rille, will be liably to disqualified.

be disqualified in that competition.

XII. Any competitor discharging his rifio accidentally, eliher hy his own want of care or by reason of any defect in the ritle, will be liabte to disqualification.

XII. Any competitor refusing to obey any lastructions of the Executive Officer or his deputies, or infringing any of the preceding regulations, or being gailful of incrity or disorderly conduct, or being signal, and for feit any entrance fees he may have paid.

XIV. Any increasing them in any way, wilt at once by expelled from the ground.

XV. Any competitor firing when the danger flag or Irap disc is shown at the target or tring point, or knowingly discharging his rife except at a target to which he has been assigned, or into the ground, and as may be directed by an officer, shall be deharred from all further computitions during the niection, and shall forfeit his entrance free. This shall not apply to a competitor accidentally fring at the wrong target when no danger disc is qu.

XVI. Any persent discharging a ridy or snapping a cap within the inclosury, except in accordance with the regulations for shooting, may, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, be required to leave the ground, and be debarred from further competition.

XVII. Any competitor or other person found with a loaded rifte, except at the fring points and when about to shoot, may he debarred from further competition during that meviting.

XVII. I.—Competitors who are prevented from being present at any meeting shall have the entrance fees they have puid returned after the meeting, pro vided that they swul their tickets and give written notice to the Secretary before the day on which the prize for which they have entered bas been announced for competition of a medical certificate and their entrace fees in full on production of a medical certificate and their entrace fees in full on product

helr entry tickets.
4.—PRIZE WINNERS.

XIX. All winners of prizes at the Fall match shall apply to the head-narters' tent for a certificate, which they must give up on receiving

charters tentior a certificate, which they must give up on receiving their prizes.

XX. The principal prizes at the sannal Fall match will be formally prevailed to the winners at the State Arsenal, Seveoth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street, on the Saturday following the last day of such match at 8 P. M., unless otherwise announced. Winners who will be unable loattend are requested to give notice at headquarters.

XXI. All prizes not claimed within one month after the match at which they have been won shall be forfeited to the association.

5.—TARRIPTS.

The size of the targets shall be forfeited to the association.

5.—TARGETS.

-Up to snd including 300 yards, a circle of 40 inches diameter on a square frame.

Bulkeye, circular, 8 inches tu diameter.

Centre circular, 18 inches in diameter.

Outer circular, 28 inches in diameter.

Outer circular, 10 inches in diameter.

-Outer offecular, 40 inches in diameter.

-Outer diveluar, 40 inches in diameter.

6-MARKING.

1. Any objection to the scoring of s shot must be made before another shot is fired, otherwise the shot must stand as signaled.

11. Any alteration of a register ticket must be witnessed by an officer, or it will not be counted.

r tt will not be counted.

7—RIFLES.

The rifles shall be classified as follows:—

Military rifles of bona fide pattern.

1. Minimum poll of trigger, 6 pounds.

2. Sights strictly in accordance with regulation pattern. Filling any of the sights of the Remington rifle used by the National Guard, or using them in any other way then as originally issued, is prohibited, except that the silding bar of the rear sight may be inverted and a single lioe drawn to make the centre.

N. B.—They may be blackened; but white, red, or other coloring matter, will not be allowed.

3. Any pad or shoe for the heel piste of the butt admitting of removal, and thereby silowing of variation at pleasure in the length of the stock, will be disallowed.

"Any ride;" maximum weight, ten pounds.

1. Sights of any description, except telescope, magnifying, and such froot aperture sights as solid diese or bushes plerced in the centre, which cover the target so as to conceal the danger signal when displayed.

2. Minimum pull of trigger, three pounds.

8—AMMUNITION.

I. In National Gaard competitions the ammunition for competitors will be issued to them on the ground, on behalf of the State; any competitor

ng any other, or in any way tampering with that so issued, shall be

WE print herewith the new rules and regulations of

naiog any other, or in any way tampering with that so issued, shall be disqualified.

2. In other competitions, unless otherwise specified, any ammunition may be need, and must be provided by the competitors.

3. Cartridges can be purchased on the ground.

2. Up to 300 yards the shooting shall be standing. At distances above 300 yards, it shall be in any position. By "any position" is meant any position would be able to take on feed ground.

N. B.—In shooting standing, no objection will be made to the cibore from of the frigger goard, or to the position of the discuss of the right hand, provided the receivation position of the discuss of the right 2. Sighting shots may be fired in any position.

1. In all competions restricted to the new of military rides, and in air practive at distances under 300 yards, the competitors shall giace them have fired all their sighting and competitive shots afternately until they have dired all their sighting and competitive shall frequently until they have dired all their sighting and competitive shots atternately throughout the squad.

1. Two sighting shots shall be allowed to every enapetitor at each distance, on payment of ten ceuts a shot.

2. Tickets for the sighting shots will be sold upon the grounds, and will be good for any match during the tweeting. Competitors must de hand the tickets for the sighting shots will be sold upon the number of sighting shots they will take, and hand the tickets for the same to the scorer. Sighting shots cannot be completed the number of rounds prescribed by the conflict open a score.

3. Competitors who, at the close of the firing on any sing, lave not petition, shall be allowed one sighting shot when such competition, shall be allowed one sighting shot when such competition is

12—TIES.

In Individual Sheeting.

1. The shall be shot off, except where money prizes or medals of equal value are at stake, when the competitors deling will be bracketed as equal.

1. The shall be shot off, except where money prizes or medals of equal value are at stake, when the competitors theing will be bracketled as equal.

2. The names of compotitors who have to shoot off the will be posted in on the build-in heard as soon after each match as practicable.

3. Competitors not present at the firing points at the four mannet for shooting off thes, lose their right to shoot.

4. If having forfelied their right to compete for places, they shall still he within the number of prize winners, and they shall take that prize that may be allotted to them by the Eventive Committee.

5. The register keeper will be neithful as to the number of shorts competitors are to fre. The first shorts shall be commerced as the test for the qualifications of the competitors; the record shorts to determine the at the end of the first round, and so on.

6. If any ite should exist after the revorted shooting, notice will be given of further shooting.

1. If a money prize, by division.

2. By the aggregate scores made at the longest distance in the competition.

3. By the fewest misses.

thion.

3. By the tweest misers.

4. By the fewest onters.

5. By the computations who have made the highest scory on each side fring five rounds at the longest distance in the computition.

N. B.—When the ties are sholoff, one sighting shot shall be allowed without charge.

In this five rounds in the longest distance in the computition.

N. B.—When the ties are shol off, one sighting shot shall be allowed N. B.—When the ties are shol off, one sighting shot shall be allowed without charge.

13.—ENTIMES.

A —For the State Irite.

1. For the State and Gulling prizes, together with all matches open to teams from the Nailonal Guard, such teams shall funless otherwise specified) cooses of twelve from each regiment, building, or troup of the National Guard.

2. Flichl or other regimental officers shall be eligible as members.

3. In all cases computitors for the State or other prizes offered to representatives from military organizations, must be regularly willstell members in good etailding of the regiment which they toprosed, multiple are entered; all entries must be usual for full trains.

B.—Mode of Extey.

1. All vatries for the Spring or Fall matches must be main at the office of the association, 3d Nassan street, New York, in person or by nail, at least two days preceding the commencement of such matches respectively.

2. The matches will take place, if possible, in their order. The time for dring them, together with any deviation from the rules, will be posted upon the bulletin as long beforehami as practicable, and if possible, an nonneed through the press. Competitors are repulsed to requantly examine the bulletin heard, when they will lean the largest to which they are assigned, and other necessary information.

3. Temporary discontinuance on account of had wnather will be in the discretion of the Executive Committee, which will not, however, be executed to expend the analysis to which they are assigned, and other necessary information.

4. Competitors are required to secure their register tekent in advance of the farm for the different matches for which they have entered, and to follow the orders as posted.

5. A register ticket may be transferred at any time before the firing for the match has passed, by exchanging it at headquarters for our having the mame of the new holder

14.-PORT ENTINES.

14.—POST ENTINES.

1. Entries made after September 25, 1871, will be charged 50 per cent. additional (except in the Bennett Match.) Members of the association entering for any match on the range minut extilibit their member's badigrs.

2. They may be ordered to fire whonever target accommodation can be provided.

3. Should the bodders of post entry tickets be precluded from competing by deficiency of target accommodation, their entrance fuce will be returned to them; the Executive Officer not being able to guarantee accommodation for all each entries.

4. No post entries shall be maile for any competition after the firing in such competition has commenced.

4. No past entries shall be maile for any competition after the firing in such competition has commenced.

15.—INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPETITORS.

1. Any compositor protesting against the ruling of the Executive Officer, or feeling himself aggridaved in any way, must make a standard of his grievance in writing, giving the nature of two or more members of bis squad who can bear him out in his estanguents, and hand it to the Secretary, who will lay the matter before the Executive Committee, who will deduce the matter on the ground. The decision shall he given in writing to the Sovietary, and shall he find, while the decision of the Board of Directors, whose decision on each question to the decision of the Board of Directors, whose decision on each question shall he find. No exception will be allowed, however, to the marker's signal.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the shooting in the Spring and Fail matches shall begin daily at 10 A. M. and crase at sundown. An intermission in the firing of one hour will be limit at an ear moon as the progress of the markers will permit, included by fring a gun, the fring to commence fire minimates after the dring of a second gun.

3. No practice will be allowed upon the range during the week of the Fail meeting, noises necessary to drill the markers and scorekeepers.

GEO. W. Wingarte.

JNO. B. WOODWAID.

We have searched.

-We have received a copy of a pamphlet report of the late International match, which has been compiled for the Amateur Rifle Club. It contains an exhaustive account of Amateur Rifle Club. Il contains an exhaustive account of the match, illustrated by steel engravings and portraits. The pamphlet can be had from the various agents of the Remington and Sharps Rifle Companies at a cost of fifty cents, the proceeds of the sale being for the benefit of the funds of the Amateur Rifle Club.

The Erie Railway.—We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of this road in mother column. The beautiful scenery along its line is too well known to need description here, and some of the finest shooting and fishing to be lead within a reasonable distance of the city is found adjacent to it.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

-The meeting of the State Sportsmen's Association has been definitely fixed for Monday May 31st.
-The Paine Bogardus match has been postponed to

In our report of the Annual Re-union of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club in our last issue, we were in error in stating that the second prize at trap shooting fell to Mr. Mr. A. Biddlo was the skillful competitor to whose lot it fell.

whose lot it fell.

—At the annual meeting of the Central New York Club, held at the Briterfield House, Utiea, a week ago, the following officers were elected:—President, Thomas R. Proctor; Vice Presidents, Wm. M. Storrs, Jas. G. French; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles R. Weed; Executive Committee, John D. Kernan, J. Fred Maynard; Delegates to State Sportsmen's Convention at Watertown, Chas. W. Hutchiuson, E. B. Graham, I. C. Melntosh, E. Z. Wright, Col. F. G. Skinner.

There will be a large delegation from the Central New York Club at the meeting of the State sportsmen at Water-

-The sportsmen of Bridgeport organized a club in that city on the 15th instant with a goodly membership.

FIELD GUN TRIAL OF 1875.

W E append herewith the results of this important trial as far as received. It will be borne in mind that the "Class 2" to which the table applies was composed of guns of any kind not exceeding 13 guage, the charges to be 1½ oz. number 6 shot, and no restriction as regards powder. "Class 1," comprising guns of 8 guage and over, had not been sbot at the time the last issue of the Field was in press. The guns were fired first at 40 yards, with a Petitt pad in the centre of a 30 inch circle, six sbots from each barrel. The greatest number of pellets within the circle being added to six times the number of sheets penecircle being ailded to six times the number of sheets pene-trated by three pellets in order to give the figure of merit. The six highest gurs in this round were selected for a accord round, and shot at a target 4 feet square, having a Pettitt pad in the centre for penetration, and a selected group included in a 30 inch circle drawn from u centre se-lected by the competitor, for pattern: six shots being fired first at 40 yards, and the same number at 60 yards, the figure of merit being computed in the same manner as in the first round; the gnn making the highest score from hoth distances to be adjudged the winner of the eup. Our space will not permit of our giving more than the names of the competitors and the figures of merit in the first round: space will not perint of our giving more than the names of the competitors and the figures of merit in the first round; in the second we give the total scores. It will be remem, bered that a maker was not confined to one gun. Messrs Thompson & Son, Messrs J. Rigby & Son and Mr. W. W. Greener, used the Pigou powder, and the rest the Curtis &

Harvey; 3 dr. was the average charge:—
FIELD GUN TRIAL -TABLE OF RESULTS.

Wass 2, for 12 gauge and under, of any boring, weight not exceeding 71 pounds, charge of shot, 11 ounces.

ROUND 1-(10 yards, with cent	tral group o	f 30-incb clrcle.)	
Name. Jackson, R., Loudos. Pape, V. R., Newcastle on Tyno. Richards, W., Liverpool Richards, W., Liverpool Richy, J. & Co., London and Dublin. Wilson, E., Horncastle. Torner, T., Birindigham Paislone, J., Sonthamplon. Diglam, C. & H., Liverpool Prowell, P. Tonbridge. Gates, F., Derby Samners, W., Liverpool Thomson & Son, Edinburgh. Jeffles L., Birmingham. Wales, D., Great Yarmouth Jones, W., Birmingham Malcham, C. H., Sheffleld Baker, F. T., London Green, E. C. Cheltenham Reilly, Messrs, London Grane, J. H., London Tauton, W., Tonterden Tustail, H., W., Birmingham Murcott, T., London. Cruicbloe, J., Oswestry Tolley, J. & W., Birmingham Murcott, T., London. Davisan, P., Morpeth Pape, W. R., Newcastle-on Tyne, Richards, W., Liverpool Davisan, P., Morpeth Pape, W. R., Newcastle-on Tyne, Richards, W., Liverpool Thomson & Son, Editburgh, Jeffrles, L., Birmingham Jones, W., Birmingham Jones, W., Liverpool Thomson & Son, Editburgh, Jeffles, L., Birmingham Jones, W., Birmingham Grene, E., Cheltenham Reilly, Messres, London Tural, J., London Davison, R., Morpeth Pape, W. R., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Richards, W., Liverpool Turner, T., Birmingham Greener, W., W., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., W., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., W., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., W., Birmingham Greener, W., M., Birmingham Greener, W., W., Birmingham Greener, W., W., Birmingham Greener, W	Average pattern.	Average penetration multiplied by 8.	Elgure of markt.
Jackson, R., Loudos	169.6	148 174.5	257.6 319.t
Richards, W., Liverpool	1401.7	169 163.2	309.7
Wilson E. Horncastle	129.5	163.5	294.9
Turner, T., Biriningham	148 5	150-6	299.1
Paletone, J., Sontkampton	114 1	160.4 165.8	300.9 279.9
Pewell, P. Tenbrldge	145.1	174	319.1
Gates, F., Derby	11.1.8	178.5 :51.7	327.5 266.6
Thomson & Son, Educburgh	188.1	173	839.1
Jeffries, L., Birmingham	158.5	192	345 5
Wales, D., Great Astronio	118.9	173,5 153.5	845.1 304.4
Malcham, C. 11., Sheffleld	108.≴	183.5	849.7
Baker, F. T., London	165.5	196 178	371.5 347.2
Reilly, Mesars, London	123 1	169.5	252.6
Crane, J. Il , London.	145 2	163	310.2
Taulou, W., Tonierden	158.5	164.5 186	315.7 343.5
Murcott, T., London	149.9	- 176.5	8t7.4
Crutchloc, J., Oswestry	158.5	100.8 172.5	283 5 831
Adams & Co., London	121	147.5	27t.5
Dougall, J. D , London	145.7	146	291.7
Holland, J., London	168.7	164 186	829.2 352.1
Pape, W. R. Newcastie-on Tyne	152	100 5	812.5
Richards, W., Liverpoot,	122.6	181 161 5	804 6
Wilson, E., Horucastle	150.9	186.5	301.7 337.4
Turner, T., Blemlogham	130.4	196.5	802.9
Higham, C. and H., Liverphol	139 3	165.5 178	284 8 803.1
Gates, F., Derby	143 2	158	801.2
Sumners, W., Liverpool	141	179	3:30
Jeffries, L., Birmingham	125.6	173 168	344.2 296.6
Jones, W., Birmlugham	163.4	191.5	854.9
Matchen C 11 Sheffletd	199	246.5 183.5	405.5 848.8
Baker, F. T., Lundou	176 5	188	364 5
Green, E. C., Cheltenham	170.5	187.5 181	358
Crane J. H. London	168.2	168,3	305 336.5
Tisdall, 11. W., Blrmingham	166.1	183.1	349 2
Toller I and W Birmingham	144.5	167,5 167,5	825 1 312
Adanis & Co., London	126.2	151	277.2
Dou;all, J. D., London and Glasgow.	140.5	197	297.5
Davison, R., Morneth.	179.5	104 197	318 8 37d.5
Pape, W. R., Newcastle-ou-Tyne	183.3	200, 5	882.7
Richards, W., Liverpool	189 4	173 5 170.1	813.5 254.3
Turner, T., Birmingham.	139.2	189	809.2
Gates, F., Derby	174.4	177	351.4
Greener, W. W., Birmingham	161.2	190 194	335.6 35.2
Maleham, C. W., Sheffleld	173.5	186.5	860
Relly, Mesers, London	171 8	189 159.5	360.8
Grave, J. H., London	125.3	166	294.3
Murcoll, T., Loudon.	141.6	161.5	303.t
Davison, R., Morpeth	141.6	159	298.6

Į	ROUND 2-(Al 40 yards and 64 clost	yards, with a	selected group	of 30-in	cd cir-
ı	Name.	Pattern.	Penetretion multiplied.	r ig.	Fig of
I	Greenor, W. W., 40 yards	1. B. D. R. 236 206 .14 173 24 233 237	L B. U B. 180 168 174 180 186 184 192 193 192 193 210 198	lat and (Cup.
	AveragesDitto, 60 yards	214.5 86 81 88 91 88 91 97 97 97 112 106 100	188 84 96 84 96 96 96 90 96 114 126 108 120	402,5	297,4
	Devison, R., 40 yards	91 9 189 204 187 193 186 193 193 134 170 293 190 187	190.5 180 186 186 163 216 174 216 168 223 216 204 156	192.4, 2n.]
	Averages	176.7 94 74 120 110 116 83 109 143 100 113 13; 93	191 108 102 78 84 96 84 102 126 96 90 102 102	367.7	286.6
	Averages	108 206 115 .89 178 102 150 192 199 179 181 174 193	97.5 240 216 162 222 210 180 174 204 186 159 221 162	205,5]	
	Averages Ditto, 60 yards	143.1 90 90 99 70 74 107 71 117 84 97 107 91	194 114 104 66 78 66 84 96 114 84 114 103 98	367.1	· 275.7
	Averages	91.4 91.200 181.186 78.100 187.105 204.171 146.197	93 216 223 174 210 150 210 162 186 180 228 180 180	184.4)	
	Averages Ditto, 60 yards	169 8 105 88 109 99 87 83 101 91 103 55 73 61	78 78 96 96 78 84 96 103 78 48 108	Ì	267.3
	Avernges		87 5 199 223 180 198 198 180 174 186 192 180 168 204	:72 8 J	
	Averagea		190 114 84 96 84 108 54 68 103 90 190 0 102	867.2	204.3
	Avarages		85 180 210 186 193 174 156 138 189 910 156 163 114	161.5	
	Avetages Ditto, 60 yards		171.5 90 72 108 90 102 12 73 90 90 120 102 120	845,6	259.1
	Averages	84.5 augo guns	of English	178.5 horing	, ге-
	Mr. Turner (let and cup Mr. Davison (2d))		20re of n .227.2 .225 8	norit.

ı as	Joho wa.—	Final figure of morit.
Mr	. Turner (let and cup)	
Mr	. Davison (2d)	
Mr	Davison (2d gun	216.1
Mr	L Jeffries	211.0
Mr.	Groener	21.5 7

The Field comments upon the result of the trial as fol-

Mr. Mateham.

The Field comments upon the result of the trial as follows:

"Our readers may remember that we have proviously expressed our opinion that the new system is an immense improvement on the old, if only the wild shots hitherto met with in the recorded trials at Birmingham and Wimbledon can be climinated, and it is found that the guns so bored will stand the test of work. On the first of these points the present trial will satisfy everyone that by longer experience the cause of this want of uniformity has been discovered, or at all events that the effect bas ceased; for by an examination of the returns it will be seen that the shooting has been unusually regular—far more so than that recorded by us in 1866. Mr. Greener's lowest pattern with list best gun, out of 24 shots, was 157; Mr. Pape's 89 once, the next being 145 twice; Mr. Baker, out of 48 shots with list two guns, had 78, 105, and 115; while Mr. Davison only dropped to 100, 108, and 125.

With regard to "wear and tear," our present trial only extended to 66 shots with the six winning guns, which each shot 22 eartridges in the first round; then 22 pit shots (after cleaning out); and finally two rounds of 12 cach—first at 40 yards, and afterwards at 60—the last 46 without being louched with the rod, and leaving no perceptible trace of leading. Two of the four competitors left in for the final round (Mr. Greener and Mr. Baker) have, however, agreed to carry on the trial under our supervision for the next three months, firing with the same gun three or four bundred rounds a week, and taking after each hundred half a dozen target shots, which we will record from time to time, so that our readers may judge for themselves the effect of "wear and tear" upon these guns.

The increase of penetration is, as we have before remarked, even more marvelous than the increase of pattern; for it unist he remembered that in this trial the unmber of the first of

45 sheets with 3 pellets. Of the six left in Mr. Pape scored 44×6—240; Mr. Baker getting 39×6—234; Mr. Greener and Mr. Davison each 38×6—228. Several pellets at 40 yards broke the sheet iron facing of the target, 1-18th inch thick, and the deal frame of the iron plate for defining the 30-inch circle was completely reduced to tinder in the two days' shooting, rendering a new one necessury. Clearly, if the "wear and tear" test comes out successfully, every sportsman must order a new gnu or be hors do combat, hoth in the open and in battue shooting, as compared with those who are furnished with gnns on the new system. At our trial of 1806 the winning pattern was 127-1, and the penetration of one pellet 25-4, and this pattern has not been quite reached in the first round of "Class 3" at this trial, though the penetration has been greater. Our impression is that the laminated steel used by Mr. Greener and Mr. Papo is a great aid to the new horing, but this is only an impression. Such as it is, however, we put it forth for the benefit of our readers. The constriction or "choking" of the muzzlo seems to us to require a harder kind of metal than Damascus to stand the severe strain put upon it, and we have reason to believe that several gunmakers, who have tried the new system with Damascus barrels, have condemned it as not standing even for a fortnight; while those who adopt laminated steel are ready to warrant their guns to stand at least one season without loss of shooting power, and then to be easily brought back to their old form at a very trifling expense.

With these cursory remarks—and merely adding to them the fact that all the guns left in were used with chilled shot, as were also more than three-fourths of the whole class, we must close our first report of this most interesting trial."

WOOD POWDER TESTS.

NORWALK, Coun., May 10th, 1875.

Norwalk, Coun., May 10th, 1875.

Edition Forest and Stream:—

I got a can of wood powder at Squires' the other day—at least I suppose it was Dittmar's wood powder; that is what I inquired for. It came in a square in can like boxed muslard we get at the grocery stores, with a cover the whole size of the lop of the box. It kad uo label of wrapper stating whether it was Dilituar's, Schultz's, or muslard; whether it was for rifes, shot gans, or pistols; how much to use, or bow little. It looked like granulated mustard, and I thought may be it was; but I bad asked for Dilimar's wood powder, and I knew Mr. S. practiced giving what was called for, so I allayed my suspicions and invested and took a can bome. (Would't lib be wet to label for benefit of buyers?)

It was quite a cariosity among the boys. Doe declared it was a fraud, and I was just 'guilting' my friends a little, and conflued to look at it in that light and was quite officious to belp me show up and explain, and so help 'take them in.' But I induced him to load np his gan next morning, although be continued to protest I was fooling bin, and if tree, I had better put some ground between us. I stood at my post and he held the barrels straight, and to my sattefection and his astonishment (as he afterwards said) 'it went off' with brite smoke, slight report, un recoil, and a well peppered target spoke for the efficiency as a powder.

But the next one that experimented was not salisfied. We substituted for bis benefit an ounce of siffed seeds which a person not familtar with them would easily confound with the powder. Ho loaded a few shells that evening, and after getting targets ready, ground measured off, &c., he proceeded—well, tried to shoot. No result reported, but know it was domaging to Ditmar and to us. But It cost the 'shoottat' roast oysters for six next day—'only don't say anything about it, boys.''

Now that I have gliven you two triels that made fun for us, I will give you the results of some experiments libat will show how it actually worked will

Th:	ree drachnss Powe	der, one oz. She	ot, No. 7.
W:	00D.	1	BLACK.
Pattera.	Penetration.	Pattera.	Penetration.
139	72	114	65
151	78	146	78
165	68	147	69
150	104	159	90
Average Patter	n- 151.	Average Pa	atlern-141.
" I'enelr	ailon-80.	" Pe	petration-72.
For	ir drachina Powde	rame oz. Sho	t, No. 4.
W	00D.		BLACK,
Petlera.	Penetrallon.	Pattern.	Penetration.
74	130	57	93
73	156	70	130
Average Patter Penetr	a — 78.	Average Pa	ittern—63.
" Penetra	attou—143.	'' Pe	netration-112.
		MARVARITER	Cal Assited to

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I inclose score of Yuba Shooting Club et a metch beld on the 18th fact, twelve birds, a silver medal for the best string, and a leather one for the poorest:

Name.			8	cor	e.						Potal.
Stone	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1-11
Rohr	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0- 9
Roth1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1 - 8
Bamelter0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	-1	0- B
Prickelt0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	-1	1	1- 7
Abbott	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1- 6
Green0	1	1	0	i	0	0	1	1	1	U	0 6
George1		1	0	0	- 1	0	0	1	t	0	1 - 6
Bingbam1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	1 5
Marker0	0	0	Ð	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1- 3
Wffllamsl	0	0	0	0	1	Ð	1	0	0	0	0-3
Wearmau1	1	0	0	1	0	Đ	0	0	0	0	0 - 3
Berthe0	0	U	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1- 2

It will be seen by the above that O. F. Stone won the first prize, and Eugene Barthe carried off the feather. Hoping that our fall shoot will show an Improvement, I remain, respectfully yours,

A. C. Bingoram, President Yuba Shooting Club.

-The pigeon shooting tournament of the Meadville, Pa., Sportsmen's Club was called for the 19th May, and we presume took place yesterday. The prizes amounted to \$200, and 1,200 wild birds were to be shot at. We hope to receive a report of the proceedings.

CLINTON, Ill., May 1st, 1875

CLINTON, III., May 1st, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
There is an old raying "there is nothing new under the sun," bot I think the fullowing cell be new to a few, if not a great many, readers of the Forest and Strikeam, and perhaps interesting. Blink being searce in this section, and almost impossible is procure at any price, at the suggestion of an "old sport" we concluded to shoot a nonth at eggs thrown from a spring trap, as follows: The shooter to reland twenty-one yards from the trap, and at the command "pull" the egg to be thrown by the trap about fifteen feet in the sit, and to be scored as "bit" must be hursted before the strikes like ground. Four of our best shots concluded to test their skill as "egg smashers" to day, and to make it interesting a pool of \$50 was made up by the contestants, the highest score to with. None of the following parties ever shot an egg before, therefore we think it very fair shooting, and a good test of close shooting guns, as the egg will not break unless hit by three or four shot. Each man shot 102 No. 5 shot.

PIGEON SHOOTING BY WHOLESALE-BOGARDUS' QUICK TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11th, 1875.

RDITON FOREST AND STREAM:—

At SUROIC Park, Philadelphin, on May 13th, Capi. A. H. Rogardus, the changlion wing shot of America, executed a feal remarkable in the annals of pigeon shooting, viz: the killing of fifty-three pigeons on the wing in six minutes and twenty seconds, loading bis own gmi. After the match letween Miles Johnson and Dick Wood (score—Johnson, 1011 O 111; Wood, 11001110; Wm. Carson and Bagardus shout system single brinds, R. t. tulies, lo give the Contain a little practice with his 12 bore, which he was required to use in his unficipated match of the Paine, and also to allow the old veteran. Cursun, to try his skill ofth the champion, whom he succeeded in defeating by one bird—score, 12 to 13. Bless that 12 bore? Then came the exhibition, and a sight it was. Ording to some negligence the plunge trags were not on hand, and as it would be folly to use If or T trups in a time match, the matter one arranged as fallows: Two boxes, each containing thirty plgeons, were pinced at two different points right and left of the shouter, twenty-five yards from him. One man as to band out the hirds and another at each bux to alternately throw two at a time as high in the nit as possitive when the word was given. So Bogardus steps to the shand, have not twenty-five 12 bore paper sables in a row, and next to them thirty to bore ditto. His gin has two sets of harrels that are so arranged that, although one set is No. 12 and the other No. 10, they fit the same stock, and either one young the high paper should be rown of the shooting, for neither set would shand lifty shots in seven neinnets, or if they did, could not be held, even with bis luck-skin gloves on. Well, the Captain's coat is off, such himself and lifty shots in seven neinnets, or if they did, could not be held, even with bis luck-skin gloves on. Well, the Captain's coat is off, such himself are to-sed linto the sit. One starts off like a scared with did not, he lift and a cloud of cathers of progress of the serve

sary to use both letters, we would have returned the letter if we had received the writer's address.—Ed.]

Bational Pastimes.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPUIA.—The second match of the season was played on the Germantown grounds on Saturday, 15th instant, between the Germantown and Philadelplia clubs. The wickets were pitched at 11:30 A. M., and drawn at six P. M., and as the game was played on the "general average" plan, though the Philadelphias led their opponents in the first innings by thirty-six runs, the tables were turned in the second iunings, the Germantowus securing 122 with five wickets down. The howling of Tom Hargreaves for the Germantowns, and of Magee, Law, and Meade for the Philadelphias, was excellent. Indeed, the play of the latter amply repaid them for their journey to be on hand. The fielding was good on both sides, and though there was considerable hard hitting the scores were acquired mostly by twos and singles. Next Saturday the Germantowns and Young Americas will play, and a good game may be anticipated. As soon as possible, the "general average" plan will be perfected and published, and will, we tbink, meet with the general favor of cricketers.

The New York Athletic Club will held as Securing.

-The New York Athletic Club will hold a meeting on their grounds, at Mott Haven, on May 31st. The New Jersey Athletic Association will hold a similar meeting at Ridgewood on the same day.

On May 13th the Frontiers defeated the Mystics, at Prospect Park, by 10 to 8.

May 11-Boston vs. Philladelphia, at Buston16 to 2
May 11-Multial ve. New Haven, at N. Haven (10 ln) v in 1
May 12—Athletic vs. Atlantic, at Brooklen
May 14—Addition vs. Albando, at Brucklen 540 0
May 12-Hartford vs. Philadelphia, at Hartford. 1 to 1
May 12-St. Louis vs. Western, at Keokuk 16 to 1
May 12 -Boston vs. Washington at Boston 23 to 4
May 13-St. Louis vs. Western, at Keokuk 4 to 2
May 13 - Buston vs. Washington, al Boston 10 to 6
outy to—Fittiagerphia vs. Allantic, at Brooklyn 4 to 1
Muy 15-11artford vs. Athlelle, at Hartford 8 to 2
May 05-Chicago vs. Red Stocking, at St. Louis 15 to 2
May 14—Manager ve, Philadelphila, at Brooklyn stro 1
May 14—Hartford vs. Athletic, at Hartford 10 to 2
May 11-Beston vs. Washington, at Springfled
May 15-Hurtford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn. 8 to 1
May 15-Buston vs. Athletic, at Boston 14 to 5
May 15-Mutual vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia 4 to 2
May 15-Washington ve New Haven, at New Haven 8 to 4
May 15 - Unicago vs. Western, at Chicago
May 17-Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Braoklyn 5 in a
May 17-Roston vs. Athletle, at Boston 18 to 0
May 17-Washington vs. New Haven, at New Haven 10 to 7
May 17 Mictual vs. Philadelphia, id Philadelphia 8 to 7
It will be seen that the uniquity of the above and

It will be seen that the majority of the above games have been won by scores of eight runs and less for the winning ulnes, showing a noteworthy improvement in the general average of play.

—The following is the full record up to May 18th, not inclusive of that date, however:—

	Athletic.	Atlantic.	Boston.	Centennial.	Chicago.	Hartford.	Matnal.	New Haven.	Philadeiphia.	Red Stocking	St. Louis.	Washington.	Western.	Games Won.
Athletic	1 .1	1		2	Ĭ.	i	M		2		Ė	13	iii	8
Atlantle	1. [П	w					1
Boston	21			2			3	19				В		16
Centranlul	11							51						2
Chicago.	اا					,,,,				1			3	ō.
Uarlford	21	3					П	1	П					12
Mutual				6					.1					3
New Hitten	1111						, ii	H					ш	_
Philadelphia	1	3:		2		3		2						7
Red Stockings													-23	<u>.</u>
	. i	a i			2					Hi			1	- 5
Washington			- 1	- }				2.		ii)	Ш	ш		9
Western													-	
	-1	<u> </u>	-7	- 1	-1	<u> </u>	_i		_!	-6				
Games Lost	5	8.	_	51	2	-	4	9	1	3		11	7	63

—On May 13th a prize conject took place at Now Haven, between the Yate College nine and the professionals of New Haven. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning, owing to a thunder shower. The regular catebers were absent from both nines:—

NEW HACE	N.			YALE.			
R.	1B.	P.	Á.	R	1n.	11.	Α.
Greer, 2d b 1	- 0	- 3	10	Holchklaa, c. f0	1	0	0
McKelvey, c. f0	U	0	0	Carter, 2d 1 0	0	8	13
Ryan, c	IL	- 8	- 1	Kulghi, r. f	- 1	1	ō
tain, 3a b0	- 1	U	8	Avery, p 0	1	0	4
Timper, 1. f0	- 1	0	0	Bigelow, 3d b 0	- 1	- 1	1
Gould, 1st b0	- 0	13	- 0	Johns, I. f	1	11	0
Wright, a. s0	0	1)	. 5	Maxwell, c 0	0	1	ĭ
Dole, rf 0	n-	U	0	Smith, 1. f 0	i i	- 1	i
Nichols, p t	1	0	- 5	Wheaton, s s D	ő	- ñ	5
	-			_	_	_	
Total	3	18	16	Total 1	6	18	-11

rucd-New Haven, 1; Yale, 1. Fielding errors New Haven, 4. Umpire-W. C. Dole, Jr., of New Haven.

—On May 15th the Staten Island nine, in which are several of the old Star nine, of Brooklyn, played their opening match of the season at Staten Island, their opponents being the Arlingtons, of Orange, N. J. The result of the contest was a victory for the Island team by 12 to 3. Um pire, Mr. Gardner, of Staten Island.

-The amateur games at the park last week were as fol-

43	· s .—	
	May 13-Danntless ve. Scheco, at Prospect Park 6 to 4	
	May 13-Frontler vs. Mystle, at Prospect Park 10 to 8	
	May 15 -Danniless vs. Oxford, at Prospect Park 9 in 4	
	May 15-Montague es. Eckford, at Prospect Park ihto 7	
	May 15-Trilume vs. Borders, at Prospect Park 12 to 11	
	May 15-Nameless ve. Field. at Pressect Park 1, to 6	

—Ou May 12th the Union base ball club, of Etizaheth, visited Burlington and played the above club. The game was close and well contested. The score was 4 to 3.

—On May 10th the Cregar and Tneker clubs, of Philadel-phia, played a game together, which was marked by a score of 4 to 3 in favor of the Cregars.

—The Ed Yan Base Ball Club, of Canton, played the Metacomets, of Taunton, a game of ball for the amateur championship on the grounds of the former. Score 10 to 8 in favor of the Ed Yans.

-On May 13th the Jaspers defeated the Keystones, at Manhattanville, by 19 to 6.

Duchting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be matted no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK

	_	-	-						_			 _			_	_	_							
Date.															Eoston.			New	York.	Chai	Charleston.			
May	-10	-	_				Ī	Ī		Ī					į			й. :1	и. 26		B.	И.	H.	М. 26
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Мау Мау	25.													٠.				3	56 56		111	58	10	20 8
3lav	26																	3	56		eve.	4.4	111	36

—Saturday last was the first day of the season that offered any inducement to yachtsmen to cast-off from their moorings for a cruise down the bay. Several yachts which have been in commission for some time availed of it. The William T. Lee, Mr. Cheever, sailed for Rockaway. The Comet, Peerless, and Agnes were also out.

—The sloop yacht, Vindex, is to appear this season rigged as an Euglish cutter with the exception of the housing howsport.

-The American Yacht Agency has already for sale over \$300,000 worth of yachts,

—Mr. Wm. Smith, of Baypart, L. I., has on the stocks almost ready for launching a fine sloop ynchi, to be unined the Maria, and huilt for Mr. R. H. Huntley, of the Brooklyn and Atlantle Yacht Clubs. The dimensions of the yacht are: 40 ft. keel, 48 ft. on deck, 1B ft. beno, and 4 ft. 10 in. hold; mast, 64 ft.; bonn, 44 ft.; gaft, 23 ft.; lopmast, 22 ft.; jb, 30 ft. on foot; holst of midnesil, 38 ft. The cablin, which is very roomy for a vessel of the size, contained two staterooms, and is fluidled in black walnut and gift mouldings. Altogether, the Maria does great credit to her well known and popular builder, and ove concompartilate Mr. Huntley on the possession of so fine a craft for his Summer cruising.

—The Great South Bay oysterioen, as their oyster season approaches its close, are preparing to transform their loads into pleasure craft for the Summer Inryest. The Fire Island docks will be throughly with them evailing to take parties trolling. The "loay" is a hemitful phase for sailing, and the fishing cannot be surpassed on the coast.

Brooklyn Yacht Chun.—The regular meeting of this

and the fishing cannot be surpassed on the coast.

Brooklyn Yacht Caun.—The regular meeting of this club was hold on Wednesday last. The Regular Committee reported that arrangements for the regular were all made. The following gentlemen were chetral members by bulled. G. B. Carsen. J. S. Beecher and Messrs. Peck, Turmer and Tynen. Three new yachts were added to the fleet. The entries for the regular are so far twenty, the usual course to be sailed over. The sudget of a new club house was then debated and laid over till the next morning. The Treasurer's report showed a rash baharre on land, outside of the sinking fund, of \$187. Ex-Mayor Gunther stated that he was about to lease his hotel at Gravesend, and offered to building a new club house on it, rent free, if they would accept the offer. It was put to a vote, and the ex-Mayor's kind offer accepted. The following grullemen were then appointed a committee to examine the premises and report upon them:—Messrs. J. S. Dickerson, M. T. Davidson, Robert Dillon, H. S. Wood, and S. S. Illond. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The Boston Yacut Cion are incely again in their old quarters at the club house at City Phint, from which they were suddenly routed by the ice. The pictures presented them by Con. R. B. Forbes are lung and make quite an attractive addition to the collection previously upon their

walls.

The Dominester Yacut Chun open the seamn next Salurday, 22d inst., with the lirst series of cimupionship tegattas, in Dorchester Bay, Hoston. The several new yachts and improvements in older ones, the merits of which it takes a regata to decide, will make the accusher exciting.

—The Perth Amboy Yacht Club, at their anomal needing elected the following officers: Commodore, William Bull; Vice Commodore, Francis M. Scott; Treesaure, Evan Thomas; Secretary, William P. Boggs. A regatta will be held on Monday, the 31st instant, at which only boats owned by members of the club will be minitted.

—Mr. Garner's new yucht, the Mohawk, will be ready

-Mr. Garner's new yucht, the Mohnok, will be ready for launching about the 1st June. She will be fully rigged before launched, her masts and howspert being already in

—For the proposed national regatta at Cape May there are already nine entries, including the Mohawk, now on the stocks. This regatta will rank next in importance to the regatta of the New York yacht clubs among the events of the new area.

of the present senson.

—Every fine afternoon sees the fleet of minimum yurlds aflort on the the pand at Prospect Park. The Commissioners refuse to provide a suitable place in which to keep the bouts, and as the transportation of a yucht of 60 inches is no easy matter, the number of boats is very much reduced.

-Next Saturday the Prospect Park Club propose to have their formal opening of the yachting senson. The fleet of this club now numbers twenty two boats, of which nine are the full limit in dimensions as to length—sixty three inches. Several prizes are to be sailed for on Saturday. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the club for the casning year:—James C. Peto, Commodure; W. H. Kershaw, Vice Commodure; Thomas Campbell, Treasurer; Willett Smith, Secretary.

THE PATAPSCO-SCHUYLKILL RACE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1875.

Borror Porest and Streem:—

The committee of the Schrykill Navy will go to Ballimure on Saturday eext to meet a similar committee of the Paispace Navy, and complete the arrangements for the race. The inter will in all prointly be fixed in the first work of June. The Schrykill Navy craw has been selected as follows: J. B. McBeath (strike) 140 pounds; Frank Henderson (S.) 118 pounds; C. R. Adams (3.) 168 pounds; S. Stiteson (haw,) 140 pounds; abstitutes, Organ F. West and Frank Wood. Three are all members of the Quaker City club, and will represent that arganization in the Schuyikill Regulta of June 16th and 17th. They are in excellent condition. In practice, (they have been out every lay for some weeks,) they show up very well and are improving. The Patageo graw will be selected and put to work this week under a professional trainer.

Lansinguine, N. Y., May 15th, 1875.

Entron Fourst and Sthkan:

Spring has at last shown its bright side, its waters are subsiding, and boat clubs are commencing their season's compulyin. A club has been formed here, and are training a four-nared crew to race with all clubs on the control hoping to number several new boats among its property before the season closes. The crewa are progressing finely, and littend to do their best to make it sociable and lively in the Tray course. They are—Win. Church, stroke; B. F. Flower, port walst; S. C. flurtin, starboard walst; Juhn Hawkins, how and capible.

The Laurente club, of Troy, are making improvements in their already fine hullding, and will add several new boats to their present stock.

PHINCKTON, N. J., May 18th, 1875.

Editon Folket and Stream:—

1 enclose you, if of interest to you, or worthy of insertion in you columns, the measurements of the Princeton Freshman Crew, just taken as determined upon for the regains on Saratoga Lake this Summer.

I am, very truly,		G. A. A.
NAME AND POSITION.	Age, Wight Wg'ht, Ch	est. Biceps F arm
Vun Leunup, Capt., stroke. Kargo, No. 6 Stevenson, No. 4 McFastane, No. 3	18 5.9 175	401 121 111 401 121 112 401 121 112 403 13 112 404 13 114
Savage, No. 2	5 10 160	38 186 118 118 186 187 188 1

Miscellaneous.

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invalues, the waters possessing in a qualifies.

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nds.

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or near Otleville, 76 miles from New York.

"Goymard, 90 """

"Port Jervis, 88 """

"Monticello, 112 """

"Cen. Valtey, 48 """

"Sencealake, 29 ""

"Sencealake, 29 """

"Sencealake, 20 ""



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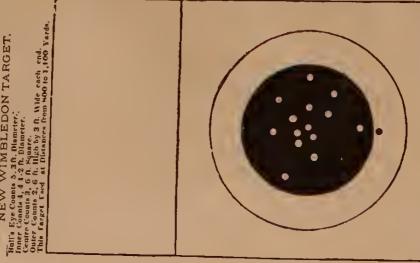
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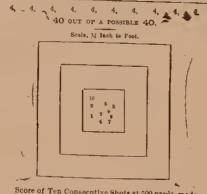
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YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

Volume 4, Number 16, 17 Chathum 81, (CityHall Eqr.)

Three Bundred Miles in a Whale

THE accounts received of Mr. Bishop's canoe voyage along the Atlantic coast remind me of a similar eruise of my own, undertaken to pass over the same water, be, however, from south to worth, and the time ine. The sun glistened on the roofs of the three was in June. The sun glistened on the room, houses constituting the town of New Smyrua, as we cast off from Major Alden's wharf and took the cbh tide for off from Major Alden's wharf and took the cbh tide for off from Major Alden's wharf and took the chi tide for off from Major Alden's what are to the control of the children of the the Inlet two miles away. Two weeks previously I had reached the Major's as ragged and sorry looking a specimen as the forests of Florida ever gave up to civilization. An old felt hat adorned my head, unious portions of the brim, burned off in fauning numerous camp fires; a ragged woolen shirt, and trowserloons with both legs carried away below the kness. My feet were encased in Indian mocensins. Spite of my rough looking dress, and in face of the fact that the Major had met me but once before, he took me in and did for me, and half an hour later I was pad-dling in his bath tub and soon after sumptuously arrayed in store clathes

I had bought during my stay a whale boat, 27 feet long, well supplied with oars, sails, compass, water keg, anchor, &c., and two men had promised to accompany me on the whole trip for their passage. They were good sailors—one a Scotchman the other a Swede. The voyage was nothing short of a cruise from Florida to Massachusetts by the inside route. The Scotchman had professed himself acquainted with every mile of the way, and doubted not that he could make the trip, as he had come down on a small steamer the previous Fall. If I had known then that he came down in the capacity of freeman, it would have saved me a world of trouble at a later period. As it was, we set off buoyaut and full of hope, our only bugbear being Cape Cod, and this we felt sure we could weather hy watching our chances. Delusive hopes! In less thau two hours we were despairing of ever looking upon the shores of the old Ray State. Likent a journal for a few days and of the old Bay State. I kept a journal for a few days, and from this I will quote: "Fainter and fainter grew the Major's house, with its broad piazza, and fainter grew the high white bluff with its picturesque fringe of sisul hemp and century plants. Through the narrow channel and ou toward the foaming breakers we sped, until the breeze died away and I took the helm while the captain (the Scotchman) and Sren (the Swede) took the oars. Almost ont breakers on either hand; two hundred yards will find us through and on the waves of the Atlantic. The great waves toss us about like a cork and their white crests show ahove us angrily. "Keep her well ou!" shouts the captain, and just then a snap, a sudden lurch of the rudder to leeward, and we know that the lower holt is broken or out. "Pull, Sren! pull like ——!" shouts the captain, as he pulls in the drifting rudder and seizes the oar I pass him. Slowly she came about, but not before the top of a wave comes over the quarter and strikes me full in the cap. We go half a mile back and draw the boat's stern upon the saud for repairs. Meanwhile the tide is fast falling, and the water on the bar growing shallower and rougher. When we are ready no channel is visible—all is one stretch of foaming water. We put her head on, shutting our eyes to the danger, and pull straight for the headers. And now it is neek or nothing with us; a snap of an oar another break like that of an hour ago and it is all up with us. Higher and higher roll the waves, and the thunder of their descent prevents the hurried orders of the captain from being heard, though shouted in my ear, I only know that I must keep the boat head on to those green waves that tower above us, and knowing that is all I can do, I calmly await the result. Seen and the captain are tugging at the oars. On they come, the waves. The boat quivers under the repeated blows but nobly tops each wave until we reach the most critical part, where three or four waves decide our fate. They come! We can see them as they rise far away, gathering strength and volume as they rapidly ap-

proach, and now the first one is on us. Full in the face we take it and the old boat shakes from stem to stern; but we rise and it passes on and in comes the next, more furious than the one before. We hear no sound but its roar, and see nothing before us but its towering wall of green and white. I see it now, and I remember how calculy I gazed at it, wondering that I could watch my coming fate so coolly. But I find that in such cases of life and death, as it were, if one is doing all he can to save himself a desperate calminess here of the situation takes research. perate calmness, born of the situation, takes possession of him. I did not think—as many others in like situation have thought—of all the sins I had committed. Perhaps they were so many that the time was too short to revie them; anyway, I held squarely on to that radder tiller, and kept the boat straight, wondering only in a vague way if we should pull through. Bang! It is past, and the water surges from bow to stern and the boat broaches to, while God! Quick! Give me that pole!" and the last wave. "My God! Quick! Give me that pole!" and the captain, by exerting all his strength, brings her about just in time to save a fill. We breathe freer, but still have to keep on the alert, as the waves are rough and treacherous.

Now we are out on the open sea, and the long roll of the waves, now the excitement is past, brings me a visitation from my old foe—sea sickness. Taking a last look at the from my old foc-sea sickness. Taking a last look at the saud hills and palmettos, at the inner har with its crowd of pelicans, and at the Major's house, just discernible, 1 down, A varying breeze from the southeast and n southerly current made our progress at first very slow; but soon we went faster, and by nightfall had passed the last house on Halifax Lagoon. As I am unit for duty, to me is assigned the task of bailing out every half bonr, as the is assigned the task of bailing out every half bonr, as the waves had thumped a leak in our boat. The warm suu revives us, and with a comparatively dry boat we speil along quite comfortably. The captain and Sren take watch and watch as night comes on, at the helm, while I watch all the time, but cannot work from namesa. Improving a biprocleaf a raisin how and the compass. They alone vising a binnacle of a raisin box and the compass, they place the candle in it and regulate the watches by the burning of the candle in it and regulate the watches by the burning of the candle—one candle to a watch. We sight St. Angustine light about miduight, and do not lose it till near daybreak. This light is in about lat. 20°53' and long. 81°17'. It is distant from the St. John's River bar about thirty-five miles. Our course is N. N. W. and the sbore is in sight miles. Our course is N. N. W. and the shore is in significant daylight; we were guided by the roar of the surf on the beach during the night. The shore above is whiter than that below, that being a yellower sand with a fringe of scattered palmettos and a dark background of pine

I caunot help thinking of the stories of the early Spanish discoverers—Ponce de Leon, and more especially the crue Menendez—who cruised the very waters we then were sailing over, three hundred years before. I had intended vis iting St. Augustine, but midnlght was not a favorable tlme to enter its rather narrow ebannel. We may have passed over the boiling spring of fresh water, which is said to bubble up from ocean depths off the island of Anastasia, as our boat danced about curiously at one time in the night Owing to a light breeze we did not reach the bar of the St. Johus till noon. A long way out we see the buoys and we steer just outside the breakers and make for a spar and iron buoy, which we can hardly make out as they hob about on the hig waves. We reach the channel, round the buoys, and steer west for the lighthouse. The waves are high and dash as about, but we cross the bar without accident. Just inside the bar, with a stiff breeze blowing, the treacherons rudder bolt again gives way, and the boat comes up in the wind. "Let go the fore sheet! Down with the maiusail!" We then steer with an oar until we round the point of sand and then anchor at Mayport. There are two lighthouses here; the old one is near the Atlantic-too near, in fact, as it showed signs of being undermined by the waves, and had to be abandoued. It is an interesting ruin and many sketches have been made of it from tim new light is a tall structure, handsomely built, and yet set far back among the sand hills.

The village of Mayport is small and one has to scale

mighty sand hills before he reaches it. Pilot Town, nearly

opposite, has a more attractive appearance, with its large, square houses. After recuperating, we find that there is no blacksmith nearer than Fernandina, thirty railes, and consequently caunit risk our heat on the open ocean again; so we enter an inlet that in due time brings as out to a sound, where are pelicans and plover without number. A high bluff on our left attracts us by its beauty, being seemlugly hollowed ont into shady glens at its base and well wooded. At linsk we enter a channel that brings us up to a bath house, and from the bath house I wend my way beneath stately trees to a mansion house, whence ean see a long row of negro quarters and a fine grove of trees. I flud that it is St. George's Island—the same that General Oglethrope occupied a hundred and forty years ago in his invasion of Florida. The proprietor (Mr. Rol lins, I think) was very kind, and I afterward had the pleasure of meeting kim on board a steamer at Savanuah. We slept in the bath house, on the narrow ledge that such houses usually sport, assured that if we fell off the water houses usually sport, assured that it we left of the water-beneath is only six feet deep. At daybreak we depart and row for hours up a crooked ereek, against a head wind, and then bring up, had up, and no outlet. This is one of the few occasions when eussin' brings relief. I can dualy remember that somehuly—all hands and the cook, perhaps—looked hard into the fuces of the rest and said something.

We retraced our way and regained the right channel, for it was indicated by stakes at long intervals, and finally, after half a day of wasted effort, fetched up at a house whose sole inmate, a woman, after filling a corneob pipe and volunteering the information that she was from Georgy, told us that we were near Nassan Sound, and that people there could then direct us. A run of two miles brought us in sight of a beautiful sonad opening into the ocean, uear which was an old plantation. The people at this plantation "lowed" that Fernandias was about eighteen miles away, and that the land across the inlet was the southern end of Amelia Island, upon which—its northern end—Fernandina is built. A fair wind drove us through a beautiful sound and we entered a series of creeks similar to, though wider than those below. Fearing we may be Fearing we may be going wrong we run up to a solitary sharty on a bluff and have pointed out to us far away the bridge of the Florida Railroad, under which we go, and thence four miles to Fernandina. We had heard the screeching of the ear wheels a long while before, and wondered at the noise. I did not criticize the cars as some tourists have done, as they were the first I had seen for over six months and appeared very fair kind of cars, after all. At Fernandina, into whose magnificent harbor we sailed about five P. M., we found nothing but lumber; lumber at the wharves, on board the many schooners, and in the mills. The only blacksmith was sick, and we could procure no chart. The captain swore he could do nothing without a chart; hut captain swore he could do nothing without a chart; but without one we weat, after boarding nearly every vessel in the harbor. The following notes, taken three years ago, seem to correctly describe the condition of things there: "Fernandina is still in the rough. The streets are poor, and all business is done on the harbor street. Its high laud back of the harbor, commanding extensive and beautiful prospect of ocean and river, is being rapidly taken up, and F. will be quite a resort for northern visitors, who have not courage enough to go further south. It is destined to be the shipping port of the South. Its harbors are spacious and remarkably deep, with a good depth of water over the har. Just before dusk we set sail and run into Cumber-land Sound and cast auchor under the first lee."

Here my journal terminates; from whatever cause, it certainly goes no further. But our search for a black-smith was kept up and we sailed the next day, and some time, I can't just remember when, we sailed up to Brunswick, Ga., where we found a blacksmith and had our ruder remained. Stumping through the levels likely and der repaired. Stumping through the lovely little town in the captain's boots, four sizes too large, I met and made friends of several gentlemen, oue a civil cuglneer who lived at St. Simons, across the sound, and who kindly loaned me a map of the State, from which I roughly sketched a chart. I have it yet, that chart, drawn on any number of

miles to an incli, taking in the whole sea coast of Georgia, on a square foot of paper. Our voyage after this was but a repetition of slmihr adventures in following blind crocks and ranning up wrong chaunels. We passed through St. Simon's Sanud, the attractive Altanusha, and through Dobay and Sapiella Sounds, jeast the lovely island of St. Catherine, where a horde of niggers seemed to have possession, through Ossabaw and Warsuw Sounds and all their connecting creeks, iato the Tybee, I think, and brought up suddenly in a bruach of a creek that we had foodly hoped would rouble us to reach Savanush by a short cut. We had passed along the famous sea islands of Georgia, seeing, however, little of their attractive features, but heing throughout nearly all at our voyage surrunnied by marsh. It was wonderful what faith the exptain had in my chart. Finding that he knew nothing whatever of the coast, I was obliged to guess my way along, and he fell back on that that. The minimest creekthe the would lind detailed there, and would insist that such and such a course was wrong because the chart said so. When near Thunderbolt, a few miles from Secannah, we passed a suspicious looking revenue catter, from the deek of which a black-whiskered man ordered us to heave to, which we indigmantly did. It has accurred to me that we presented to that allicer a suspicious appearance, but at that time we wondered why he should insist upon our heaving to, when the tide and wind were in our favor. We proceeded, however, passing a dismanuled righthort further on, containing a great gun spaked and disamunated. We soon struck the yellow waters of the Savannah River amt sailed up toward the city, unjectic looking in the distance, hetween obstructious and post forts, till we thusly anchored at the whurf. Our search for a chart was unnvailing; this discouraged the cuptain, who tank passage for home on a steamer, leaving See and myself with the bout. We slept in the bout two nights, when we had the good fortune to sell her and thus avert a threate

vent thanks.

I sincovely hope that Mr. Bishop will accomplish his arduous voyinge, and when he arrives on the St. Johns I would that I were there to see. If he gets puzzled among the sea islands I will long him my chart.

FRED BEVERLY.

[Mr. Bishop, we all know, has succeeded in completing his long cruise without the aid of Beverly's chart. He dropped in upon us last week, on his return to the North, like a sentiard from the ocean when the storm is upon it, and after a brief interval sped on his way with the flush of exultation on his face, which well deserved success so naturally begets.-ED]

THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA: THEIR HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

CHAPTER II.

NEVADA was admitted into the Union as a State in 1864, when its inhabitants unmbered less than 40,000. It was an unfortunate coronnstunce for the tax-paying inhabitants. A few wire-pullers and office-seckers rushed the thing forward and got it admitted. This threw upon the people on coronnous burden of taxation. The State and county tax of a man worth \$10,000 is from \$300 to \$400, and could not be horne if it cost as much to live as it does in the Eastern States. What made it still warse was laws passed by the Legislatane voting large salaries and fees to all the officers in the county.

The State of Nevada, lying, as it does, between the great Sa't Lake Valley in Utah and the Sierra Nevada Monatums, on a high, clevated plain covered with mountains, wand never have turnished any particular attraction for its settlement by white people but for its mining interests. In view of the vast amount of territory within its limits that can never be brought under cultivation for the want of water to irrigate the soil, its inlimbitants can never equal in numbers that of other Slates. The climate furuishes no objection to settlement. Although the Summers are hot, the Winters are short, and while the merenry sometimes fulls to zero, yet such as the purity and stryness of the atmosphere that this degree of ead does not effect a person like the same temperature in New York, where the atmosphere is more humid. No country can be more healthy than Nevada. Colek, fevers, and consumption are strangers in this State. There is one phenomenon peculiar to the atmosphere in this canatry in regard to sound and sight. An old; state at the distance of ten miles can be seen as plainly as if two miles distant in the State of New York, and to one from the cast seems to be no further than one or two miles. The utwosphere is so light and open that samult pass through it with wonderful clearness. I was gonatify deceived in distance when I first came to the State. An object in the monutains would only appear a mile distant, but in attempting to r

tant, but in intempting to reach it I would find the distance eight or ten miles.

The white inhabitants of Nevada are generally young, from twenty-five to forty years of age. A man with gray hair is soldon seen. The settlers are hardy, stirring, and enterprising. They are originally from Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, lown, and New York, as well us some Germans and Irish. I haive not seen a negro this side of the Rocky Mountains, and doubt if there is any in Nevada. Chinoanen take the place of Africans this side of the mountains, and serve as coaks and waiters in hotels, and it is considered that they make excellent servants. The settlements in Nevada differ from any of the other States in this particular, which is awing to the character of the country being composed of mountains and valleys; generally but one side of these mountains is supplied with water from streams: the settlements are necessarily on that side, and in continuous lines the length of the valleys, from one mile to three or four miles from the hase of the mountains.

Each settler controls the water that flows lirough his grounds, which he uses in irrigating his rauche. This prevents settlement beyond, although the soil may be equal or heliter, but no water can be obtained. It is used never to make the control of heliter his not accept the control of the

of their speed.

The men outnumber the women in Ruby Valley. Among all the families there are not more than hulf a dozen young single ladies. Young ludies from the States who come as teachers stand an excellent chance for matrimony.

REV. II. Chase.

THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT.

IN a former number of the Forest and Stream I noticed an article entitled "A Trip to Canada for Fifty Dollars," on the Megantic district. The author's suggestions, as far as reaching the town of Sherbrooke and procuring an outfit goes, were all right, but the section of Canada that he advised your readers to visit is quite remote from the Megantic district, all which I may write, and one that would give the trout tisher but little sport were he to visit it; for many of the best trout takes there have been stocked with that great destroyer of trout—pickerel; while the murderous gill net and fishing out af senson have pluyed sad havoc among the "speckled beanties" in the majority of the remaining lakes. The section of the Province of Quebec known as the Megantic country embraces the eastern part of the county of Beance, its southern and eastern boundaries being the States of New Hampshire and Maine. The surface of the country is of a rolling character, dotted with occasional mountains, the Megantic being the 'argest in the district, and one of the fluest mountains in the province. The district is well watered with numerous lakes and streams, which form the sources of two rivers of cousiderable size—the St. Francis and the Chaudiere. The

former river affords but little sport for the angler, as it only contains a tew moscalonge, pickerel, and other course fish, miles we add salmon, which run up the river to sono of its tributaries for the purpose of spanwing, but they always and the fish of t

site the camp is the mouth of Mountain Brook number two. This stream takes its rise from springs in a large basin on the west side of the mountain, and has the most transparent waters that I ever saw in any stream; back a meason large trout may examine and hove the upper still water you come to the strength and the head waters of the Salmon you will find good sport. After you have fished these waters to your satisfaction, and desire a change, return to Scotston and start for Lake Megantic. There are two routes—one to go by the new Government road and reach the lake at Myers', a distance of eighteen or twenty miles; the other, the old route via Gould and Starnioway, and arrive at the lake near the foot of it, at John Boston's, Lake Megantic Post Office, distance about thirty-eight miles from Scotston. Should you go by this route you will pass near two lakes—Moffat's and McCill's—before you reach Gould, but they coutain no speckled trout, but a fish called "white fish." I have no idea as to their species as I have not seen one. Gould is a small village in the towaship of Linwick. In the northern part of the town there is a trout lake, which It will pay you to led; species as I have not seen one. Gould is a small village in the towaship of Sunmer of '72, seventeen pounds of fine trout without goine twenty yards from the raid bridge. Some three miles down the brook is a "bog," or stretch of dead water, of counsiderable size that without doubt contains more of the "speckled heauties" than any other body of water of the same dimensions in the Megantic country. The stream from the road down to the hog has lately been cleared out by lumbermen to run down thick logs, so there would he but little trouble in floating a boat down to the dead water. You can find accommodations for your team at one of the farm houses you passed before entering the wood. You also pass another small river before reaching Starnoway which has a few trout. At Starnoway there is but one note lands the wind has been considered to the hout of the la

REMARKABLE FEAT IN OEF-HAND SHOOTING .- On Sat urday last, at Creedmoor, Col. Geo. W. Wingate performed a remarkable feat, making a score of 5 5 5 5 3 (four bulls-eyes and a centre), or 23 out of a possible 25, in five consecutive shots at 500 yards, off-haud (standing), using a Springfield military rifle (new model), with open sights, and a trigger pull of over seven pounds. The score was made in the presence of a number of speciators, and in quite a stiff breeze, requiring au allowance of uearly two feet. Although this score has been occasionally surpassed, yet this has been but seldom, and then only from a lying position, involving a dead rest. In shooting "from the shoulder," it is believed that it is the best score that has ever been made at Creedmoor. The bullseye was circular, twenty-two inches in diameter, the "inner" being

—On Thursday two pigeon matches were shot at Ira Paine's grounds hetween Ira Paine and E. Stevenson, with 11 birds each, English rules, 5 traps. Both matches resulted in a victory for Mr. Paine with the following scores:

Hish Unlture.

SHADI SHADI!

CALEBOONIA, Livingston County, N. Y., May 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

1 found the following article in the New York World of a recent date, mid as il Hinstrates several things in the direct line of your work, perhaps you may find space to reproduce it:

BDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I found the fullowing article in the New York World of a recent date, and as il liberates several things in the direct line of your work, perhaps you may find space to reproduce it:

"Prices!" said an old marketman yesterday: "why they're too cheap for anything. Salorday you could have had 'em from \$\frac{1}{2}\tio \frac{1}{2}\tio \frac

waters agree with them, and nowhere else."

A. S. Colling.

—The Montreal Fish and Game Protection Club was formally re-organized on the 19th inst. The committee appointed at the preliminary meetlug presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws, which, with some slight amendments, were passed. The following gentlemen were then elected office-hearers for the following year:—President, McPherson Lemoyne; Vice President, F. W. L. Penton, Secretary, A. N. Shewau; Trensurer, W. H. Rintonl, Committee, Messrs, Jas. Esduile, R. H. Kilby, F. J. Brady, E. M. Copeland, H. W. King, Maurice Cuvillier, Geo. A. Drummond, Henry McKey. Legal Adviser, W. H. Kerr. The ruthless slaughter of fish and game in the breeding season by thoughtless people was criticised in unmeasured terms, and the meeting was ununinous in the opiniou that unless something was speedily alone to put a stop to it we would soon have both forest and stream harren of the game and fish which was at one time so abundant. The bass and pickerel—two of aur finest fish—were alluded to as having almost totally disappeared from our rivers from the use of trawl and other nets used in small streams, which eaptured the fish by the cartload when they were on the way to their spawning grounds. The President spoke of the exertlons which were being made by the game protection clubs of the United States to protect their game and fish, and a suggestion was made that as these clubs had shown a desire to co-operate with Canadian clubs in the matter, they be communicated with by the President. It was also suggested that the President communicate with the Government, in order to secure their help in the matter of proseeniting violations of the law. After some further discussion, it was resolved to immediately engage the services of energetic men who would prosecute every person found violating the provisions of the law regulating the protection of game and fish.—Montreal Cazette.

—A dispatch from Windsor, Nova Scotia, dated May 24,

A dispatch from Wiudsor, Nova Scotia, dated May 24, states that Mr. Wilmot, of the Fisheries Department of Canada, is there engaged in selected a site upon which to erect a large and commodious fish-breeding establishment, to be more particularly adapted for artificial propagation of whitefield.

—The Connecticut fish commissioners report that the introduction of black bass in Connecticut waters has been successful, and that over 1,359,000 young salmon have been placed in Connecticut river during the year. Their experiments in hatching shad show that the eggs of the shad will not hatch in brackish or sult water; also that such waters are fatal to the young fry. The catch of shad last season was unusually large.

French Method of Oyster Coltube.—M. Crugny announces in Les Mondes that, after ten years of groping in the dark in the treatment of the great oyster banks of France, especially of Arcachon, these have entered upon a career of fertility so prodigious that Arcachou alone will soon be able to furnish oysters for the whole world, and at prices much lower than those which at present prevail. It is well known, according to Cruguy, that each oyster produces, every year, spat sufficient to furnish 4,000,000 of young, but that innumerable sources of destruction greatly reduce the yield. At the present time, in the light of more recent experiences, spat is collected on tiles previously coated with a sticky composition, to which it strongly al-

taches itself; while the slight adherence of this composijion to the tile permits the introduction of an instrument
which easily detaches the young oyster without Injuring it.
The spat, when it has acquired the size of a quarter-franc
plece, is placed in wooden hoxes covered externally with
zinc, the upper opening of which is closed by a wire network of close meshes. After the oysters have increased
in this inclosure, protected from every external strack,
they are placed in large ditches, excavated either by the
hund of man or by nature, in which at low tide there is always a sufficient depth of water to protect the young shells
against the severitles of the Winter or the heats of the
Summer. Thanks to all these precantions the oyster culturists in France have lately been able to save a large part
of their crop, and will soon be able, if nuthing interferes,
to farnish excellent oysters at a cheap price.—Tribune, 5th
March.

Sea and Biver Mishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis. Salmon, Salmo salar. Maskenonge, Ecox nobillor.

Salmoa Trout, Salmo confints. Shad, Aloss. Laud-locked Salmon, Salmo Glovert.

[Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Searon" we can only spect by in general serves the several varies because the laws of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nuture, upon which all legislation to founded, much our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.]

Fish in Market.—All kinds of fish in season are being received in great numbers and, considering the backwardness of the Spring have been low in price. Among the choice varieties and latest arrivals may be mentioned the king fish, which are selling at 25 cents per pound; also the pompano, at \$1 00, aml sea bass at 18 cents. On last Saturday a live pound bluedsh was taken in the pounds near Coney Island, und we may soon expect to hear of the advent of these fine tish into the Great South Bay. Trolling for them will this Sammer give way in a great measure to the new and popular mode of chumming, or taking them with rod and light tackle. Connecticut River shad are now in prime condition, and for flavor and size cannot he bent; the best sell for 60 cents each. Sheepshead are arriving in large quantitles from Baltimore, and sell for 18 cents per pound. Striped bass are very scarce, those in market bringing 25 cents per pound. Salmon still lu very limited supply and fishermen report that at Ilalifux, N. S. ami in that vicinity the early run has been a total failure. Soft crabs from Virginia, are very abundant at \$1 00 per dozen. A few ahout the size of a cent have been sent up from Squan River, N. J., but owing to their diminutive size have found no purchusers. The catching of these very small crabs should be prevented, as they are unfit for the table, and an should be prevented, as they are unfit for the table, and an should be prevented, as they are unfit for the table, and an Fish in Market.-All kinds of fish in season are being no purchasers. The catching of these very small crabs should be prevented, as they are unfit for the table, and ma annoyance to the dealer. Green turtle are pleuty at 18 cents per pound. Fresh mackerel were never unore abundant than they have been this Spring, the fluest selling at the cents cach. and than they have been this Spring, the fluest selling at 10 ceuts each. Although very fine as regards quality and size, yet the muckerel caught in the Spring and salted never rank over No. 3, as they are not fat; the best salt muckerel, such as extra No. 1, are not put up until late in September or October. Live coddsh are plenty at 7 cents; ditto bulibut at 15 ceuts. Weakfish are coming in from Long Island and New Jersey, and sell for 10 cents; blackfish 12 cents. 6sh 12 cents.

PATTERN TROUT FLIES,-For the information of our readers, we append herewith a list of standard trout flies, with a description for those who dress their own. There are a great many nondescripts of fancy colors and strange combinations, and with fancy names, not mentioned here, but these we give are about all the generic flies used by professional anglers. Browns, yellows and duns are in

professional ungiers. Browns, yellows and duns are in best service at this scason:—
PROFESSON.—Red tall, yellow hody, brown backle, gray mallard wing. Gaizzly Kino.—Red tall, green hody, gray backle, gray wing.
ABET.—Golden pheasant and rid tall, brown backle, dark gray wing. Cow-dung.—Light yellow body, brown backle, slate colored wing.
Comchian.—Peacock body, black backle, slate colored wing.
Manon Brown.—Brown hody, ribhed with yellow slik, brown backle, Brown like. Peacock body.

Manon Brown.—Brown hody, ribbed with yellow silk, brown hackle, larkey wing.

Brown Hen.—Peacock body, brown hackle, wild turkey wing.

Silven Black.—Black backle, fight black body, ribbed with silver tingel, dark wing.

Governon.—Red tail, peacock body, brown hackle, turkey wing.

Oak.—Irange body, thied with black silk, brown hackle, turkey wing.

Black Grat.—Black osage hody, black hackle, black wing.

Gheen Drake.—Vellow body, ribbed with black silk, brown hackle, died-yellow matiard wing.

Millen.—White body, white hackle, white wing.

Blug Mole.—Dark gray body, gray hackle, gray wing.

Grange Black.—Orange hody, silve hackle, dark wing.

Mat.—Yellow body, yellow hackle, yellow wing.

Red Art.—Brown body, hrown backle, light wing.

Monthela.—Red hody, red backle, gray wing.

Blue Professon.—Red tail, hine body, hrown hackle, gray wing.

Stone.—Brown hody, ribbed with yellow ellk; brown backle, made of partridge and mallard wing.

Cinnanon.—Light brown body, brown hackle, hrown wing.

Alden.—Claret body, hlack hackle, slate colored wing.

Brue Bottle.—Blue hody, black hackle, slate colored wing.

— Excursion boats are now running to Rockaway

- Excursion boats are now running to Rockaway

-The Potomac fishermen have had fishermen's hick this season, the yield being estimated at less than one-third the

-The mullet, or redsides, in the Genesee River are dying by thousands, other fish lu the same waters not appearing

-The Hartford Times says that the whole 3a's slaughter of shad, young and old, continues along the Counceticut

y-large number of fishermen with their crows are all ready at their posts on the Canadian stations ready for the

—Shad of the fluest description, some of them fully three lnebes in thickness, have been selling at Norfolk, Virginla, at six cents each

—In Rochester shad are selling at 40 cents per pair, and the citizens think it is because Seth Green lives there. Perbaps it is, but we see by the papers that they have im-ported a North River fisherman to sell them.

The hrook trout fishing is excellent. The fish are now taking the flies finely. We have some company here now, and expect others to night. We were snowed in from February 18th to April 5th.

A. R. FULLER.

New Jersey.—Kinsey's Ashley House—Barnegat Inlet, May 20th.—Some few bluefish taken in gill nets; weakfish of good size, running from three to six pounds, are also be ing eaught; noue with book and line. We are expecting our annual run of bluefish every day. For the past seven years lilue fish have been taken with nets for a week or ten days previous to their capture with the squid. B.

-The Salisbury, Ct., Game Protective Company includes about eighty residents of the northwest corner of the State. and has already demonstrated its usefulness the present season by totally preventing the spearing of base on their spawning beds in that section. In former years as many as a dozen torches have been counted on "Twin Lakes" in a single night. Bass fishing in these lakes is good, and will be permitted after July 1st. The month of June is a

-An Atlanta, Georgia, correspondent, says: "The bass are spawning in this section, and the 'crackers,' (and I am sorry to say, others who know better,) climb trees standing near the shallow creeks over their spawning beds, and shoot them with bucksbot." This is a new kind of sport, combining the pleasures of a 'possum hunt, target practice, and still fishing.

The Willewemoc Club held its annual meeting in this The Whichemor Club held is annual meeting in this city last week, at which the following officers were elected:

J. S. Van Cleif, President; Charles A. Macy, Jr., Vice President; C. Van Brunt, Secretary and Treasurer; J. S. Van Cleif, C. Van Brunt and George W. Van Sielen, Executive Committee. This association, which was incorporated by a special act, in 1870, has control and rendy access to some of the fluest lakes, and streams in the Carlottella. of the finest lakes and streams in the Catskills Lake Willewemoe, where the club house is located, is about 2,500 feet above tide water, and lies about thirteen miles north of the Midland R. R., and is easily reached in one day from New York, by way of Morston. The Willewemoe stream lies three and a half miles south; the upper Beaver-kill the same distance north, and a little beyond the well known Balsam Lake and Thomas Lake, both well stocked with trout, and both under control of the club. Lake Willewennoe is a quarter of a mile in length, and under the old name of Sand Pond, has long been noted for yielding large trout, and to those desiring both lake and stream fishing, and at the same time enjoy with their families the bracing mountain air, this club offers especial attractions. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a few shares are for sale to acceptable persons.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a few shares are for sale to acceptable persons.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending May 20th was sixty-seven—fifty from Georges, sixteen from Western Banks and one from Grand Banks. The Western Bankers average very good salt fures, the receipts of cod being about 850,000 pounds. The Georgesmen have brought in some 1,000,000 pounds cod and 300,000 pounds limibut. Bank hulbint have been in good supply, the total receipts being 280,000 pounds.

The Southern mackereling fleet are doing a very fair business in the tresh muckerel line, several thres having been landed in New York the past fortnight, which have been sold at remnnerative prices. No salt fares have arrived home yet, and probably will not before the first of next month. The old stock of mackerel in the market is tast being closed off, and the new catch will come along in good time to supply future demands. The first arrivals of salt mackerel last year sold for \$12 and \$10 per barrel for large and medium threes, and the probability is that they will bring nearly, if not quite as much this season.

The salt bankers are arriving freely the present week, averaging good fares. The fish are of excellent quality and in good demand as fast as they can be got in readiness for the market. The number of vessels in this brauch of the fisheries is considerably larger than the ficet of last season, and the business bids fair to prove quite successful.—

Cape Ann Advertiser, 21st.

MATERIAL FOR ELY BODS

MATERIAL FOR FLY RODS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

BOSTON, May 6th, 1875.

BOSTON, May 6th, 1875.

BOSTON, May 6th, 1875.

Is there to be had of any importers or dealers in useful or fancy woods to New York or elsewhere the wood called the greenheart, suitable for the making of rods? You prehably are well aware of the quality of this wood (when it can be obtained) as a perfect article for rods, retaining, as it does in every particular, its clasticity under att circumstances, for it never rets or changes during ase by being water-soaked, and is recommended by all English, Irish, or Seoteh manfactarers of rods. It is certainly a valuable wood for the purpose, though our makers use it hat little, owing probably to the difficulty in obtaining it perfect. Francis Francis, an English author, speake of it most particularly in his work on angling, having used a greenbeart tip to a hamboo rod for salmon and trout fishing for nearly twenty years, remaining still most reliable. We speak of this as a matter of importance, for we have received this wood several times in logs, and when sawed up it has not proved of good quality, and it has been more or less riddled with holes by borers, and the clasticity, from some cause, gone, so that it would break with any sadden strike, and thas be rendered useless. We think if the greenheart wood could be obtained perfect from its lacation it would be a valuable addillion to the rod manufacturer's stock of woods.

In regard to the botany of the greenheart tree (Nectandra rodaei), it abounds in Demerara, Pero, Oulnes, and the Weel India Islands. The greenheart, or hibin tree of British Guinea, is named Nectandra rodaei by Sir R. Sehombark, though some botanista coosider it a variety of Nectandra lessandra, a large tree sixty to seventy feet high, frequently with-

out branches for fifty feet; tronk, two and three feet in diameter; bark, as he color, which is imported order the name of hibits hark, a tonic. It was for is) extensively used in ship instance, etc. Lloyd's list of ship huidding woods class it as No. 1. (For further particulars refer to Treasury of Botany, per: II., etc., etc.)

Perfection in all our tmptements and lackic is what we aim at, and if this wood can be children perfect, as Orvis says, it would be most desirable.

QUERCUS.

PISCATORIAL SPORT IN LAKE SA ANDREAS, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

ANDREAS, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Msy 20th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

On Saturday last my nephew and myself took the sonthern train of cars to San Bruno, fourteen miles from this city, where there is a neat and comfortable tavern, well conducted by a man of the name of Cundogham. We reached this station at a quarter past four in the afternoon, and directly seating ourselves in a wagon drawn by a pair af fast borses, reached our lake in ahout half an bour, the distance being about three miles, but part of the way was up a tolerably steep hill. On the shore of the lake there is a small cottage, inhabited by the keeper. We found a boat ready for us, but the westerly trade winds were hioving rather strong, and we were on the lee shore, so we had some difficulty in rowing from it out into the lake, our object being to reach the opposite shore to commence fishing where the water was not so rough. Our attempt to inveigle the fish (salmon trout) was nut rewarded with success that evening. My nephew tried with the fly, and I with halt, fishing with worms. The wind was quite high.

This is a sahscription water, and the permit to fish costs \$2.50 per capitum. The next morning, after an early breakfast, we rode again to this fine sheet of clear and pure water, which belangs to the Spring Valley Water Compuny, of this city. The wind, as usual on this const, was gentle till about cleven in the morning, and the san, as is almost invariably the case at this season, shone brightly, with an entirety clear sky. On reaching our water we took boat again, and trolled with a small spluning spoon bair, but with two rods out. Presently, while rowing across, my nephew hooked and secured a salmon trout of one pound and a half in weight. We continued to troil up and down a portion of the water from seven in the morning until after three in the afternoon. During that time my nephew took eight eaimon front, sveraging one pound each, and I took seven, one of mine being taken with a worm. These fish are very game, and affo

TROUT FISHING IN VIRGINIA

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
In your paper of April 29th your correspondent, "Monmouth," states it as a well established though eurlous fact that east of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virgluiu, and further south the speckled tront are not to be found. Indeed, he avers that they have never been found here, and although—on one occasion, at least—carrefully latrodaced into these waters they speedly perished. He asks, "Who shall explain this?"
In needs no explanation. Your correspondent was simply misinformed as to the facts. Speekled tront (true Salmo fontinatis) have always been quite abundant in almost every stream flowing through or having its source on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Tront are still caugh in these streams, though in diminished numbers, as far down and below the mountains as the temperature and clearness of the water admit. The present season quite a number of fine front have been caught in the James River, some thirty miles below this city, as well as above. Many of the tributaries of the James, which rise on the eastern slopes and spars of the Blue Ridge, have long heen noted for their excellence as trout streams, and if they were properly protected and cared for would soon rivat the choicest streams in the Adirondacks. I could name hulf a dozen streams within a half day's horseback ride of Lynchhurg where as good sport may be had as in perhaps nine out of ten of the most famous tront streams of New York or New England. The troot of these waters, as caught by our sportsmen, range from a quarter of a pound to one pound and a half. The streams are generally a succession of cascades or rapids, and large, deep pools, and the hanks sufficiently free from hrush to afford a free use of the artificial fly.

W. B. Roaeutson.

Matural History.

-The Trustecs of the American Museum of Natural History gave an interesting reception at the museum in Central Park, on Tuesday last. The rain interfered somewhat as far as attendance was concerned, but the late addi-tions to the collection were viewed with much interest. Among them are the gigantic moas, cuts and descriptions of which have already appeared in this paper. Also i,100 fine skins of birds of North America, the Hay's collection of heads of moose, buffalo, caribou, etc. Mummies from Columbia River, and the original plates from which were printed Audubon's Birds of America.

-Mr. Geo. A. Boardman, of Calais, has had presented to him a deer's hoof without the cleft, which is something of a curiosity, though how unusual, we are not informed.

AMERICAN REPTILES.—Prof. Cope, of this city, has prepared for the Smithsonian Institute a list of the reptiles which have hitherto been discovered in America north of Mexico. Of 337 species admitted by him, 125 are snakes, 82 lizards, 41 turtles, and 2 crocodilians; 20 of the snakes are poisonous, 17 being ruttlesnakes, copperheads and water moccasins, and 3 coral snakes—the last are related to the viper of England, and are beautifully annulated with red or scarlet, yellow and black. Of the non-venomous snakes 103 belong to forms that are generally familiar, while two are sluggish and worm-like creatures, which have hence been called "Scolecopbidans," or worm-shakes.—Phila. Dispatch.

MR. S. C. CLARKE AND HIS NOMEN-CLATURE,

Entron Forners and Stream.—

It is gratifying to do did thei Mr. S. C. Clarke i Founts and Stream May (30) has conceded the correctness of all the positions assumed by myself, and that he descriptive notes on the nurse condina the idea saggested in a former commonication, viz. that he dash so called by the property of the property o

THE BANDED PROTEUS.

May 21st, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I promised a few days since to tell you of the new fish (?) our fishermen are taking—the banded proteins, (Menobraneus Lateris of De Kay,) of which De Kay says in Nutural History of New York Zoology, Part III., page 87, that it is common in takes Eric, Seneca, Chumphain, and George, and that "it has heen found in the Eric Causi, and will doubtice a cre long reach the Hudson River." It is well on its way if it has not already reached the Hudson. For a few years past it has occasionally been taken in the Mohawk River. In the neighborhood of Little Falls, N. Y.; this year it is very common. One man is reported to have taken forty at one time in a net. They range from twelve to twonty-four uches, and one old sherman reports "three pounders." They are caught both with a hook and 1 fyke nets set for suckers, a d are reported to be full of small fish. Many fear they will destroy our game thish, and want to learn some way to get rid of them. De Kny thinks they are good to cat, but we prefer some other way, as our anglers "don't hanker after" them. Do they do any harm, and if so, is there any remedy?

WILLE Hole Source of the stream of the source of the

WHALE, Ho!—Seven whales were in sight at one time from East Hampton on last Friday, exciting the whalemen of that place to an indescribable piteb. After a long chase, however, the boats returned without having heen "fast."

USE OF PICKLE IN TAXIDERMY

NEW UTREORY, N. Y., May 17, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:--

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
You anonymous correspondent "Pickle"—an opinion given publicly is worth a name—wholber an amateur or voleran laxidermist, evidently does not understand practically all the "wrinktes" of taxidermy; for if he did he would not "wonder" at the simple process of cleansing some of our hard feathered birds in a pickle previous to drying their plumage and mounting them. I would like to ask "Pickle" how he would proceed to mount a fiah, dry skin of a toon, grebe, guillemot, puffin, ank, or pengulu that is split down the back tonglindhally from the occiput to the tail? Surely he would not allow the grease and blood to remain on the plumage of a bird and sew up a dry, contracted skin, thus making a deformed and dirty specimen; yet I cannot see how he can overcome such obstacles to good mounting without soaking dry skine into a pilable and mountable condition. Verity, I belleve "Pickle," If a professional taxidermist, will profitably bear a tittle further experience as a laxidermist, or else, in some cases, at lead, he must necessarily become a "modest taxidermist."

Jos. H. Batty.

THOSE SWAMP PEEPERS.

WATERVILLE, N. Y., May 17th, 1875.

Waterville, N. Y., May 17th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your answer to J. W. W. may be correct as an abstract fact, but I think it would convey a wrong impression to the general acceptation of that term. If J. W. W. will some warm day, about dark, approach the apot on the marglu of a swamp where he is certain he heard some of the peeps proceed from, be will notice that they will suddenly stop, but if he will patiently stand motionless a few minutes be will observe signs of tife in a little thing that has looked like a small brown, dead teaf. This will cauliously rise and prove liself to be a thing of life by puffling out a threat as wide as its body and aftering a peep. If he remains perfectly shift he will soon see and hear another and another of its companions join in the general chorus. He will discover that the little fellows are not green like the builfrog, but brown like the garden toad, and that they are smaller than any ladpote-developed frog he over saw; that II would take three of them to weigh as much as one of its slimy, green cousins of the same age. He will find it difficult to get one an inch tong, although all the builfrogs batched out tast Summer were two inches in length before they went into Winter quarters. The peeps are, in fact, toads.

CENTROLEM A STREAM.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEFARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARRS, }
NEW YORK, May 23, 1875.
Animals received at Central Park Menageric for the week anding May 22d, 1875:—
One Clapper Rail, Railus crepitans. Presented by Mr. Henry C. Win-

ter.
One Red Squirrel, Sciurus Hadsonsus. Presented by Master Wm. B.

Frankflu.

Two Sebastopol Geese, Anser domesticus. Presented by Mr. William

Impson, Jr.

Five Wild Geese, Bernicla canadensis. Bred in the Menageric.

One White Fronted Goose, Anser frontalis. Bred in the Menageric.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

-The following are recent arrivals at the Garden of the

Zoological Society, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia:—
One Surt Coot, O perepicilluta. Presented by W. C. Cantwell, Philadelphia.

Two Red crested Cardinals, Parvaria cucultata. Presented by C. Stn-

Two Red-crested Cardinals, Parvaria cucultata. Presented by C. Stnnickson, Philadelphia.

One Menopoma, Menopoma Alleghanisnss. Presented by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

One Crested Curassow, Crax alector. Purchased.
One Red and Yellow Macaw, Ara chloroptera. Purchased.
One Red and Blue Macaw, Ara Macao. Purchased.
Two Brown Capuchins, Cebus fatuellus. Purchased.
One Black Snake, Bascavion constrictor; one King Snake, Ophibolus getutus; two Copper-belly Snakes, Nevodia erythrogaster; one Waler Snake, Nevodia tartypitota; three Spreading Adders, Heterodon sienus; one Turtle, Cinosternum Pennsylvanicam; one Mud Toriolse, Cistuda Carolina. Presented by J. W. Milner, Assistant Commissioner United States Fishery, Washington, D. C.
One Menopoma, Menopoma Alleghaniense. Presented by R. L. Walker, Pa.

Walker, Pa.

One Black crowned Night Heron, A. discors. Presented by John
Peareali, Philadelphia.

Twenty-two Rorned Lizards, Phrynosoma cornutum. Presented by C.
Noble, Philadelphia.

One American Bison, Bison Americanus. Born in Gardens.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

We be very much regret to learn that already great injury has been done to the growing crops of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri by the young grasshoppers, and that they have appeared in farge numbers in Minnesota. The injury thus far is not general, even in the sections visited last year, but is great enough to cause much uneasiness in itself and anxiety in view of the future. Dispatches of May 17th estimate the region in which they are worst at two hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, with St. Joseph near the centre in either direction. Thus far no effective plan of destroying them has been devised, and it is evident that it would be a great task, in any event, as the numbers are so great. It is reported that the insect enemies of the grasshopper are more than usually abundant this Spring. In his annual report for 1874, C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, who devoted much attention to this pest, says:—

"If, after the young hoppers hatch, we have much cold, wet weather, great numbers of them will congregate in sheltered; laces, and perish before doing serious barm; but if, on the contrary, our Spring and early Summer provedry and hot, which is hardly to be expected after the several dry sensons lately experienced, much damage will result from these young locusts, where no effort is made to prevent it. They will rain most garden truck, do much injury to grain, and alleet plants. They will become more and more injurions as they get older, until about two months from the time of hutching, or about the middle of June, they will begin to acquire wings, become restless, and in all prolubility leave the locality where they were born, either wending their way further south, or returning in the direction whence their parents came the previous year. Some bevies may even pass to the eastward of the limit line reached in 1874, and fall upon some of the counties bordering that line; but they will lay no eggs and will in time run ther course and perish from debility, disease and parasite

from Kansas or Nebraska, or from the country to the sonthwest, may make their presence manifest, if the year should he exceptionally favorable to their development; hut whether delayed till 1876, or even till 1877, the last one will eventually vanish from Missouri soil, and their race will be no more known among us till—perhaps within six or eight years, perhaps within the next twenty—a fresh swarm wings its way to our borders from the plains along the mountain regions. There is, therefore, no danger of their over-running to the east of the limit line, or of their doing permanent injury to the country they now occupy."

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

A MONG the grasses from which you can make choice for garden decoration use we name several that in our American garlens would add material features of beauty to them. The cultivation of the grasses have been almost entirely overlooked, and only occasionally are our cycs pleased with the beauties of the tall waving plumes of the Gynerium argenteum. This is a favorite adjunct of English and European gardens, and no garden of well assorted selections is considered complete without a clamp of the waving, plumy pampas grass. Our American gardens lack the tropical element and situations adapted to the growing of the tall, variegated grasses, so beautiful in the Fall months, and for that reason they are almost entirely discarded. This should not be. We would enter our plea for a little nook or corner in the gurlien where the pampas and the Sipa pennata as well as tho violets may be grown. We do not urge the cultivation of these grasses, variented and elegant as they are, in large numbers, for that would be an impossibility, but we ask our readers, particularly the ladics, to procure from the florists in May at least one good strong plant of the two above named grasses, to which I would add the Andropogan argenteum, a slender growing species with silvery hued leaves and plumes. All the above are quite hardy, and if large clumps of roots can be procured they will live and thrive welt.

In procuring any of the above grasses be particular to get a large sized chimp of roots, as from one or two stalks, your chauce for raising good tall grasses are very poor. Having from this cause made numerous failures in the growth of these grasses, I would nige the fact that until I obtained good clumps of well rooted grasses my libor and auccess was entirely in vain. With the right kinds of roots I had good succes. Seeds of the various kinds of these grasses, and the work: if not you had hetter huy your plants. The percunial kinds are the hest as a general rule, but the and the feature and placed in good position

The Bennel.

AMERICAN KENNELS-No. . 3

MR. A. C. WADDELL'S.

WE HΛVE hitherto described keanels wherein particular strains WE HAVE hitherto described kennels wherein particular strains were perfected and adhered to, according to the inclination of the owner. The one now under discussion varies from these, inasmuch as its shelter is offered to all descriptions of sporting slogs, and the visitor firds an omnium gatherum of setters, pointers, cockers, and beagles. The aim is also different. Mr. Waddell's kennel is essentially a public justitution, wherein dogs are boarded, broken, bred, and sold at all ages, frum puppyhood to full development. Many of the most celebrated dogs in the country have at one time or other passed dogs in the country have at one time or other passed through Mr. Wnddell's hands, and 'antercous fine field performers, now delighting the hearts of their owners, have either heen hred and hroken by him, or been purchased through his medium. This kennel is also located at Newton, N. J., ou the Sussex Railroad. A fine farm with appropriate outhuildings, and pastures through which runs a heart regarder excellent and among quarter for even also brook, provides excellent and ample quarters for even a larger number of dogs than are now occupying them. The fields afford fine opportunity for exercise, and the brook, affording a pleutiful supply of pure water, struck us as being a great feature of the kennel, insuring cleanliness, and being a great preventative of disease. As some fifty dogs were

inspected, our space will not permit of more than a passing description of some of the leading representatives, many of whom are known to fame as first-class field performers and getters of good puppies .-

SETTERS.

1. Pilot—A red Irish setter, used as a stock dog; fine in oat and feather, and the sire of a litter of five this pup-

coat and feather, and the sac pies out of

2. Flonnee—Red; one-half Gordon.

3. Duke—Black and tan Gordon, impurted. This dog is a grandson of Old Kent, the great field trial dog. He is a pure black and rich tan without a speck of white, and is of the true Gordon type.

4. Dash—A nearly pure white setter. He is a grandson of Green's (of Newark) Old Duke, one of the best dogs of his day.

18 day.

5. Fann—A fuwn-colored hitch; sire, the Colburn Dash.;

6. Bess—A black hitch; sire, the Colburn Dash.

7. Count—Reil Irish Gurdon.

8. Bang—Reil Irish Gordon.

9. May—Orange and white setter hitch; English.

10. Kitty—Liver and white setter hitch; English.

11. Nelly—Orange and white setter hitch; Gildersleevo

rnin.
12. Carric—Red Irish Gordon; imported.
13. Louise—Red Irish Gurdun; imported.
14. Belle—Black and tan; pure Gordon.
15. Maggic—Black and tan; Irish Gordon.
16. Pauline—Blue ticked; Irish Gordon.

POINTERS.

16. Pauline—Blue ticked; Irlsh Gordon.

POINTERS.

17. Phil—Black; used as a stock dog, better known as the Colt (Hartford)dog. Philt took first orize at Mincola, ami is the sire of Mr. Strong's hundsome black dog. Pete, first and extra prize at Springfield. We shall publish Pete's picture in a week or two, and at the same time a more extended discription of haudsome ald Phil.

18. Ben—Red pointer; stock dog. This dog Mr. Wall-lell has bred to for the last fuur years. He is the sire of his uoted bitch, Dream, now doul; also the sire of Shot, sold to Mr. Arthur Chapman, of Doylestown, Pa., who pronounces him the best pointer in America. The strain is a distinct strain of pointer, imported by Mr. Font, of Morristown, and designated as the rough-haired pointer.

19. Rock—Dark liver polater; sire, Ben.

20. Dell—Red pointer bltch; sire, Ben.

21. Juic—Orange mottled pointer bltch; sire, Ben.

22. Lott—Elver and white polater htch; sire, Ben.

23. Topsy—Black pointer; sire, Phil.

24. Phil, Jr.—Black pointer; sire, Phil.

25. Sum—Black and white pointer; sire, Phil.

26. Queen—Black and white pointer titch; Imported.

29. Bell—Liver und white pointer bitch; haported.

29. Bell—Liver und white pointer bitch, and five pups by Phil.

30. Start—Orange polater, by Pbil.

30. Start—Orange pointer, by Pbll. 31. Phil—Black ticked poluter. COCKER SPANIELS.

Bell and Still—Binck and tun Burdette cockers. These cockers are by some considered the most valuable of all the cocker spaniels. Mr. Hubbell hought the mather of these spaniels at a cost of £80 (\$400). They are very intelligent, natural retrievers, and have remarkably keen noses, equal to the best setters or pointers.

In addition to the above Mr. Waddell has fifteen setter puppies, and by July will have at least fifty. He has also thirteen dogs now with trainers being broken, and will have them for sale thiring the coming shooting senson. We also saw a pair of fine, pure beagles—Lotty and Jack—weighing seventeen and twenty-seven pounds respectively.

A visit to the green slopes of Newton and nu examination of the fine dogs to be found there, will well repay the traveler. We would wish, did space admit, to give a more extended description of these kennels, as well as of the dogs in the po-session of Mr. Northrup and many other sportsmen who have made Newton their bome.

A VERDICT AGAINST A DOG-KILLER.

WE APPEND herewith the report of a trial held at Morristown, N. J., which will be uf interest to all owners of valuable dogs. The result is important, not so much in the amount of damages awarded to the plaintiff for the loss of his dog, as in establishing the fact, and that through the rure means of a country jury, that dogs are really property, and that their owners are as much entitled to the protection of the law in their holding as though they were horses, cattle, or any domestic animal. It is a healthy were horses, cattle, or any domestic animal. It is a healthy indication that the value of dogs as personal property is indication that the value of dogs as personal property is being appreciated, and that their indiscriminate slaughier on frivolous pretences will no longer be permitted. The case in point is more remarkable from the fact that the jury was composed of farmers, a class—particularly the sheep owners—who are apt to look with suspicion upon all dogs but their own, and who would almost uccessarily have a leaning towards the side of one of their own class. They have preparently appears to be sound and honest men and have proven themselves to be sound and honest men, and the damages awarded are no doubt, in their minds, equal to the value of the hest dog that ever barkell. The counsel in the case must also have shown marked ability in overcoming their prejudices and getting a verdict. The report is of value as being a precedent for like causes in the future:—

Morris County Circuit Court—Judge Dizon Presuding.

Morris County Circuit Court—Jutge Dizon Presuling.

OLCOTT FR. TURIS.

This was an action for trapease, brought by the plaintiff, a non-resident of the State, against the defendant for killing a dog the property of the former, and was tried before a jury at Morristown, N. J., on the 12th and 13th May. 18th Albert State of the County of the former, and was tried before a jury at Morristown, N. J., on the 12th and 13th May. 18th Albert State of the cycle of the characteristic of the county of the same day. In the cycle of the same day. Defendant admitted the killing, and put in the pleading as justification that the Joy was mist.

The trial lasted 14 days and was meltily a pheniton of fact as both dog's condition at the lime of the killing. We shown by several witnesses that fonto, the spaniel, not five minutes before his death, and in alghi of the defendant, had ron up to and played in he feendly way with a fittle boy belonging to one of the witnesses, and no snapplanness, sulkiness, or other atrongly marked symptoms of rables was shown to

ore positively that the apof was mad. The Judge, on a foreible and impressive manager, charged by first that if they found the killing unjustifiable they should give belt verdict for the idalulif for such an amount as they considered the interface of the interface and if they found the dog was mad, hey should bring in helr verdict for the defence; and, moreover, if they found thin the pinion of a reasonable mind the defendant was justified in thinking hat the dog was dangerous to human life, health, up property, even hough not mad, then they should also find for the defendant. The jury were out density four inours, and brought in a verdict for the labulif will \$25 damages—probably about one-tenth the dog's activat also.

plaintiff with \$20 unungos—promisers years, value.

Connect for plaintiff—Niesars. Pitney and Youngblood, of Morristown

RAYMOND LAVERACES. -Our readers who have expresa curiosity to see the celebrated setters of Mr. Charles II. Raymond, will be gralified to learn that he intends to have them on exhibition at the Sportsmens' Convention at Watertown next week.

-Our Field and Kennel Editor has just been presented with a splendid setter whelp, hy Mr. David Brooks' wonderful dog, "Bismarck," out of Mr. Harlie P. Hess' handsome thoroughbred Gildersleeve bitch, "Flora." tbanks, gentlemen.

-When in Philadelphia a few days ago, we were invited When in Philadelphia a few days ago, we were invited by Redmond Abbott, Esq., to inspect a very promising litter of pups out of his orange and white bitch, by Mr. John Twadbell's famous dog, Baster, a pure Gildersleeve. Mr. Abbott's bitch is by Mr. Brooks' Bismarck, out of a flue lhoroughbred Gildersleeve bitch owned by Daniel Elmer, Esq., of Bridgeton, N. J. The pups are all orange and white and very beautiful.

Is There Anything in a Name?—We were recently informed that a geutleman near Boston had lost three dogs one of them named "Filz" died in convulsions, another named "Shot" was killed with a rifle, and the third, named 'Powder," went off.

Mr. John R. Day's Laverack bitch, Belle, dropped on lie 28th inst ten pupples, sired by a celebrated Gordon setter owned by John M. Betts, of New York city. They are large and healthy pups and handsomely marked. Mr. Day considers himself immensely wealthy since the occurrence, and the affair has created some excitement among the dog breeders of Easton, Pa.

POLLY-NO. 2.

policy breeders of Easton, Pa.

POLLY-NO. 2.

THE first of August, S. E. J., Polly and myself, with Thomas to drive, three miles out of St. Psul—time, four o'clock A. M. We were unlearned in chicken shooting; and one word of salvice right here: Don't go after prairie chickens early in the morning; you can indeed hunt them to you heart's content, and very comfortably while the dew is on, and the frigid zone tropical gun not yet up to roast you. But where are the chickens? We hunted theoroughly apon grounds where we knew the chickens lived—wheat stubbles, weed fields, and acres upon acres of bushes—we hunted faithfully. Polly was a jewel, ranged widely, obedient to call, and had there been a chicken within her sweep we found by after experience that most certainly would she have stirred out that chicken and every single one of his brothers and sisters hesides. We concluded they must have crawled into the ground, or somewhere. At eight o'clock we came round to the wagon, which was anchored in a large weed field bordered by brush, thoroughly tired and discouraged. But now the popping began here and there, becoming more frequent, until we could hear it all around the horizon, but noue nearer than half a mile. We note our breakfast quictly. We were quite tired, for we had worked leard for four bouts, and like the fishermen in scripture we had "caught uothing," which of course increased our weariness. Smoked a cigar meanwhile, making guessing estimates of the mortality among the chickens. Thomas had found the blackberries quito plenty upon the low trailing vines, and we set him at work with the lunch basket. We picked and ate, Polly exploring on her own book. Before many minutes she started a chicken off some distance, which chancing to turn my way? cut down at fifteen rods. A halfgrown prairie chicken in August is about as easy to shoot as a rai, and he goes down dead as easily und as much a matter of course as libough he had made up his mind to it before he rose. I then buuted the field carefully, finding four or fi

Itogether; still we progressed, though Polly pulled hard. All 'Polly, but you were a powerful dog at pulling! I felt very much like a small boy "walking turkey," a bigger boy looking him up by the seat of his pants so that his toes only touch the ground, and marching him forward in that position. S. E. J. kept well to the left—at least forty feet, that being the radius of the circle which we were sweeping over the stubble. Pretty soan Polly struck the seent. The traction grew exceedingly leavy; jerking her back did not wark worth a cent. She could not get more than forty feet away from me; but on she went resistlessly, head in pund tongue out, drawing like the locomotive to a freight train. Sendy! Polly steady! Whoat whoat Hold on, will you? Whirr! whirr! whirr! Why steady! Whoat whoat Hold on, will you? Whirr! whirr! whirr! Why steady the one of nother in the uncertain tennre of my foothood, evil a far but on the uncertain tennre of my foothood, evil a far but out to tagging at my bed like a forty lackase power. A broad to matter the ground and the locks were bead, if the property of the property of the property of the property of the lock
Dachling and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER. FOR THE WEEK

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
May 47 May 28 May 29 May 30 May 30 May 31 June 2	5 43 6 28 7 37 8 83	11. M. 1 37 2 31 3 26 4 22 5 18 6 11	H. n. eve. 50 1 45 2 29 3 37 4 33 5 30

Attantic Yacut Club.—Pursuant to a resolution of the yacht owners of this club present at its regular meeting held 10th inst, this fleet is ordered out to participate ic an excursion on Decoration Day, May 31st, 1875.—Yuchts will rendezvous at Club Harlor, foot of Court street, Brooklyn, (Gowanus Bay) at nine & clock A. M., Monday, and start at half past ten at second signal of gnn. Membees of the chili intending to participate will be at Suith's Fluat, foot at Coart street, Brooklyn, not later than quarter past ten o'clock A. M. A committee, composed of Messrs, John B. Murgao, Edward Arnold and Henry M. Evans, will direct them in the yawls of the yachts to which they are invited. Every member of the club is bereby personally invited to parturi ate in this exentsion.

—The New York Yach, Club, held a general meeting of

The New York Yach Clab held a general meeting at its romas, Madison areans and Twenty-seventh street, on Thursday hest, there disposing of the rontine work, the question of changing tho day of the annual regath was brought up and thoroughly discussed. It was shown by several grathemen that the Centennial erlebration at Bunker Hill and the sixth day of the Jerone Park races fell on the same day (Thorsday, June 17th) as scheeted for the yuchting restead, and a claimage was therefore advisable. It was found that the eviat could not well be put forward on account of the tide not serving; so Wellnesday, June 18th, was tinally accepted and the regath will then come off.

An invitation sent by the citizens of Cape May, to participate in a reganta during the Sunneer, was accepted.

The club will proceed to Cape May about the 19th of July in squadron. Ten or twelve owners have already

announced their intention of taking part in this event, and vachts are also expected from the Seawanhaka and Eastern Yacht Cluls. The races will probably be sailed on the 12th and 13th of July, prizes of \$1,000 in value heing offered for both schooners and sloops on both days. The contest on the first day is to be sailed with time allowance. New York Yacht Club rules, and that on the second day without allowance and with a sweepstakes of \$25 entrance to go to the second boat.

A medification of the uniform was proposed and adopted. The building of the Sammer club house on Staten Island, against which an injunction had been procured, has been resumed, and it is hoped it may be ready for occupancy by the middle of June. Twenty-three members were elected.

—A movement is on foot at Porland. Me. to have a

—A movement is on foot at Porlland, Mc., to have grand regatta at that place during the annual cruise of New York Yacht Club.

—A small steam propoller has been purchased by E. M. Sammis, for the purpose of carrying papers and other dispatches from Babylon to Fire Island during the coming season. She will carry twelve passengers comfortably, beginning the companion of
season. She will carry twelve passengers comfortably, hesides freight.

CITY POINT ROWING Association, of South Boston—This association, although only eighteen months in existence, have on hand at their club house three four-oared working boats; one double scull sbell; two single scull open bouts, and four four-oared Spanish cedar working boats. On the 29th of this mouth a series of races between the different clubs of the State will be inaugurated by the Massachusetts Rowing Association, to take place on Dorchester Bay. There will be a single scull race for juniors, and a single scull race for amateurs; n double-scull race, a pair-oared scull race, and a double scull Whitehall race fer amateurs. These races will be over a course of two miles. There will also be a four-oared working boat race for amateurs, course three miles, and a four-oared shell race for all members, professionals and amateurs, over a three mile course. This last race excites a great deal of attention, and no doubt will be hotly contested. It may be as well to add here that there will be three races of each kind, except the junior race, and that the prizes will only be awarded to the best two out of three. The juniors after having finished their race become amateurs, and are enlittled to pull in amateur races. There is one feature about these races which will make them particularly exciting, and call forth the strength and uerve of the participants—it is this: a cerlain number of oarsmen will be selected from among the various contestants to represent the Mussachusetts Association in the great National Centennial race which is to take place at Philadelphia July 4th next year.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

Восток, Мау 23d, 1815

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAR:—

The opening regatta of the Dorchesier Yacht Club took place on Saturday. The breeze was too light to make the contest very exciting, though there was some fine sailing done. At the start the wind was about southwest, but hefore the tending yachts were more than a mile from the starting point it suddenly changed to east, but immediately went back to southwest again. The Mabel and one or two others were foriunate enough to catch the first puffs of the wind as it returned to its old quarter, which sent them along in fine style, while a targe number of the fleet lay huddled together it a caim spot. Among the latter were the Lillie and Ioula, both of which had been among the teading boals previous to this. The Saxon, under a perfect cloud of canvas, kept well up with the others for about half the course, when she began gradually to fall behind. On the return she rac aground, as did also the Phantom and Sunbeam. A very pretty race was it at of the fourth class centreboards, which saited a shorter course than the others. In this class the Tulip, as usual, was the victor, though she was followed closely by the little Rocket. Below is given the corrected time of rach yacut:

FERST CLASS CENTGEROARDS.

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return.	The next regatts of the club takes place on the 17th o	on	11(1	365
Nichant	the light of the circle takes place on the 17th o	Ju	ne	at

Nahant.

—The Cape May Navy regalta will commence on Monday, July 12th, the race on that day being for schooners and sloops; two prizes valued at \$1,000 each; entrance free; to be sailed for according to N. Y. Yacbt Club rules. On the second day will be soliced a sweepstakes for vessels bolonging to an organized yacht club in the United States; no 15th along a contract fee will be charged, to be divided between the second best bouts of each class.

The course for the first day's race will be from the anchorage to the lightship on Five Fathom Bank, rounding it to the southward and westward, and return to a fing boat anchored along a mile from the shore in front of Cape Island, on the accan, rounding it from the southward and eastward. The course to be sailed for the sweepstakes will be animanced a few days before the race, with sailing regulations and further jeuticulars. The Regulta Committee consists of the following named geutlemen: John C. Bullett, Edward A. Warne, L. P. Ashmead, and Dexter S. Stone, of Philadelphia; Gen. W. J. Sewall, Albert W. Markley, and Gen. E. Burd Grahh, of New Jersey.

A large number of yachts are expected to compete, and a bull will wind up the festivities.

—The Elizabeth Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probable account the advance of the Boat Club of Norfolk,

The Elizabeth Boat Club of Norfolk, Virginia, will probably accept the challenge of the Patomac Boat Club of Washington, to row a four-cared shell contest during the Samueer at some point near the National Capitol.

The Toms River Yacht Club will give their first regatta in June. The prizes generally amount in value from \$200 to \$250. The club numbers but nine yachts, yet all are entitled to enter. To hold the challenged cup, valued at \$100, is the height of all the captains' ambitiou. Chaz. W. Potter is Secretary of the club.

—The Paris correspondent of the Times writes that Mr. J. F. Loubat, owner of the yacht Enchantress, has just communicated to the French Yacht Club for the coming year. The cup is valued at \$1,000, and is intended as a prize for an international ocean race on the second Thursday of October, open to schooners of one hundred tons and over, belonging to any recognized club. Mr. Loubat is a member of the Maritime Conneil of the Yacht Club of France. It has just made an appropriation of the sums to be awarded this year. The grants are divided among thirty-seven bodies, and comprise in money, 11,700 francs; medals, 1,984; objects of art, 2,125, making a total of 15,809 francs.

CHARLESTON REGATEA.—Six four-oared shells contested at Charleston on Friday last, before an admiring audience comprising the entire population of the city. The bouts came in in the following order: Carolina, 1; Electric, 2; Vernou, 3; Queen City, 4; Cooper, 5. The Palmetto boat stood an excellent chance of winning at one time, but was swamped before the finish. The Vernon and Palmetto crews represented Savannah and Charleston, respectively, at Saratoga last year.

THE OCEAN REGATTA.—The following regulations have been adopted for the government of the Isle of Shoals Regatta, to take place on the 25th of June next:

"The prizes are valued at \$1,000. The first class is subdivided into classes of schooners and sloops, for each of which there will be two prizes; and the second class into schooners, centre-board sloops and keel sloops. For each of these three latter of the second class there will also be two prizes. The sailing regotations which will govern the races are as follows:

classes of schooners and sloups, for each of which there will be two prizes, and the second class into schooners, centre board sloops and keel sloops. For each of these three latter of the second class there will also be two prizes. The sailing regulations which will govern the races are as follows:

The measurement shall be the trugth in the water line and one-third overhang, added to sailing length; altowance on time to the determined by the judges he accordance with the schedule adopted by the Boston Yacht Club. Boats when tunning briver like vivid and within over an eighth of a mile of each, are not allowed to cover the head boat to take mind out of her sails; by so doing they will forfet all claims to the prizes. No bullist shall be thrown overboard. Boats shall not use any means of propulsion except sails, but are not forbidden to anchor during the tace. When rounding a mark or buoy, the boat nemest thereto is to be considered the headmost boat, and should any other boat in the tace compell the host which is nearest to any murk, boat, or buoy to touch each mark, buoy, or boat, the host so compelled to tourh a murk, buoy, or boat shall not in this case suffer any penalty for such contact.

Boals ening free must burariably give may for those by the whod on there tack. When true boats (by the whod) are approaching the share, and so close to each other that the one to the reavard cannot tack clear of the one to the rind, and by slanding forther on would be in dianger of running on shore, the undward has on being requested to put about must, bowever, la this case tack at the same thin as a the one she haids. When true boats by the wind) are approaching the share, and so close to each other that the one to the reavard cannot tack clear of the one to the rind, and by slanding forther on would be in dianger of running on shore, the undward has on being requested to put about must, bowever, in this case tack at the same time as the one she haids. When ture boats by the wind) are approaching each other and officien

—At a meeting of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club held yesterday afternoon the Mayor presented a vulnable silver cup, which will probably be competed for on the 21st June. A hundsome engraving—a yachting scene—was presented by Mr. Clark, of New York, a recently elected member; and u \$100 Provincial debenture was presented by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, who was constituted a life member of the club. Last year's sailing regulations were adopted.

her of the club. Last year's sailing regulations were adopted.

The Halifax Rowing Club met last evening; the principal business transacted being preparations to bring out a man to worthily succeed George Brown, who is about to actee one of three men named, should they be willing to compete—the committee to provide beats for practice. The club contemplates backing the man of their choice in any contest that may offer, but keeping particularly in view the big purse of \$4,000 which is offered, in three prizes of \$2,500, \$1,500 and \$500, for the best single scullers at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, July, 1876. There is also some talk of having a four cared crew put in training for that event. The best built last Fall for the club by Epsey of Pittsburg, Pa., will be brought to Halifax immediately. The club will hold another meeting next week, to make arrangements to co-operate with the City Council's committee in prepuring for the celebration on June 21st.

A four-oured race, open to all comers, in in-rigged or out rigged boats, will probably he provided for.—Halifax Reporter, 10th.

—The New York Rowing Club and a crew of the New

porter, 19th.

—The New York Rowing Club and a crew of the New York Athletic Club contested on the Harlem River on Saturday last. The prestige of the former club placed them alread in the betting, but from the start the issue was scarcely in doubt, the Athletics winning in 11 min. 24 sec. The event created much interest in rowing circles, all the clubs being well represented, and the boat houses on the river gaily decorated with bunting. The crews were composed as follows: New York Boating Club—Phil Pimpson, bow; C. 11, Leland, No. 2; R. Cornell, No. 3; P. Leland, stroke. New York Athletic Club—R. W. Rathborne, bow; L. S. Mack, No. 2; H. C. West, No. 3; C. Cone, stroke.

stroke.

—The annual Spring regatta of the Cornell Navy was held on Cayuga Lake, on Saturday, the 22d inst. Cuyuga is one of the loveliest sheets of water that decorate the western portion of our State. On the day of the regatta the water was as smooth as a mill pond, and the weather everything that could be desired. Three races were contested, the first being for the Spraguo enp, two miles, for six-oared shells. Two crews competed, the '77 class heating the '76 in 12 min. 15 sec. In the second race, for single sculls, Chas. S. Francis, '76, of Troy, N. Y., heat F. C. Reed, '78, in 16 min. 56½ sec. The great event of the day was the two mile race for six-oared shells, contested by university crews. Three crews came to the starting point, comprising the university Saratoga six, the Freshmen university six, and a Union Springs picked crew. The race was close and the men in excellent form. The race was won by the university six in 11 min. 14 sec., the Union Springs crew being second and the Freshmen third.

The Delaware Regatta.—The opening regatta of the season, one of the largest ever sailed on the Delaware Biver, occurred on Monday last. The entries comprised an unusually large number of hoats, but our space will only permit af our giving the names of the winners, which were as follows:—First Class—First prize, Willie Kleintz; second prize, Srimmel. Second Class—First prize, Ida May: second prize, Ina. B. Brewer. Third Class—First prize, Ida May: second prize, Ina. B. Brewer. Third Class—First prize, Selby; second prize, Fushion. The third class race was very exciting, the Hager having led all around, but within a few hundred yards of the fluish she unshipped her rudder, and only won by a shave, three feet being a fair estimate of the lead.

—On Saturday, May 22d, there was a meeting in Baltimore of Messrs. Brumbhaar, Parker and Megatgee, of the Schnylkill Navy, and Messrs. Guitrie, Ford, Stillman and Ferguson, of the Putapsco Navy, to arrenge for the race arising out of the challenge of the latter organization. The date was fixed for June 8th, immediately after the championship contest of the Patapsco Navy, fair day and quiet water being expressly stipulated.

The race will be one mile, and return. M. M. Baily, of the Analostan club, of Wushington, D. C., was selected unipire. The Schnylkill Navy crew is a announced last week. Eight gentlemen of the Patapsco Navy are now in training, from whom a crew of four men will be selected by Fuulkner, of Cambridge, their trainer, about June 1st.

HEADQUARTERS SCHUTLKILL NAVY, 1 PHILADELPHIA, May 24th, 1875.

The entries for the regatta of the Schuylkill Nary, open to at ams terms, will be closed at 6 P. M. on Wednesday, June 2d. All amateu clubs are cordially included to enter.

JONA. GILLINGHAM, Secretary.

Answers To Correspondents.

Anonymous Comminications not Noticed.

Asa Drame. - Are awalting a reply from competent authority respecting the Stumford fish.

ing the Stanfold usit.

F. W. S., Brooklyn.—Are there good fishing, boating, and drives in the vicinity of Fishkill ullkage? Ans. Fishkill will meet all your require-

W. D. McA., Rockford - Where can I purchase a Gibraltar bat, such as Scott speaks of in his work. Ans. Cunnot discover the maker. Address Genio C. Scott, 615 Broadway.

Scott speaks of in his work. Ans. Cunnot discover the maker. Address Genio C. Scott, 615 Broadway.

T. M. L., Millelllr, N. J.—I penchated with hreech loading shot gan, 4 drachms border, 14 oz. No. 6 shot, 50 yards distance, eighty-one shrets paper, like sample enclosed. Is that considered good practitation? Aus. If your gan makes a good "pattern" it is a "top sawyer."

Buck-kin, Boston.—Will you have the kindness to inform me through the correspondents' column where I can get! inline tanned buckskins, and at what price. Ans. If A. Bromley or A. Moore, St. Paul, Minnesota, deal in Indian lanned legglus, moccasius, and buckskins.

J. S. H., New Brighton. Penu.—Where can t get the genuine Indian moccasiu; not the oil tanned. Ans. Address J. H. Batty, New Utreebt, N. Y., who will farmled you with any dreerlytion at reasonable prices, or address "Sportsment's Emporium," No. 104 Nassau street.

T. E. C., New York City.—Will you kindly tell me where there is good person who trains slogs; a reliable man, of course. I have an Irish retriever pup which I man to have well broken; what is the cheapest I can bave it done for? Ans. Address J. Wesley Smith, Trenton, N. J. A. D.—Can you inform me of some place within 100 miles of New York inhere good black hass fishing and reasonable board can be had; also whom the dishing is at its height? Ans. We have no knowledge of any place within 100 miles where good black bass fishing may be found F. S., St. John's school, Sing Sing.—Can you tell me whether the Mend's explosive beliefs are safe to carry in the porket, and in magazine of Winchester repeating rifle. Ans. Mend's explosive bullets are safe to carry in the porket, and in magazine of Winchester repeating rifle. Ans. Mend's explosive bullets are safe to carry in the porket, and in magazine of Winchester repeating rifle. Ans. Mend's explosive bullets are safe to carry in the porket, and in magazine of Winchester repeating rifle.

J. M. L., Boston,—Cao you please inform me if there is good front fishing to be had in Marshpee River, and if not where can I obtain a day's fishing not too far from this place. Ans. We have always heard the Marshpee spoken of as an excellent trout stream, but have never fished it.

C. C. M., Sing Sing.—Will you please let me knowlf the law for woodcock shooting has been changed; have heard that it was. Ane. The
time not changed. "Nu person shall kill or expose for eale any woodcock technoen. February 1st and July 3d under a penalty of \$50 for each
bird."

G. A., Juckson, Mich.—Will you please give me the address of your correspondent on the new method of cranberry column? Ans. Dead. Could you give me the sildress of any firm that make the machines for the manufacture of ice? Ans. None at present in New York of whom

A. B. R., Montreal.—I would like to know an address where I can send for one of those little nocket filters—those with rubber tube and small stone on end, as they cannot be obtained here. Ans. Our inquiries regarding this filter are in valu. The impression prevails that none have been made stare the war.

hes regarding the first are in tail. The Impressed pressed that some bare been made shire the war.

S. E. P., Cheveland, Ohio.—Could you tell mo some good place for two of three boys to go camping for about a month or so, where there is good fating and some shouting; that is, some place not too far from Cleveland, and easy of arcess and not expensive? Ans. Go to Put-in-Bay for fishing; stemboad daily from Cleveland.

W. W., Cambridge.—Will you kindly inform me whether the Winch ester rike used by your Florida commissioner, "Al Fresco," was a new model, central fire, or a rin firef Aus. Our correspondent is now in Florida and no are therefore unable to answer your question. Your query will probably drair a reply from bim.

Nowther, Midway, Ky.—We have submitted your fish, lermod the "New hight," to the inspection of Prof. Cope. of Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, and have his answer: "A species of pomorys, near the hexacanthus, but requiring forther examination for determination." We hope to give estifactory answer in our next.

Midwirtham, U. S. Naval Naval Academy.—Is there anybody in New

bope to give satisfactory answer in our next.

MIDSHEPMAN, U. S. Naval Naval Academy.—Is there anybody in New York who limids the Rob. Roy canoe? Where should I apply for prices and information whont paper canoes? Ans. Messrs. Ingersoll, No. 259 Pront street, tills city, make the Rob Roy caooe in both wood and paper. Address them for price list with descriptive cuts.

H. S., Chirago.—What is the diffurence between a catish and a hullhead, if there is any? Ans. The same difference that there is between a pond pickerel and a river pike. The buillinead arcrages a quarter of a pond din weight, the catish runs to upwards of fifty pounds. They are different varieties of the same species, (Saturidae).

P. M. R., New York.—Does either the game or any other law of this State make it a penalty to exercise dogs in the woods on Staten bland out of seasoo; and does the law make exceptions of Sanday or week days? Ans. There is no law to prevent you exceeding your dogs in the country on need days, unless you shall commit a trespass by doing so. There is a law against Sabbath breaking everywhere.

A. M. T., Augusta, Me.—I have heard the opinion expressed by deal property of the property of provides to provide the property of provides the provides.

d. T., Augusta, Me.-I have heard the opinion expressed by deal-black powder that the Ditmar powder would injure the material gun barrels in which it might be used. Keed there be, in your

judgment, any fears of such a result? Aus. too limited and crude to permit of our express suggest caulion in regard to the charges used.

Zir. New York.—Do you know of any plane in the richility of this city where, in season, there is good simply shooting; also duck shooting. Bo you consider the Ely metalite shell, with adjustable head, equal to those of any other maker? Ans. South Side of Long Island, or Barnegst, New Jersey; price dependent upon stools, men, etc. The Ely shell is extolent, but there are shullar and equally good shells made in this country at far less cost.

at far less cost.

Piscator.—Sometimes, though soldom, angling and sare made wholly of greenheart, or even of landerwood, though the latter is generally preferred furtings; ash, basswood, and greenheart are used for that and second joints. Spili bamboo tolls frequently have lancerwood tips. These woods come chiefly from Demicrata, and are haported in log by Technus, of Canal street, lids city, and one or two other thulets. It is difficult to find a stick fit to make rode of. Sea atticle observers.

M. J. F., Now Jersey.—You can get good board in the Muskaka com-try for \$4 per recek, and parhaps less. Yan had better get your battom hills at Grarenhiret. They hult a steamboat there, and no doubt can build a battean. Freight to carry from the United States will cost as much as the boat. Wille to Joseph Scott, Gravenhirst, Initate, a pana, about trapping. If he can't fix you, write to flux, Charles Lount, Regis-ter of Bracchildge, and he will refer you to some parties in Nipossing county.

county.

O. L. T., Worcester, —I have a pointer puppy about ten months old, and he bad the distempor very badly. Since receivering from it he has been troubled with violent tedeching, apparently in the dechor monetoes covering the books. He cats well, and appears in take no notice of it inhaterer. Can yout inform me of a remedy, or let it something he will not get over? Ans. We have scarcely even here able to come a day affected with chorea, as yours is. But try two scraphs of himide of potassium twice a day before teeding.

fected with chorea, as yours is. But try two scruples of homide of potassium twice a day before teeding.

Amatern Amilea.—You will oblice a cruier by stating whether or not trust are ranght in either of the Saranac likes. And ivoidly you be kind orong to say if it is a remarkably uncommon thing to take lake intout utlan troll in the months of Angust and July? Ans. Sprekled trout are not caught in the Saranac likes. Water is very deep. There is excellent front dishing at Bartlett'a, outlet of Upper Saranac, both above and below the dam and bridge. The months you speak of are like for trolling, but by drawing across the places where the dishipunch hird for trolling, but by drawing across the places where the dishipunch like for trolling, but by drawing across the places where the dishipunch like for trolling, but by drawing across the places where the dishipunch like for trolling, but by drawing across the places where the dishipunch like for the government by a frequently gotten; but the dishipunch instantial policy of the government gotten; but the dishipunch with lake the fig. If they do, are they worth capinitring? Will shad take the fig. whou; interest not they, as stated, a gamey fish; when is the thin in visit linlyoke; what lackle is account; can a gaids be found there who is posted; has the experience of deborane princed that a reasonable day's sport can be expected? Ans. We know personally of shad having been taken with fly on the Commercial, Potomac, Homastonic, and Saranam chrees, but would prefer other angling. Thomas Chalmets, of ladyoke, is a good authority on shad dishing. For other authorities commit W. C. Prine, Fonget and Saranam, Vol. 2, No. 9, page 139; That. Narris, Vol. 9, No. 11, page 172; B. F. Bardes, Vol. 2, No. 19, page 230; That. Norris, Vol. 3, No. 10, page 135.

E. D., Montreak.—At what season do guld fiel spann? I have placed whet levels are dishipled to the game of the file of the large media.

kinson, Vol. 2, No. 15, page 236; Thad. Norths, Vol. 3, No. 10, page 135.

E. D., Montical.—At what season do gold fleb spann? I have placed a half inclinite mesh (wire screen) in my aquarinal, one then from but ton, afth some stones and aquatle plants; is this all that is arecovery if not, how am t to proceed? One of the fleb han a sort of fungus growth-attached to the fle close to the tall. I have cut it off several three, but It still persists in growing. Are the other flat liable to be affected by r, and is there any preventive or curs. Ans. Guld fish spann in April, May, and Jone, according to the temperature of the water. We should think your plan of screens sufficient for success. T. B. Ferencon, Eq., of Battimore, is one of the best authorities on aquathus culture. Finagas is common to fish, and is produced from various consecs. But notice will produce fungus. Throw your diseased fish out and replace it with another.

another.

W. F. L. New York.—I have a small and valuable, but I fear somewhat delicate hall terrier about a year old, whose relectness and intelligence requal that of the representative of the same bread numed Guess, he so distinguished humself at Springhold. My dog's appetite is very fifful. He now gets a few borrs, nearly bure of need, at breakfast and at lunch hour, and a tegular meal at six o'chick, usually of rice, with a fittle dish gravy and some chippings of meat mixed through. His everybure in almost constant leadency to weep, and he appears to shop inneasily, jurking and starting in his dream; and always snorbs heavily. It should be grad if you could suggest anything you think indebable in the treatment of my dog Guy. Ans. Your dog, in all praimbility, is affected with worms. Try of covage balf a drachin, this flings, very tine, four this huis, balts or closs.

Tan wee.—I expect to go to the Adirondacke this Summer, now, tat What part of Essex county confines the heat dishing, and how large the the trout min? My largest trust last Summer was only a mund and a limit 2d. Can I pricure a good general rul for hait and by dishing in New York, and what is the price; what is a reliable firm? 3d. Can you give me the name of half a dozen allies and the firm and of the munths of July and Angust; what make and number of house dayou recommend? Wh. Can you tell me anything better than tar and off to ward off the insects? Ans. I. Bloomingdale, in the northeest corner of Essex, is a fine front region, with all mainers hiprovements. The Saranac rivers and several the points are within four index beset county people generally go to Bartlett's "Front in Broax waters might inverage a half pound. 2. Good tods at Barton, Alexander & Walter's at \$10. 3. July and August dans, cummum fly, blue junfessor, red blis, orange fly; small sized tooles always, Sprant's been due them.

vicenble.

Dousat, Phila.—Being somowhat interested in the so-called "gold fish," or golden corp, and having fuelifities as I thought, for raising them, I gave their propagation a titul, but have signally failed in every instance in obtaining the of any color but thinks at the I procured from Long Island some fish of a bright guiden color, and placed tiem in a pond supplied from a spring. This was done but Spring, about the middle of April. To-day there are some thousands of small fry in the pond, but not one of a golden color, though some of them are of a dark copper brouze. I might mention that the pand is exposed to smillight, and contains numbers of angular plants. Is there mything radically wrong in the conditions under which I am working? Is the cause ellipside, or do you think there is any difference in the waker about Long Island and that in or about the Delaware Riter that would cance such effect? I have asked several of our knowing ones, but get no information. Ans. The gold fish, or golden carp, breads all sorts of rolors, the young are black, some change lite first season, becoming plet or thirthed utility do rivinte; owner conain black for years, others some become red, white, or straw color. The grogeny of the black ones are as likely to be black as any. Probably your water and stock are all right, but your colors, as you see, may be all wrong. Briter wat till segond season, at all events.

Accepted Auricles Defenued. Pike Fishing, by firing L. Demon; Phantom Falls, by A. D. L.; On the Line, by E. An Adventure, by A. D. W.; Vacation of an Ornthologist, by E. J.; Lake typen, and Frencence by Barker; Judge Caton's Deer Purk, by Ocashanal, South cest Florids, No. 10, by Al Frence; Blue Fishing with Rod and fred, by Upton; Woodcock Singley, by Albjub; The Wild Mountain Goat, by J. M. Marphy; Newfoundiand Notes, by Clift.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

evoted to Field and Aquatic Sports, Practical Natural Histort, Prem Couture, the Protection of Game, Preservation of Forests, and the Inculcation in Men and Women of a healthy interest in Out-door Recreation and Study: PUBLISHED BY

Morest and Stream Publishing Company,

17 CHATHAM STREET, (CITY HALL SQUARE) NEW YORK,

Terms, Five Dollars a Year, Stricily in Advance.

A discount of twenty percent. allowed for five copies and upwards,

Adjectising Bares,

In regutar advertising columns, nonparell type, 12 lines to the tuch, 20 cents per time. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per time. Reading notices, 60 cents per line. Advertisements in double column 25 per cent. extra. Where advertisements are therefore over I month, a discount of 10 per cent, will be made; over three months, 20 per cent; over six nonths, 30 per cent; over six

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Personal or private fetters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good firth. Names will not be published if objection be muste. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the except of this except.

objection be mode. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited.

We cannot promise to return rejected manneripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising amouncements.

The Publishers of Forest and Streamain to merit and secure the

and our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and secure the paironage and constenance of that portion of the community whose realized intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is heauliful in Nature. It will punder to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base ness which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtness and good. No advertise-inent or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be real with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the decelletion of the mail service, if more remitted to us is tost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK

THURSDAY, May 27th.- Racing, Maryland Jockey Cinh, Baltimore, Trottling, Goshen Park, Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia. Base Ball, Athletic vs. Hartford, Philadelphia. Friday, May 28th.-Riffe, N. H. A. at Creedmoor, Racing, Baltimore. Trottling, Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia Base Ball, Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, Boston vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn. Boating, Potomac Boat Club Regarta, at Washington.

Saturday, Mny 29th.-Riffe, Leech Cup, at Creedmoor. Boating, Massachuspits Rowing Association, Dorchester Bay. Base Ball, Athletic vs. Philadelphis, in Philadelphia; Princeton vs. Harvard, at Boston; Hartford vs. Attantic, at Brooklyn.

Monday, May 3jst.-Regatta, Amboy Yacht Club. State Sportsmen's Association, Watertown. Athletics, New Jersey Association, at Ridgenrood; New York Athletic Association, at Mott Haven. Riffe, N. R. A., at Creedmoor; Competition for Forest and Stream badge, at Conlin's gallery, 930 Broadway. Raching, Sacramento, Cal. Base Ball, Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

Vs. Friting the lat. -Trotting, at Prospect Park; Grand Haven, Mich.; Tursday, June 1st. -Trotting, at Prospect Park; Grand Haven, Mich.; Woodhury, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo. Meeting of Keatneky State Sportsmen's Association and Bench Show of Dogs at Parls, Ky. New York State Sportsmen's Association and Bench Show at Watertonn,

WEDNESDAY, June 2d.--Trotting, at Prospect Park. Racing, at Sac sameuto. Kentacky State Sportsmen's Association at Parts, Ky. New York State Sportsmen's Association at Watertown, N. Y. Bate Ball Boston vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis.

Interesting letters from Harvard and Princeton, with four full pages of standing type, ore left over from this Issue, our limited space presenting their Insertion. We beg ludnigence of our numerous correspondents.

DEAD!-FOREST AND STREAM Iliis week loses two of its DEAD!—FORRST AND STREAM this week loses two of its warmest supporters by untimely and accidental deaths, namely, K. C. Barker, Esq., of Detroit, and S. H. Mead, Jr., of this city. Mr. Mead shot himself accidentally. He was the inventor of the well known explosive bullet. Mr. Barker was Commodore of the Northwestern Yacht Fleet, of Detroit, an ardent sportsman and much beloved gentlemsn. His brother, M. M. Barker, has long been the traveling correspondent of Forest and Stream, and has done more than any ten men to extend its circulation in the west and Southwest. The families and surviving relatives of the deceased have our heartiest sympathies in their

—Dr. Wm. F. Thoms, the well known philanthropist, presented the subject of a Floating Hospital to the American Medical Association at its session in Louisville, Ky. Resolutions of approval were unanimously adopted by the

CONVENTIONS CURRENT

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROTECTING GAME AND

Tills Association, which is composed in great part of naturalists, was formally organized at Cooper Institute, New York City, on the 19th of May instant. The attendance was small, although the roll of membership in the composer of the chief of an chaldes was small, although the roll of membership in-cludes some 225 persons. However, since the object of an organization was merely to constitute a body from which authority might emanate, and to appoint committees under such authority, from those who had expressed by letter a willingness to serve thereon, the pancity of representation did not necessarily imply that the cause was weak or the labor vain. The large number of reporter was any labor vain. 'The large number of reporters present was indicative of the interest taken by the press in the subject of game protection. We append a list of the gentlemen who

dicative of the interest taken by the press in the subject of game protection. We append a list of the gentlemen who attended the meeting:—

Prof. E. D. Cope, Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, (too late to act); Dr. J. L. LeConte, Philadelphia Zoological Society; Bernard A. Hoopes, Prest. Philadelphia Zoological Society; Bernard A. Hoopes, Prest. Philadelphia Sportsman's Ciub; Benj. W. Richards and G. B. Lawrence, of Philadelphia; Dr. N. W. Green, N. Y. Society for the Protection of Game; Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, Prest. Am. Fish Culturist's Asso.; J. Russell Reid, of Cambridge, Mass.; J. Dwight Francis, Pittsfield, Mass.; Hon. Charles W. Hutchinson, Utica, N. Y.; Col. F. G. Skinner, of Virginia; Robt. B. Wnite, Shrewsbury, N. J.; Maj. H. W. Walker, Prest. West Jersey Game Pro. Society; C. E. Coffin, Muirkirk, Md.; J. W. Sheridan, Peterborough, Canada; W. A. Coffin, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Tileston, New York, and Chas. Hallock, of New York.

On motion of Mr. B. A. Hoopes, Major T. W. Walker was appointed temporary chairman, and Dr. J. L. LeConte temporary secretary.

Hou. R. B. Roosevelt was then nominated and elected president of the Association, and the following gentlemen as vice presidents:—

Prof. Alex Agassix, of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Robt. Bell, Dominion Geol. Survey, Montreal, Canada, Wright Rives, Esp., Washington, D. C.; M. G. Ellzey, M. D. Blacksburg, Va.; John V. Le Moyne, Esq., Chicago, and Chas. C. Cadman, of Detroit. The two last were nominated by Benj. W. Richards and the Philadelphia delegation. Chas. Hallock was elected secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Sheridan, of Peterborough, Canada, then addressed the meeting on the progress made in the unification of protective laws in neighboring provinces.

Letters were read from distinguished gentlemen of the United States and Canada, regretting that they were mable to attend, and expressing strong sympathy with the proposed movement.

We append an extract of the letter of Rev. A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester:—

We append an extract of the letter of Rev. A. B. Lamherton, of Rochester :--

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14th, 1875. DEAR SIR:-

Dear Sir:—
I regret exceedingly that pressing business will prevent me from participating in the proposed meeting at Cooper Institute. I need not assure you that no trivial matter would detain me from the proposed International. I cannot see where this organization and the National Sportsmen's Association will conflict, since their constitution and powers will be dissimilar. As an active member of the National, I coincide with the views expressed in your letter, as to their functions and objects. Please assure the convention for me of my hearty approval and support. I say this lest some might think that since I am so closely alled with the National that I might be indifferent as to the success of the International.

sternational. You have liberly to propose my name as member of Cor

International.

You have liberly to propose my name as member of Committee on Nomenclainre. Yours,

On motion of Dr. Le Conte it was resolved that four standing committees should be appointed, namely:

An Executive Committee, a Committee on Nomenclainre, a Committee on Geographical Distribution and Habits, and a Committee on Legislation.

On motion the following five gentlemen were appointed a committee on rominations: Dr. J. L. Le Conte, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt; Charles E. Coffin, of Maryland; J. W. Sheridan, of Canada, and Chas. Hallock.

Dr. Green moved that the nomination committee have power to appoint the executive committee, who shall, at their convenience, constitute the other committees.

On motion of Mr. Chas. W. Hutchinson, it was resolved that the executive committees as amay in their judgment be required to further the objects of this association, and that the committees now appointed shall have power to add to their number.

Mr. Hallock moved that the initiation fee be fixed at one dollar, which was so ordered.

The rough minutes having been approved, the association adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

John E. Le Conte,

Sceretary pro tem.

Immediately after adjournment a supplementary meet.

Immediately after adjournment a supplementary meeting was held at the house of the Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, where a collation was spread, nearly all the members being The nominating committee discharged their duty by designating the following Executive Committee Seventy:-

Seventy:—

CANDA.—Rev. M. Harvey and Archibald Muun, of Newfoundland; Jon. John Bertram, Robt. E. Strickland and C. A. Post, of Peterboro, Obtahlo; T. Herbert March, Toronto; J. M. LeMolne, Quebec; Hon. Morrow and Fliz Cochran, of Helifax, N. S.; W. F. Whitcher, Isangel Wilmol, Newcastle; Col. C. R. McMurdo, Westfield, E.; W. H. Venning, St. John; Capt. J. W. Coventry, Nouvelle, and

N. B.; W. H. Venniog, St. John; Capt. J. W. Coventry, Nouvelle, Gaspe.

United States.—Verplanck Colvin, Albany; A. B. Lamberton, Rodester; Hou, G. W. Cinnon, Buffalo; Dr. J. Warren Green, Portland, Me.; C. G. Akikins, Buckspott, Me.; W. H. Parker, Nashus, N. H.; Dr. Celly, Frondence, R. I.; Prof. G. Brown Goode, Middictown, Conn.; H. Bowell Wilberts, Port Elizabeth, N. J.; Hon, Clement Sinnlekson, Salend, W. Richards, Port Elizabeth, N. J.; Hon, Clement Sinnlekson, Salend, W. Richards, Philadelphia; Prof. E. D. Cope, Philadelphia; Prof. B. Cope, Middledphia; Prof. B. Cope, Philadelphia; Prof.

ncton, Ky.; Henry Mather, Marquetto, Mich.; Dr. D. C. Estes, Lake Riy, Minn.; Nahum E. Balton, Sandwich, Ill.; L. M. Wyatt, Fond do aasna; Charles E. Aikin, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Lt. Col. G. W. A. Newell and R. L. Ogden, of Sun Franctsco; Charles P. Williams, C. A. Newell and R. L. Ogden, of Sun Franctsco; Charles P. Williams, A. N. Keell and R. L. Ogden, of Sun Franctsco; Charles P. Williams, Innut; Gen. W. H. O'Stren, Omata, Neb.; J. W. Sprance, Kalama, anhity Gen. W. H. O'Stren, Omata, Neb.; J. W. Sprance, Kalama, Ineworth, Portland, Oregon; G. G. Cole, St. Louis, Mo., and George ark, Mich.

It will be the business of this Executive Committee to appoint all the other committees and such new ones as they may think proper.

In view of the fact that some misconception exists in certain quarters as to the objects and functions of this Association, the following declaration was submitted by Mr.

In view of the fact that some misconception exists in certain quarters as to the objects and functions of this Association, the following declaration was submitted by Mr. Chus. Hallock and adopted mannimously:—

"The object of the International Association is to secure the best means for the protection of all game birds, animals, and fish throughout the United States and Canada, as far as is practicable, based upon a scientific knowledge of the various species and habits of the game and fish to be protected. While recognizing the landable and energetic efforts that are being made by the National Sportsmen's Association, and subordinate and auxiliary organizations, to seeme suitable laws for the protection of game, the creation of this Association seemed indispensable to termining species should be placed in the charge of scientific men; for the nomenclature of our fauna, the identification of species, and the determination of breeding seasons—upon which a system of close time must be based—are subjects that still puzzle the best informed naturalists, despite the research of years. Besides, the co-operation of Canada was indispensable to success in obtaining thorough protection and obedience to laws, and this could not be secured by any other method so easy and direct. The functions of the International Association are purely advisory, all associations having the protection of game in view. Its business is to devise laws and determine close times upon scientific data. It will be left to Canada and the United States respectively to see that they are enacted, respected, with securing their observance, for when the work which we have laid out for ourselves as above is completed our duty will be discharged, and the Association cease to exist. To keep up an organization would tend to weaken the efficiency of both, while as respects a permanent international body it would be impossible to give jurisdiction to either Canada or the United States over the consolidated game and fish to devise any and component part of it,

a legal question to be settled by the courts.

a legal question to be settled by the courts.

Dr. Le Conte then said:

"This is not, in my opinion, in any way a Sportsmen's Convention; otherwise I would be greatly ont of place leve. We have met to devise means; not for increasing onr enjoyment, but for securing to future generations of intelligent eitizens the same pleasures of the hunt and the fish from which our ancestors and ourselves have procured so much delight. Accurate observers of nature, and men accustomed to generalize from masses of isolated phenomena, are alone suitable to collect the facts and indicate from them the proper legislative action which is required for such a purpose. There can, thefore, be no rivalry between this and any other organization heretofore existing in the United States. But we will always hope that the local and national clubs will co-operate with us during our temporary existence in this common and laudable object—to protect those who come after us from the thoughtlessness, ignorence, or cupidity of those who now live among us. The elements involved in the success of our undertaking are twofold: First, industry on the part of our committees in observing facts; in compiling in useful form those already on record, and intelligence in digesting and co-ordinating the results into definite laws capable of being enforced; and, second, capacity of the national mass, from which emanates all legislative and executive power, to appreciate the value of the instruction which we hope our committees will be able to give. It is yours to say that no failure shall occur in the first; the responsibility for the second rests with others. But let our descendants, who will suffer from the exhaustion of the vital resources of tour country unless the present squandering of them is controlled, not have it in their power to blame us for neglecting their interests. They will make themselves better and greater than we are by natural processes of evolution. Let us resolve that even in their pleasures they shall not be

The foilowing resolution of Mr. Hallock's was adopted: Resolved. That the committees of the National Sportsman's Association to be appointed at its convention in Cleveland upon nomenclature, close time, protective laws, etc., be invited to confer with the same committees designated by this body, with a view to secure all the information and wisdom that can be obtained upon the important matters under consideration.

The following names of members have not before been published:

published:
Colin Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. C. Eyrich, Jackson, Miss.; John A. Galbraith, do.; Geo. H. Johnson, Bridgeport, Ct.; Alex. N. Shewan, Montreal, Canada; Zal. B., Canada; W. M. Tileston, New York; Major G. K. Sanderson, Fort Sill, I. T.; W. W. Walsh, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. A. Coffin, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Thompson, New York; Abram S. Southworth, do.; Hon. W. W. Fowler, Greene, New York; Col. F. G. Skinuer, do.; Benj. W. Richards, Philadelphia; G. B. Lawrence, do.; Henry F. Piper, Fitchburg, Mass.; John C. Howard, do.

STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION AT WATERTOWN

By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Association offers a most liberal scale of prizes for the different sports to be participated in during this meet the different sports to be participated in during this meeting. Those for rifle shooting are particularly liberal, and the pigeon shooter and fly fisherman will each find rich gifts offered for skill in his particular line. We are indehted to several friends for the names of delegates who will be present on the part of local associations, and would print

the complete list did our space permit. The Bench Show of dogs promises to be a leading feature of the meeting, and as far as prizes are concerned, it certainly is ahead of any similar show yet attempted in this country. We trust that our friends who are also owners of fine dogs will respond as liberally as they did to the invocation on behalf of the Springfield Show, and that this most valuable portion of Springfield Show, and that this most valuable portion of the gathering will meet with due encouragement. The meeting proper commences on the 31st last., but the bench show will not commence until the 1st June, continuing the 2d and 3d. Entries will be received until 12 o'clock on Tuesday 1st, proxo; fee \$2. The New York Central and Tuesday 1st, proxo; fee \$2. The New York Central and Iludson River Railroad will transport dogs for half price to Rome; theuce they will be carried by the Rome Watertown and Ogdensburgh Road free. The 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains over the Iludson River Road from Grand Central depates of themselves. depot go through to Watertown.

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

This Association will meet at Cleveland, June 8th. Since This Association will meet at Cieveranu, some of a state of small beginnings at Niagara Falls last September, it has been materially strengthened by the creation of State Sportsmeu's Associations in a large number of States where they did not then exist. Many of these perhaps all, will send five delegates each, which, with delegates from numerous local associations, would seem to guarantee a large attendance and successful meeting.

Cash prizes to the extent of \$4,000 will be given at the National Shooting Tournament to be held in connection with the National Sportsmen's Convention at Cleveland ou June 11. Bogardus, Abe Kleinman, Paine, Ward and Close are barred. Chicago rules to govern.

POWDER TESTS.

A Sa matter of much interest to our readers we give A the following experiments, made with a view to determine the initial velocity of Euglish and American powder, and quality of the powder with regard to cleanliness, by B. Burton, inventor of the Ward-Burton gun. All the tests below given were made with a Ward-Burton Magnzine musket, May 15th, 1875, by the Benton Balestoc pen-dulum system. Six shots were fired with each kind of powder, the gun being wiped after each test. The first powder tested was Laffin & Rand's, known as the Creed-

Round.	Angle of Pendulum.	Velocity. Feet per sec.	Recotl.
1	21.03	1464	34
2	21, 30	1496	24
3	21 00	1486	21
4	211.07	1508	21
5	20.68	1501	2 1-15
6	21,00	1486	98
Average fee	et per second, 14884; charg	e of powder too	araine: walah

Not so clean as Curtis & Harvey's (English) or Laffin &

Rand's Lightning. The second test was made with the Hazard Co. best Creedmoor powder:-

Atoung.	Angle of Pennulitin.	Velocity in feet.	Recolt.
1	22.09	1360	ALCOOIL.
2	21,02	1408	3 1-t6
3	22.04	1891	81
4	22.02	1408	12
5	21.08		2 15-16
6	21.08	1429	3 1.16
Average fee	et per second, 1404 I 6; char	ge of powder, too gra	dne; ivelgh

so clean as C. & H. or Laflin & Rand's Lightning;

considerable residue remaining in harrel

Third test, made with Curtis & Harvey's Euglish pow der, No. 6:-

		Velocity.	
Round.	Angle of Pendulum.	Feet per sec.	Recoff.
1	21.00	1486	24
2	20.04	1531	95
3	20.05	1523	3 3.16
4	21.00	1486	24
5	20.04	1531	%T ∞£
6	21.00	1486	
Average fee	et per second, 1507 I-6; charg	e of notyder 106 of	rainas moimhs
of bullet, 55%	graine; barret very clean.	so or pointer, too g	anne, veignt

Fourth	test made with Laflin &	Rand's Lights	ning No. 5:
Round.	Angle of Pendulum.	Velocity.	Recail.
1	21.00	14%6	24
2	20.04	1531	31
J	20.06	1515	Š
3	20.05	15±3	31
6 6	20,06	1515	8
	80.04	1531	34
A VERBOR FE	of not second 1518 5.6 white-on	of noundary 100 m	

of bullet, 550 grains; barrel very little fouled; powder remarkably good

This powder is less dense than any of the other three powders tested, a ninety grain measure weighing just 90 grains, whereas a ninety grain measure of any of the other three tested will weigh 96 grains. Those testing this powders the state of the powders of the state of the powders. der should weigh their charge, as the same measure charge will give more weight with the other powder than with

the Orange Lightning.

Mr. Burton declares himself to be perfectly unbiased in making these experiments, and calls attention to the slight disparity in the velocity obtained between the Lafiln & Rand and Curtis & Harvey, the latter firm being the representative English makers. We regret very much that the Dupont was not included in the trial, and have requested Mr. Burton to make further experiments at his convenience.

—A railway is now proposed for Newfoundland, the route being across the island, running west and east to St. George's Bay; estimated length, 350 miles. A party of engineers are already making the preliminary surveys.

-Mr. T. Sedgwick Steele, of Hartford, has painted a trout picture, which is said by connoisseurs to he the finest he has yet produced. It represents four trout strung as boys earry their "catch," on a willow twig, and is most artistically grouped and drawn,

OLLIPOD QUILL.-We are assured that the readers of the Forest and Stream will be interested in hearing some-thing of the life of Mr. Luke Wyman, whose death we chronicled a short time ago, and who is familiarly known to them by the signature of "Ollipod Quill."

to them by the signature of "Ollipod Quint."

He was born at Marblehead in the year 1810, and lived for a number of years in Brooklyn; but the latter part of his life was spent in Arlington, Mass. His entire life was spent chiefly in literary pursuits. He was connected at different times with several different newspapers. He was reader and the production of the literary criticisms. wrote readily upon many subjects, but literary criticisms and lindscape gardening were favorite topics. Here he was quite at home. The books that he criticised he caretully examined, and though always anxious to be just, he was quite frank and outspoken in his condemnation of what seemed weak and worthless.

He had a variety of talent, and was fond of drawing and He had a variety of talent, and was fond of drawing and painting, spending many hours in these pursuits. He was a great lover of nature; was never weary of studying the nature and habits of plants. The more he studied, the more he saw evidences of divine wisdom. "I have learned nhout God among the flowers; I have walked with Him in the fields," he said to an attendant during one of the last few days of his life. few days of his life.

Studying plants, he became interested in the insects that prey upon them, and during the last few years devoted much time to study with the microscope. He was very heartily interested in the education of children, but he befleved that they studied too much from hooks and too little from nature; that they gained too muny words and too few ideas. Some thought that his views on this topic were Quixotic; but he belonged to the advance guard, with the lamented Agassiz, who hoped for the day when classes should be taken to the fields to investigate for themselves, under the guidance of their teachers, when, by the use of the geologist's hammer and by actual experiment in the laboratory of the chemist, they should learn for themselves the great laws of nature and science

11e was affectionate and sympathetic in temperament, always the friend of those who needed help, and hopeful when others saw nothing to hope for. His religious creed was very simple; "love to God and love to man"—to use his own words-"was the whole of the law." His last sickness, though a most painful one-discase of the heart, from which he had suffered several years-was endured with great patience and even cheerfulness.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

-The American team visited this ground for their sixth day of practice on Wednesday of last week. Their ill luck followed them as usual, the wind was variable, and during the shooting at the 900 yards range a shower come up, which compelled them to cease firing for a while. Subsequently, however, the weather improved and the shooting, the average being 143½ per man, was the best yet made. The following are the seores:—A. V. Canfield, 154; Major Henry, Fulton 152; Can T. S. Dakin, 149, G. W.

made. The following are the scores:—A. V. Canfield, 154; Major Henry Fulton, 152; Gen. T. S Dukin, 149; G. W. Yale, 148; Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 142; R. C. Coleman, 141; Capt. L. C. Bruce, 136; L. M. Ballard, 128. For the first time at Creedmoor, practice was attempted at the 1,100 yards range by several gentlemen, including Messrs. Conlin, Dakin, Yale and Canfield, and notwithstanding the difficulty in getting the proper wind guage and elevation the following scores were made:—

11002	3	J. 8. CONLIN. 434334243333041	
		GEN. T. S. DAKIN. 3 3 2 2 4 6 2 ? 3 3 2 4 4	
		G. W. YALE, 2 3 3 2 2 3 4 0 3 0 4 3 0	
11003	0	8 2 2 3 4 2 0 0 4 0 2 4 3.	ı

—The Boylan medal was shot for on Tucsday last by the officers of the Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Licutenant Heizman was again the winner, and now holds the ant Heizman was again the winner, and now holds the trophy in permanent possession. This medal has been shot six times before, having been first won by Captoin II. B. Smith, with a secre of 35 in a possible 56. Captain C. S. Burns was the next winner, with a score of 42. Licutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve made 43 at the following competition. Captain Van Rensselaer next held it with 42 points. Lieutenant Heizman then took it twice with scores of 41 and 38, the last being made in October last. This Spring the new targets were used, and out of a possible 70 Lieutenant Heizman took the hadge for the third time with 36 points. The scores made were as follows:—

Lieutenapi Heizman	200 2400333-15 500 4506435-21
Captain Healy	
Captain Healy	200 5 2 4 3 0 3 8 - 20 8 500 0 4 8 0 2 2 4 - 15 8
Captain Van Rensselaer	200 2403435-21
_	
Captain Fackner	200 0 3 2 2 0 3 0 - 10 23 500 3 2 3 5 0 0 0 - 18 23
Out to B	
Captain Burns	500 5 0 0 2 0 3 0 - 10 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Addition a beautiful to	300 004 02 24-12 5 ~~
Adjutant Murphy	200 6 3 0 0 8 2 2 - 10 20 500 0 0 2 8 2 3 0 - 10 20

-On Saturday the American team again assembled for practice, all the members being present. The atmosphere was very hazy, and on the whole very unfavorable for good shooting, particularly when the 1,000 yards range was good shooting, particularly when the 1,000 yards range was reached. The following are the scores made:—Col. John Bodine, 154; Major Henry Fulton, 153; G. W. Yale, 151; Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 149; R. C. Coleman, 182; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 126; Gen. T. S. Dakin, 123; L. M. Ballard, 117; L. C. Bruce, 115,

-Creedmoor presented quite an animuted spectacle on Saturday, the number of riflemen and spectators being unusually large.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club were practising, and also a party from the Seventy-ninth Regi-

The Twelfth regiment team were out practising for —The Twelfth regiment team were out practising for the California match on Saturday, with the following results, the firing being seven shots at 200 and 500 yards for each man:—W. C. Reddy, 44, E. H. Madison, 43, A. Wood, 42, T. J. Dolan, 41, W. S. Smith, 40, H. Smith, 40, W. G. Carson, 39, A. Bentty, 36, W. H. Francis, 35, G. A. Bauta, 35, L. Moran, 34, M. Furrell, 30, J. M. Burlew, 28, J. Beattie, 27, James, J. Hughes, 18, Wui, H. Bodlish, 15, R. H. Capron, 43. R. H. Capron, 13.

-Bleven members of the Separate Troop of Cavalry Rifle Association shot for a budge on Thursday, at Creed-moor. The weapons were cartilizes. The wind was high. The range was 100 yards, and the highest attainable score a man, 50. Corporal John Felten wan the budge, scoring 43 points. Quartermaster Sergeant Miller scored 42 points, Private Welgold 40, and Captuin Carl Klein 30. The latter is President of the association. Colonel Scott and several members of the Elghth Regiment Rille Club practiced at 200 and 500 yards.

The Twenty-Third Regiment held its first "Creedmoor reception" at the Armory in Clement Avenue on Wednesday evening of last week. The exercises consisted of shooting at a target by the regimental team of 1874, for a medal; a buttaliou drill in double time; review by General Townseml and presentation of a prize won by the regimental team at the Pall meeting of the National Ritle Association in 1874. The team scores on Wedneday were as faltion in 1873. The team scores on Wedneday were as fallows:—Lieutenant P. A. Hardy, 15; Sergeant A. C. Bunce, 14; Corporal J. M. Allen, 15; Corporal C. A. Cullin, 13; Privato Geo. H. Earle, 13; Private C. W. Dibble; 18; Sergeant R. B. Malloy, 15; Corporal Jumes H. Stearns, 16; Private F. H. Horton, 14; Private A. V. Young, 16; Private P. M. Gomenthereite, 12 vate M. B. Cowperthwaite, 17.

Messrs Gildersleeve, Dukin, Yale, Canfiehl and Bruce of the team, practised at the ranges on Monday. The weather was in every respect perfect, and the scores the largest yet made this season. At 800 yards, Col. Gildersleeve accomplished the best score on record at this distance, fourtee bullseyes and a centre, or 59 out of a possible 50. The following are the totals:—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 160; G. Yale, 159; A. V. Canfield, 155; Gen. T. S. Dakin, 148; Capt. L. C. Bruce, 143.

To-morrow (Friday) the Spring meeting of the National Rifle Association commences at Creedmoor, closing on Monday. Five matches are to be abot, according to the

Monday. Five matches are to be above, according following programme:

May 23th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Ditterforms' Marcit.—Open only to illrectors and honorary directors of the National Riflo Association. Distance, 201 pards; position, standing-veapou, any milliary rifle; rounds, five, with two sighting shorts. Entrance fee, \$1. Prize-The directors' champtonship sold badge. Shot for assurably and held by the winner during the year.

This match was won last year by Col. Wingate by the fallowing soors. \$2.2.4.4. total 17—out of a possible 20.

following score:-3 3 3 4 4; total 17-out of a possible 20.

following score:—3 3 3 4 4; total 17—out of a possible 20. May 28th, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Short Ranks Match.—Open only to members of the National Rifle Association, Distance, 230 yanks; rounds, seven, with two sighting shots; postion, standing; weapon, any rille withto the rules. Entrange fee, \$1. Prizes—1. Spirit of the Times modal, presented by Mr. George Wilkes, value \$15°; 2. Life membership of National Rifle Association, transferrable, and \$25° cash, \$310°, \$20°, \$4. Cash, \$30°; 4. Cash, \$31°, \$2. Cash, \$30°; 4. Cash, \$31°, \$2. Cash, \$31°, \$2. Cash, \$31°, \$

This match appears to have taken the place of the Long Range Match shot at the Spring meeting last year.

Range Match shot at the Spring meeting last year.

May 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Lezen Cur March.—Under the anspices of the Amateur Chili. Open to all native-horn citizens of the United States and all resident members of the Amateur Rife Club, regardless of nationality. Distances, 800, and 1,000 yards; position, any without artificial rest, raunds, afficen at each distance, without eighting shots; weapon, any rife within the roles. Entrance fee, \$1 for members of the Amateur Rife. Club, \$2 for sell others. Prizes—The Leech Cup, to be held by the winner during the year and championship gold badge, value \$50.

A large number of entries are expected for this match, and it is suggested that positions at the targets be assigned by lot:

by lot:

May 31st, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

MILITARY SHORT RANGE MATCH.—Open to members of the National Rille Association and lo all members of the N. G. S. N. Y., in uniform, Illatance, 200 yards; postion, standing; rounds, sevien, with two sighting shots; weapon, any military ritle. Entrance fee, \$1. Prizes-1. A building for at Creedmoor, L. I., valued at \$300; 2. Life membership of the National Riffe Association, transferrable, and cash, \$25, value \$50; 3. Silver medal or cash, \$20; 4. Silver medal or cash, \$15; 5. Bronze and or cash, \$10; 5. Cash, \$5; 7. Cosh, \$5; 8. Cash, \$5; 0. Cash, \$4, \$1. Cash, \$4, \$3. Eleven prizes, ratin value \$507.

lirst prize in this match was won last year by Mr. B. Burton by the following score: -3 4 3 3 4; total 17-out of a possible 20.

a possible 20.

May 31st, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mittrativ Lono Range Marcii, -Distance, 500 and 600 yards; posttion, any without artificial rest. Other conditions same as in match 4.

Prizes-1. A long range Remington Creedmoor rifle, with appuritenances
complete, value \$150; 2. A telescope, presented by W. J. Gall, of Union
square, value \$20; 3. A life membership National Rifle Association,
transferrable, and cash, \$20; \$20; 4 Cash, \$37; 5 Cash, \$55; 6 Cash,
\$20; 7. Cash, \$15; 8. Cash, \$10; 9. Cash, \$5; 10. Cash, \$5; 11. Cash
\$3. Extra prizes-Offered by Second Division lieadquarters, open to all
members of the National Guard in the Second Division in uniform-1.
\$50; 2. \$30; 3. \$20. Fonreen prizes, total value, \$485.

Lieut. Col. Giblersleeve carried off the first prize in this match last year by a score of 3 4 4 4 4 4; total 27-out of a possible 28

Another Short Range Competition .- In order to encourage short range, off hand shooting, and also to deter-mine which among the gentlemen who have been for some time practicing at Mr. Conlin's gallery is the best shot, we have arranged a match, open to all comers, to be shot comers, to be shot at the above place, commencing on Monday evening, 31st instant. The prize offered at this competition consists of a handsome solid gold budge, to be known as the Forest and Stream badge, appropriately engraved and mounted for wearing. The conditions of the match are as follows:— The shooting to be strictly off hand, that is, no portion of the body touching the gallery. We have entrusted to Mr.

Conlin the details of this match as regards seeing that the regulations are strictly carried out. The match is open to all, and no entrance fee will be required. We hope to meet a goodly number of riflemen at No. 930 Broadway, on Monday evening, and see a spirited competition for this beautiful little prize.

Unique Tuoruy -It will be remembered that A Unique Thorny—It will be remembered that Mr. John Rigby of Dublin, presented to Mr. Conlin a pin formed after one of the hallets used in his rifles; also that Mr. Conlin offered this pin as a prize for off hand shooting at his gallery, during the tournament, and that Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor, was the fortunate winner. Mr. Conlin is reciprocating Mr. Rigby's attention by forwarding to him a silver fac-simile of a hullet suspended by warding to him a silver fac-simile of a hullet suspended by a string, and Indented by a shot from a rifle at twenly-five yards. The hullet in question is an exact copy of one made by Mr. Wm. Hayes, of Newark, N. J., known as one of the best shots in the country at 200 yards. The bullet is mounted with ribbon and chasp and forms a more unique trophy representative of rifle shooting, than any we have seen. This mode of shooting at bullets originated with Nr. Copile, and leas not only become very popular, but with Mr. Conlin, and has not only become very popular, but is one of the severest trats of good shooting.

—A correspondent, who signs his letter with the stamp of his "team," informs us that a number of young gentlemen, sged from sixteen to eighteen years, have formed themselves into an association to be known as the Union Rifle Team of New York. We should be glad to have further particulars.

—The formation of the Calfornia Rille Association is ereating great interest in that State and bringing to the front many marksmen who had been forgotten and who are now joining the Association. Bay Farm Island, near Alameda, opposite Sau Francisco, is spoken of for a range. It is perfect as to distance and safety, but the line of fire is from North to South, and therefore against the rare of the from North to South, and therefore against the rays of the

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME

THE MONROE COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.-The handicap match of this club was shot last week with great eatis faction to the members and their guests. No less than forty-six gentlemen were haudicapped at from iwenty-one to twenty-six yards, and appeared at the seratch with varying success. ing success. A press of other matter will not permit of our giving in detail the total scores as we should be pleased to do. Several gentlemen tied on nine birds, and on shooting off, 11. H. Morse killed five birds and took first prize. Ten tied on eight, and Hiram Smith carried off second prize. Seven contested for third prize and it was won by prize. Seven contested for third prize and it was won by Henry Walzer. II. B. Hooker took the fourth and last. The prizes were handsome gold medals. Subsequently twenty four gentlemen shot a match at twenty double birds, which was won by II. G. Lucas, killing eighteen birds. Among the contestants we noticed the name of our old friend Seth Green, who came within a few of taking a medal—but then he bas enough now for one man.

The Kongerston Court.—This generalization organization.

THE FORESTER CLUB.—This enterprising organization, whose headquarters are at Buffalo, had a pigeon match on Thursday last for a handsome gold watch, made and presented by Mr. J. O. Robson, of Buffalo. Seventeen members of the club, handicapped at distances varying from 21 to 25 yards, 10 birds each, participated. Our space will not permit of our giving the full scores. Messrs. Ifenry Jones and W. W. Sloan having each killed nine were obliged to shoot off the ties three times before Mr. Sloan was finally victorious. The watch is to be shot for four times each year for three years, the member winning it the greatest number of times to become the final possessor. In a subsequent handicap Mr. P. D. H. Saunders killed eight birds consecutively, and took first money.

-Captain A. H. Bogardus and Iru A. Painc shoot of —Captain A. H. Bogardns and Irn A. Paine shoot a match at 100 birds each for \$1,000 a side on Saturday 29th inst., at Prospect Park, Brocklyn. Preparatory to the mateb Captain Bogardus bas been giving some exhibitions of his remarkable skill before admiring audiences. On Monday last he killed thirty-cight birds out of forty-four, trapped in pairs, from two traps placed forty yards apart, the shooter standing between the traps. Subsequently he killed twenty-six hirds in the remarkable time of two minthe shooter standing between the traps, killed twenty-six birds in the remarkable time of two minutes and forty seconds, loading his own gun. The birds were tossed in pairs from baskets stailoned at proper distances in the field. The match on Saturday will probably he one of the most exciting ever shot in this country.

—We received a call last week from Dr. Chas. W. Torrey,

Vice President of the Yonkers Sportsmen's Club, to wbom that association owes much of its present prominence and vitality. It has about eighty members. Its new club room is made very attractive by paintings, mounted specimens, books, &c. It will send delegates to Watertown.

GOOD SNIPE SCORES.

Sr Louis, May 15th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Measte, Leeds, Stickney, and Hart, in two days' shooting on the marshes back of Claikestile, Pike county, Missouri, April 4th and 6th, bagged five hundred snipe. Mr. Leeds, considered the best shot in the West, scored 10s the first day, and 114 the next. Had not Mr. H. and Mr. S. run out of summnition, there is no telling how many of the long hills winhigh have come to griet, as they are both aplendid shots. Another of our crack shots, Mr. D. Rankin, bagged on April 5th, on the Darden marshes, St. Charles county, 114 snips.

Pradulx.

GAME PROTECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

EDITION FOREST AND STREAM:—

As some of your subscribers are members of the West Jersey Game Protective Society, and were mobble to be at the last meeting, it may not be amins to give a short synopists of what was done at that meeting. The society, although much smaller numerically than many other game associations to other States, to none the less active in outorcing its laws and those of its State for the protection of game.

In 1872, owing to the large number of sportsmen both from Now York and Philadelphia who were continually shooting in the State of Now Jersey, it became orident to a number of the leading sportemen of West Jersey that index some laws were passed for the protection of game the shooting in that port of the State would soon be one of the pleasures of the peat. With this state of facts before them, these gentlemen determined to organize themselves into a society for the protection of game, and to have such laws passed as would compel all desiring to shoot, and who were non-residents of the State, to join the society and contribute a small sum lowards the prapagetion of game.

Accordingly, on the ad of April, 1873, an act was passed giving birth to the society. By this act every non-resident of the State is obliged, before shooting in the six lower counties of Jersey, to-wit: Cainden, Gloucester, Allantic, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May, to obtain from the society a cerificate of membership at the cost of \$5 the first year ond \$2 every year thereafter. The funds of the club are therefore derived from the sonice already siluded to, together with the annual dues of \$2 from the resident members

In consequence of its limited membership and resources, during 1873 the club were merely abla able to neet their running expenses, and were unable until the beginning of the Spring of 1875 to achieve their mela object, namely, the propagation of game.

During the Fall of 1874 the society, from shooting. These efforts were crowned with great success, and many arresto were made and hoary fines imposed upon

committee appointed for the parchese of live game reaches them hefore the ample funds to procure birds for the limited time given them hefore the opening of Spring.

During this abort period 900 qualt were purchased, and also ten pairs of prairie chickens as as experiment. Out of the 300 shipped to 114, at least 600 were turned out, and in most cases here remained in the immediate neighborhood. The profite chickens have been marked down.

The people in the neighborhood have taken great interest in the experiment, and if the law is strictly adhered to, which prohibits one frem shooting them for five years. I have very little doubt of seeing prairie chicken shooting again resorted to in New Jotsey.

As our shipment of five game has been so successful this ceason, the society has made arrangements to salp several thousand qualt from the South, and several hundred pairs of prairie chickens from the West, and by keeping up the chipment of live game from eason to season we hope to keep the westarn part of the State, which is under the jurisdiction of the society, well stocked with game.

I have stready, Mr. Editor, thanks to your kindness, taken considerable space in your columns, but it has been the carried esire of our members to contribute our slight experience in the pripagation of hirds to all our brother sportsmen, that we may all heartily work together for the great object of our chooting existence, to-wit, plenty of game and fine shooting. I will treapsas a little more on your time and space by acking you to publish a supplement to our charter, which has just been passed, and which is an important one to those who choof outpet to our charter.

STATE OF NHW JERSEY. STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act incorporating the West Jersey Onne Protective Society.

Be it enacted by the Benate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That howester any purson or persons, non-residents of this State, who shall kill, destroy, hint or take any doc, buck, fawa or any cort of deer whateever, or shall kill, destroy, hunt or take any partidge, moor fowl, ruffed grouse, commenty called phessante, pinnated grouse or prairie chicken or any other kind of grouse, quall, woodcock, Wilson or gray speckled brook tront or speckled river front at any time, or shall ested any speckled brook tront or speckled river front at any time within the counties of Canden, Gloncesier, Atlantie, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May, in this State, without complying with the by-lawe of this isane Protective Society, then the person or persons eo offending shall forfeit and pay the sam of fifty (99) dollais for each and every offence, and may be presended against in any county of the State wherein such person of prosecution, any person or persons so offending shall into the committed, and in detault of the payment of the forfeit mency, with costa of prosecution, any person or persons so offending shall into in the common jail until the same shall be paid; see half of the forfeit money shall be for the hencell of the person prosecuting for the same, and the remainder paid to the collector of the township wherein the conviction may be had, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent residents of this State from taking game or fish subject to the existing laws of this State.

of this State from taking game or as a cooper to the State.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Department of State.

I, Henry C. Keisey. Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved by the Governor the ninth day of April. A. D. 1873, as taken from and compared with the original now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have berennto set my hand and affixed my ead, at Trenton, this seventeenth day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five.

HEART C. Kalsur, Secretary of State,

THE PICEON ROOST NEAR CORNING

THE PICEON ROOST NEAR CORNING.

ROCDETER, N. Y., May 17th, 1875.

Beding a representation of the "pigeon roost" item which you copied from the Rochester Democrat, and to which you alinde in your last lesues. Previous to the occasion of my vielt to the locality mentioned (near Corning) the hirds had been flying for three weeks, night and morning, and had been fired at and scared by every native, so that they had begun to change their route, particularly that of the morning flight, which became from two to four mileo farther west. After this change had become a settled thing, the usual evening line of flight was gradually shandoned, until that, too, became only a "pleasant memory." Then the hirds became very erratic in their wanderings. One day there would be millions of them scattered around over a certain tract of country, and the next day not a solilary bird could be found, owing, I presuma, to the fact that their immense numbers were sufficient to clear a considerable territory of accorns each day, and also that the near approach of their neating time rendered them uneasy. The week following my first trip a party was made up and another visit to the locality made, with very poor success. Being an strache of the lefegraph at this place, I had every facility for ascertaining the whereabonts of the birds, and the ovenling previunce took the greatest paine to find the heet place to go, and supposed we had a "soft thing" on less favored eportsmen, but only received a fresh ilinatestion that "a donbtful thing te very uncertain," for we came back with ecarcely a hird aplece.

One evening during the same week the hirds enddenly seltled down and flew in all directions over and around the village of Liberty; a day or two after the same thing occurred at Genece, many miles further west. Since that time they seem to have neither "a local bahitation nor a name," and can't be heard from in any numbers. The general impression and mong trappers (who, by the way, spread their nets in volu) is that they have gone into the big

GEORGIA GAME ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR PUREST AND STREAM:—
The first social meeting of the Georgia Game Association came off last Priday, it being the first anniversary of the originization. An excursion to Beach Hammock having bean necisied upon, the steamer Katie was chartered and a fine boud of music engaged for the occasion. About has past seven o'clock the members of the association, with many of their hady friends and a lorge number of invited guests, went on beard the sleamer, and half an hour later were stonning down the river. Dureing was commenced at once, and kept up without consistion mutil the Hammock was reached. As soon as a landing was effected all purtice betook themselves to a point on the beach about a quarter of a mile from the wharf, and where a large brilding had been erceled for dancing. The pigeon shooting match was at nuce begin by the members of the association, and was a very close and exciting one, as will be seen from the following core:—

lowing ecore:-	
B Wayne	1 1 1 1 0- 4 J. P. White 1 1 1 0 1-4
R. F. Lovell	1 1 0 0-3 d. Hrechtack 1 1 0 1 1-4
H. Gomm	1 1 0 0-3m, Hirschausek
31 C. Murphy	1 [1 - 5 W. F. SCHIRK
J. H Shafter	1
	Ties, 26 to 11 yards rise.
	1100, 2010 11 3 11 11 11 1 1 1 1

Rational Pastimes.

SCOTTISH GAMES.

RIGHLAND GAMES-QUOITS, &O .- No. 5.

ITH international rife, yacht und boat races, we see no reason why there should not he international flighland gatherings, curling "bonspiels," and quoiting tournaments. Such would afford the best means of deciding upon the merits of Seotsmen at home and abroad, and of proving whether the latter degenerate physically in the climate of America.

If we turn to the respective merits of curlers in America and Seotland we find ourselves with as little ground for instituting a comparison as in the case of Highland games. Some negotiations have taken place with the view of arranging an international bonspiel, but until it is played the palm cannot be awarded.

Nor has there been any occasion upon which the champion quoiters of the two countries have met. Possibly the exchange of courtesies may so bring events around that we may hereafter find some daring American Scot returning to his native land with hostile intentions, and with a pair of quoits in his Saratoga. In such an event the simplicity of the game might become a decided advantage. We venture to supplement our previous article "by a few practical points in reference to the conduct of this game. All that is required to play it is a pair of quoits for each player and two iron pins, sometimes called "hobs." These are driven into the ground at a distance from cach other of from 15 to 30 yards, according to the agreement of the players. The more general ranges are from 18 to 24 yards, and of all other distances 18 yards and 21 yards are the most popular.

Two can play, and when more than three participate in

all other distunces 18 yards and 21 yards are the most popular.

Two can play, and when more than three participate in the same game the players are divided into sides.

In pitching quoits, each man takes up his position at or uear one hole or pin, and aims at covering the one at the other end. The nearest quoit or quoits (if more than one on the same side are nearer than any of the opposite) to the pin nimed at, counts. The score is kept as in curling; that is to say, one point is allowed for each quoit lying nearer than those of the opposite side. Pieces of paper or white fenthers are fixed at the pin played for, to guide the contestants, and when a quoit is so played as to lie surrounding the pin it is said to be a "ringer." Considerable difficulty is experienced in deciding which is the winning shot. The measurement may be either from the edge of the quoit nearest to the pin, or from that portion of it which is above the ground.

In treating of Highland Games in a former number we made the remark that most of the games practiced in Scotland have been introduced into this country, although some have been modified in form, and others have fallen into comparative desuetude. It is difficult, however, to lastitute a comparison between the representatives of muscular Christianity in the two countries. In fact it was a hard matter, until late years, even to compute Scotsmen in America with each other. In leaping, vaniting, and a few other sports of a similar character, it was, no doubt, perfectly practicable to arrive at a tolerably correct idea of the respective metits of the contestants, but this was precluded in all the games which are more peculiarly Scotch.

Hammer throwing, patting the stone, tossing the caber, depend upon the weight of the hammers and stones, and the size of the caber, and as to these there was no uniform practice. There were also different styles in vogne. Thus, a practice, now almost extinct in Scotlant, of throwing the bammer with a whirt, or swing round of the whole body, was revived, and is still to be met with in that section of Canada which has produced the best known athletes of the Dominion. In describing what may be termed the orthodox style of throwing the hammer, we said: "The athlete stands at a mark, and after attaining the necessary impetus, either by swinging the hammer round the head, or hack wards and forwards, delivers it in the necessary direction, usually the opposite to that in which he is looking." When the other system is adopted the athlete begins at some distance from the mark, which he approaches by a scries of gyrations, in which the body is whirled round, and the hammer beld with extended arms. The velocity naturally increases with the number of swings, and the hammer is delivered as the athlete reaches the mark. The direction it took was, and always must be, more or less haphazardous. Gyrating is an intellectually confusing exercise, as any one may find out by engaging, without practice, in a long waltz. Things are apt to take queer shapes, and ideas of distance and direction to be temporarily clouded. The result was that looking at a whirling athlete was not always safe. The hammer flew dangerously near or even among the speciators, and bence the practice in this form was deharred at games in Scotland. There can be no doubt at the same time that much greater distances were reached in that manner. The McCellans, pf Glengarry, Canada, who follow the older custom, have no living equals in their own way, and lave challenged the world. The mode which they have revived is now almost, if not altogether, peculiar to their own district, and certainly has never been revived into any degree of favor by Caledonians in the Unite

never been revived into any degree of favor by Caledonians in the United States.

Another obstruction to a comparison of merits consisted in the difference of weights in the implements used. This was put an end to in a great measure so far as America is concerned, by the formation of the North American United Caledonian Association, one of the objects of which organization was the production of miformity in the above particular. It fixed the weight of the light and heavy hummers at 12 and 16 pounds respectively. It is incumbent upou all societies affiliated with the Association to conform to this rule. Whether they do so or not is another question. A perusal of the record of games for any year reveals a striking discrepancy in the feats of the same athletes at different places, with implements of nominally the same weight. The distances reached vary to such an extent in some cases as to demonstrate beyond question that the similarity is nominal and nothing more. To ensure its reality, the Association must go a step further, and make it incumbent upou the judges, in every instance, to weigh the hammer and stones hefore the games hegin. This having been accomplished, and obedience enforced as well as a standard enacted, a comparison might be drawn between any athletes who had not met on the same ground.

In regard to Scotland the difficulty wo ild still remain at great as ever. There has never been a stardard in that country. Hammers are used weighing as much as twenty-seven pounds, or eleven pounds heavier than the "heavy" hammer of America, and the weight of the stone occasionally ruus as bigh as twenty-eight pounds. Until something like a common standard is adapted by the two countries, journalists will he spared the "odium" of Instituting comparisons.

A few facts may, however, be presented. In this coun-

shonarly return as origin as twenty-eight pounds. Onthe something like a common standard is adapted by the two countries, journalists will he spared the "oflum" of Instituting comparisons.

A few facts may, however, be presented. In this country we have no professional athletes in the strict sense of the word. Most of those taking part in Colledeniau games are husiness meu and artisans, who turn to athletics as a rolaxation, and who are always willing to run down to the celebrations of distant clubs for the sake of the sports Very few have an eye solely to the prizes, and none receive a direct reward for appearing as contestants.

In Scotland, on the other hand, there are a number of men who, during the season, make a business of attending games, and whose sole inceutive is the prize money. They travel about from place to place, as attractions offer, and their names are to be found figuring in every list of winners, when the sums offered are large enough to make the winning of half a dozen prizes anything of an object. These men are the hest representatives of Scottish muscle, and the fact may as well be conceded at once that their feats far exceed anything which has been attained by the Caledonians resident in America. So well known is their excellence that it is quite customary in Scotlaud for games' committoes either to dehar them from entering, or to vote them special prizes. The latter course gives the gatherings the additional éclat to be derived from their presence without disconraging other competitors.

In stating what has heen accomplished hy men of this stamp, we put upon record some of the greatest feats of the athletic arena. Possibly the greatest athlete whom Scotlaud bas produced is Dounald Diunie, a native of Abovne, Aberdeensbire, and now ahout thirty-six years of age. Donald is a perfect marvel of strength and symmetry. He stands exactly six feet high, measures 464 inches round the chest, and 154 inches round the arm, and weigbs in walking costume 210 pounds. The following are a few of his dis

reached at Leven 43 feet 6 inches.

Noxt to Dinnie stands James Fleming, a native of Tullymet, Perthehire, and now about thirty-two years of age. He stands 5 feet 11 inches, and weighs in walking cosmme 200 pounds; he measres 42} inches round the chest, and 14 inches round the arm. Among his best distances are the following: He threw a 22-pound hammer 90 feet; a 27-pound hammer at Braemar 75 feet 10 inches; a 16-pound hammer at Aberdeen 114 feet 3 inches; on ground slightly inclined at Danheld Fleming put a 22-pound stone 44 feet 0 inches, the hest throw on record; at Glen Isla a 28-pound slone 33 feet; at Crief a 23-pound stone 39 feet 6 inches, 5 feet 3 inches short of bis distance at Dunheld; at Aber-

deen a 16-pound stone 46 feet 11 Inches. In running high leap Fleming has cleared 45 feet 7 inches, has jumped 18 feet 6 inches, and in hop step and leap has reached 40 feet 6 Inches.

leap Fleming has cleared 45 feet 7 inches, has jumped 18 feet 6 inches, and in hop step and leap has reached 40 feet 6 Inches.

Both of these men have been beaten by J. Carruthers in running and jumping, the latter receiving the credit of having cleared fully 23 feet at Leven in a running jump. But as all-round athletes they have no rivals. Up to 1872 Dinnie had gained 2124 first prizes, 80 gold and silver metals, 12 silver cups, and other trophies, and Fleming land at the same time to his credit upwards of 700 first prizes, 30 gold and silver medals, beside belts, broaches, &c. When Dinnie and Fleming visited this country they carried everything before them in their specialties of the hammers, stones and cabers. On the occasion of his last visit Dinnie aprained his left arm, and with one hand out-distanced all rivals, with both hammers and stones.

Coming next to Scottish athletes in America, those of them who have yet appeared in public must be put between the two above mentioned in the heavier exercises. Mr. John Anderson, of Newark, and Mr. A. Rennie, of New York, are among the foremost in this class. At the Hudson County (N. J.) games, last Summer, the former put the beavy stone, 21 pounds, 36 feet, and the light stone, 14 pounds, 42 feet 6 inches; he threw the 16-pound bammer 82 feet 10 inches; and the lawy hammer 78 feet and 104. Both men have done better, Rennie in particular, who threw the light hammer at Boston several feet above a hundred.

threw the light hammer at Boston several feet above a hundred.

What is lacking in sheer strength on the part of our athletes would appear to be made up in agility. At the same games Rennic jumped 20 feet 10½ inches; D. T. Keelor 20 feet 3 inches; R. Mitchell 19 feet 10½ inches. In hop, step, and jump Mitchell stood first at 40 feet 6 inches, and on the same day Tom Buchanan, of Boston, cleared at the Newton games, 41 feet 9 inches, and was followed by P. Johnson at 41 feet 4 inches.

A reference to the Philadelphia games of the same year will suffice for further illustration. There A. McKay threw the 12-pound hammer 106 feet 6 inches; J. Anderson, 104 feet 7 inches; and A. Rennic, 103 feet 6 inches; Anlerson threw the heavy hammer 96 feet 3 inches; and Rennic 94 feet.

feet.

Among the best recorded high leaps is that of G. T. Addlson, a few years ago, at Newark, when he cleared 5 feet 6 inches.

It is unnecessary to adduce any further feats of this kind. The conditions here and in Scatland for pursuing athletic sports are altagether different. In the first place the taste for them there is more general, and the necessary spirit more widespread; in the next place the facilities for practice are much greater.

BASE BALL-THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—The contests for the professional championship during the past week were marked by a scries of finely played games, which ou Friday, May 21st, culminated in a contest unequaled in the annals of the game, in the skill displayed, and the amallness of the victor's score. Prior to May 21st the game at St. Louis between the Reds of that city and the Whites of Chicago, stool innequaled as regards the score, but on May 21st the Munual and Hartford nines played a better game, the score was the same, viz.: 1 to 0! The first meeting between the two clubs took place at Hartford, and resulted in a score of 8 to 3 in favor of the Hartford, and resulted in a score of 8 to 3 in favor of the Hartfords, the Mutuals being out of practice. This time they were in better trim, and as the hall selected proved to be a decldedly dead ball, fielding skill decided the contest. To show the superiority of play in a game played with a dead ball, compared to a contest in which a lively ball is used, it is only necessary to point to the henuty of the display made in this game, compared to the muffin match of the previous Wednesday, in which the Athletics played the Mutuals with an elastic ball and won by a score of 11 to 6, the game being marked by nearly thirty fielding errors and by heavy hitting, whereas in the contest of Friday there were but three errors which told on the score, and not eight in the entire game. The score of the model game is appended:—

MARTFORD.

RUTUAL.

RUTUAL.

RUTUAL.

RUTUAL.

**RUTUAL.*

HARTFOR	υ.			MUTUAL			
R.	ts.	PO.	A.		1в.	Pot.	Α.
Altison, c0	0	10	0	Start, let b 0	- 1	20	0
Burdock, 2d b0	0	8	ť	ttoldsworth, s s 0	i	2	4
Carey. s s0	- 1	0	0.	Nelson, 2d b 0	ė	ĭ	4
Commings, p0	2	- 1	0	Booth, r f0	Ö	ò	0
York, 1 f0	0	2	0	Gerhardt, 3d b0	n	ň	6
Ferguson, 8d b0	0	0	- 1	Hicke, c0	1	1	Ť
Remeen, c f1	0	- 4	- 1	McGee, c 1 0	Ď.	i i	ò
Mills, let b0	5	4	- 0	Gedney, 1 f0	- 1	i	ő
Bond, r f0	1	3	- 1	Malhews, p 0	0	Ö	4
		I		nga.			
Harlfords				0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0	-1	

ended with the to	HOW	ing s	COL	e:			
MUTUAL				ATLANTIC			
R.	ta.	ro.	A.	R.	18.	PO.	A .
Start, 1st b0	3	14	0	Boyd, 2d b0	1	2	3
Holdsworth, ss1	- 8	0	4	Kessler, s a 0	o o	2	ï
Nelson, 2d b0	0	2	3	Nichola, 3d b 0	0	ī	- i
Booth, rf0	0	0	0.	Clinton, r f 0	ě	- 1	•
Gerhardt, 8d b 0	t	1	1	Crane, let b 0	ō	12	กั
111cke, c1	- i	- 8	Ü	Cassidy, p0	- 83	1	g
McGee, c f1	1	1	0	Knowdell, c	ő	3	+1
Gedney, 1 f 1	1	3	0	Clark, c f 0	ŏ	á	ĩ
Matthews, p 0	0	õ	- 11	Pabor, tf0	ŏ	ă	0
		1		nge.	~		v
Molnal					0 0	-1	

-The St. Louis club visited Cblcago May 19th, and not having their full team out-Bradley, their regular pitcher, being absent-they were defeated, as the appended score

	одопо.—							
	CHICAGO				ar. Louis,			
	R.	1B.	PO.			n.	PO.	A .
	Higham, c	- 4	1	0	Calbaert, 1. f1	2	4	0
	Hastings, c. f 2	3	6	- 1	Pearce, s. s 1	0	1	- 3
	Warren, 81 b1	1	2	2	Pike, c. f0	0	8	0
	Devila, let b2	- 4	13	0	Chapmun, r. f0	1	ī	Ö
	Hines, 2d b0	2	2	2	Seward, 2d b0	0	i i	2
r	Peters, s. s 0	0	U	3	Fleet, p0	0	i i	- 1
	Glenn, 1. f0	2	- 1		Beltin, Sd b 0	Ď.	- i	- 3
	Zeitlein, p1	2	Ö	4	Dehtman, tal b1	1	ni i	1
	Blelaski, r. f 0	0	2	1	Miller, ct	i	4	- 1
ı	District Control of the Control		1		nge	м		
	Chlosen			111111	9 1 1 0 0 0 0		n	
					.73 1 1 0 11 0 2 0			
					2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2			
и	Kane carned, Chicag	03, 2	. 2011	el D	ase on errors, Chleago, 1	š.	ប្រធាប្រ	ro,
ш	Dennts Mack of the E	mpire	club	οľ	St. Lonia,			

On May 20th an illustration of the rallying powers of the Boston nine was afforded on the occasion of their return game with the Philadelphias. The Fillies gut in six tuns in their second inning, and were so elated at the prospect of a victory over the champions that they were enabled to keep down the Boston's score until the seventh in ning, when the Brill Stockings began their customary rally for the lead, and at the close of the ninth inning the record stood in their favor by 8 to 6. The scare is as follows—

ı			0 10	v.	THE SCHEP IS RE [Ollnws:-	
	BOSTONS. G. Wright, 4 8	10. 3 0 2 1 2 1 0 0	0 0 4 0 2 7 6	0 0 1 1 0 0	McMallon, l. f. 11 0 8 McGary, 2d b 0 1 9 Anldy, r f 0 0 3 Mryerle, St h 1 3 5 Fisher p 1 1 0 Fisher p 1 1 0 Fisher, a 1 1 1 Sayder, a 1 0 8 Murnan, fel b t 2 9	010210708
	Boston Philadelphia Umpire, Mr. Heubel				nga t 0 3 0 0 0 1 2 1-3 0 6 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0-6	

—On May 7th the Philadelphius thought they had the Mutuals whipped, sure, as the New Yorkers had four runs to get to escape defeat when they went into their last lining. But they managed to obtain that number, and they won a creditable victory. The following is the score:—

PHILADELPHIAS.		3 MUTUALS						
McMullin, I f R. McHeary, 3d b 1 Addy, r f 1 McHeary, 1d b 1 Fisher, p. 1 Crowley, c f 0 Fulmer, s s 0 Snyder, e 0 Murnan, 2d b 1 1	ts. 1 2 1 0 1 0 1		1 11 1	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				
	t	nuings.						

Mutuat.
Runs carned, Philadelphia, 1. First
Mutuat, 6. Double plays, Start and the
Time of game, 1:55.

—The Western nine of Keokuk is making a good fight of it. In Chicago the White Stockings ball work to defeat them by 7 to 6 in a ten inning game on May 15th, and on May 18th found it dillicult to win by 6 to 2. The score of the last match is as follows:—

WHITE STOCK	RENOR		WESTE	IIXa		
Higham, c. 1. Hastings, r f. 1. Warren, 3d b. 0. Devlin, 1st b. 1. Hines, 2d b. 2. Peters, r s. 1. Hitch, c f. 0. Zettlein, p. 0. Bichaski, f f. 0.	hi. 0 0	. 10. 10 6 1 0 0		R. In. 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 R D 0 0 1 3	Pn. 0 1 1 14 1 3	A. 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 1
			In a fee			

-The games in the championship arena since our last issue have been as follows:-

May 18-Chicago vs. Western, at Chicago	41-	
may be turing ve. St. Londo, at Chicago	a to	-
AMAD TO DOUGHT VO. ILNEEDURG, Mr BON OIL	1 8	n
areas is—a unicide va. attitudi at Brooklyn	II II as	£
nors to Financialla vs. Centeliniam, at Philadolphia	7 10	
May 20—Rartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn	0 4-	4
May 20-Attribute vs. Rely Havon at New Havon 1	O La	
may at - thirthord ye, adding, he specially,	3 842	0
had at - welliette as' trem Hilden' be tram Hitzen 1	S 111	3
may 45 - Multiple ve. Attantic, at Hrooklyn	1 10	0
May 22—Chicago vs. St. Louis, at Chicago May 22—Boston vs. Centennial, at Philadelphia	B (1)	2
andy 22 - Alumbic vs. Hattions, at Phillide only	13.10	4
May 25-Hartford vs. Washington, at Washington	d to	6

—Tho Doerrs and Keystones phyed a remarkable game on Thursday, May 20th, at the Centennial ground, Twenty fourth street and Ridge avenue, Philadelphia. The pitching was so effective on both sides and the flehling so superior, that not an earned run was sepreal, and only six clean hits made—three by each side. The brilliant play of H. Riffert of the Doerrs, as catcher, was a special feature of the game.

CRICKET-STATEN ISLAND VS. PHINCETON.

The match between the elevens of these clubs, played at Staten Island on May 23d, proved to be a rather one-sided contest, the Islanders fathing to muster in fares, as the score below shows:—

STATEN ISLAND ATEN ISLAND OLask b Miller (Hondily b. Renry (Hondily b. Renry (McPhereon b. Heary McPhereon b. Heary Shrewster c. and b. Milber (Lee b. Miller Stevens c. Marquard, b Renry Uoberts b. Miller Roberts b. Miller Gordon, not out Anterhilde b. Miller B Byce, I; leg byes, I; ivides, 2. McPherson b. Henry Stovens b. Miller Biowster c. Johnson b. Henry Louke b. Miller Louke b. Miller Hamptica are Hampton, run out, b. Henry Roberts, not out. Gardner b. Henry.... Byes, 4; wides, 4; no balts, 0.

£ 111251	10 6 1713
FIRST INNENG.	RECOMB INNING
Illichcock b. Brewater 0	Marguard b. Gardner
Thompson & Roberta,b Brewster 3	Benry b. Gardner 8
Scott b. Slevens 2	Woods, hit wicket 6
Carr b. Stevens 5]	Chiulipsin, abacht
Marguard, run out 01	Johnston c. Horally, b. Browster o
Henry c. Gardner, b Breinster . 2	Atinetrong b. Brewster 9
Biddle c. Gardner, b. Brewster . 4"	Biddle b. Brewster
dobpaton c. Brewater 31.	Scott c. Slevens, b. Brownter 2
Mills, not out 5	Millet, not out
- Woods c. Homilly, b. Brewster ii (Sarre, and b. Brownler 1
Armstrong c. Stevens, D Browstor 1.1	Hitchcock b. Gardner 9
Byes, 5; leg bye, 1; wides, 511	Byes, 4
Total	Total 30

Pict triating 0 5 8 13 19 21 21 coordinates ... 6 5 8 13 19 21 21 coordinates ... 6 17 19 19 25 25 28 Umpiree - Messrs, Troiter and McKean Scorers - Mesers Townsend and Nykea Time of game foot iones and forly-dve minutes. 1th 8th, 9th, 10th Total 21 21 22 23 39 First tening ...

The Germantown club having refused to enter the lists the Philadelphias, Young America, and Merion Cricket clubs will contend this season for the Halifax Prize Cup, won by the American twelve at the formament at Halifax, N. S., August, 1874. The first match of the series will lake place on Saturday, May 29, between the Philadelphia and Young America, when the former will be strong in the possession of Meade and Law, two first-class bowlers.

On Saturday, May 22d, the Young America and Germantown clubs played a game, which was in many respects remarkable. The game, as on the previous match, was marked by extraordinarily good play on both sides. In the Germantown team were four brothers—Hurgreaves; in the Young America four brothers—Newhalls; and their skill added largely to the score upon each side. There was but one inning played, with a result of big figures. Young America, 248, an average of 11. For the Young America Boh Newhall made the grund score of 103 runs by some of the most brilliant hatting ever seen in this country, giving but one chance, and that when the telegraph gave him credit for 79 runs. This score has not been equaled in a first-class match by an American cricketer since the 105 maile in 1828 by the lale and greatly lamented Wulter Newhall. To this were added by good batting 23 by Loper Baird, 30 by Harry Newhall, 16 by Cooper Baird, and 35 by Dun Newhall.

The Germantowns were in good practice at the bat, but not up to the mark in bowling, a showery afternoon making the ball slippery and hard to handle by all the bowlers and fielders. The Hargreaves scored John, 21; Tom, 21, and Joe, 28, Holfman making 19. The Young America, is a promising young left-hund howler, the Hermantown having a good colt in "Bob" Hargreaves. The Young America need Pease, and both clubs will be reinforced when Brewster and Charles Newhall got hut 5. Harry Davis, of the Young America need Pease, and both clubs will be reinforced when Brewster and Charles Newhall return from Enrope. The wicket keeping of Joe Hargreaves

greaves and Geo. Newman was the main feature of the fielding.

The Yale Athletic Association held its Spring meeting at Hamilton Park on Saturday. Notwithstanding that at this senson of the year there are other attractions in the way of out door amusements to divide attention, the attendance was fair, including a large number of ladies. The entries were confined to the most proficient, owing to the fact that for each event a limit as to lime or distance was set for its performance. The events were as follows: Half mile race, won by D. Trumbull, '76; time 2:344. Three mile race, contested by three meu, Ward, '76, came in first, making the distance in 19 min, 31 sec., but lost the prize, as 18min, 30 sec. was the limit. Trumbull, '76, was more fortunate in the one hundred yards dash, accomplishing it in 10\frac{2}{3} sec. The one mile was not run within the 5 min, 15 sec. Wakeman, '76, won the hirdle race in 20 sec., and Ely the quarter mile in 1 min 3\frac{2}{3} sec. Three contested the one mile walk, and Johnson, '76, came out shead but not within the limit fixed, 8 min, 10 sec.

The New Havens left New Haven May

The Mew Havens left New Haven May 25th on the boat, and during a two weeks' absence will play the following clubs: Atlantics in Brooklyn, the 26th; Mutnals in Brooklyn, the 27th; Washingtons in Washington, the 29th and 31s; Philadelphias in Philadelphia, June 3d; Centenniuls in Philadelphia, the 4th; Athletics in Philadelphia, the 5th; Philadelphias in Philadelphia, the 5th; Philadelphia in Philadelphia, the 7th. They then return to play the Hartfords in New Haven June 9th and 12th.

The Bostons defeated the Actives of Reading, Pa., on Friday; 27 to 11.

—At New Haven, May 21st, the Athletics again defeated the local nine by the appended score:—

"—The St. Louis club's visit to Keokuk resulted in two victories, the last match played May 15th, was a close one, as the score below shows:—

-At Philadelphia, May 19th, the Fillies defeated the Centennial nine by the follow-

The Boston Red Stockings, the champions, now remain the only club in the professional arena yet undefeated, and there is but little doubt of their again being the wearers of championship honors.

THE AMATEUR ARENA

THE AMATEUR ARENA

—The noted Neshaunaek club of New Castic, Pn., has been organized with the following strong amateur rine: Al Hall, captain and catcher; L.W. McGntlin and Hawk, pitchers; Chas. Beunett, s. s.; R. S. McGuffin, 1st b.; C. L. Warnock, 2d b.; C. J. Hall, 3d b.; E. M. Richardson, l. f.; H. En-

nery, c. f.; Ed. Bigley, lenth man. The first game will be played with the Xanthas of Pittsburg, about the 28th.

—The Concord club of Brooklyn opens with a strong team for 1875. They whipped the Arlingtons of Orango on May 221 by 25 to 0. The Concords will play the Winonas of Flatbush, May 29th, at the Capitoline crounds.

—The Wiuonas of Flushing, and Mystics of Brooklyn, played an Interesting game at Prospect Park grounds. The latter were victorious in the ninth inning, the score heing

—On May 22d the Bridgeport club de-feated the Yale Gallege nine at Bridgeport by 6 to 5.

The match between the Mystic and Fnlton clubs, played at Prospect Park, May 18th, resulted as follows:

The Alert club of Bloomington, Ill., is the latest addition to the new clubs springing up all over the country. Edgar Stillwell is captain, Matt C. Smith, secretary; Frank Beal, treasmer; Clus. Pauliek and Cliff Carroll, directors. The nine is composed of Stillwell, pitcher; Smith, 1st h.; Yonngmun, s. s.; Beal, r. f.; Railburn, catcher; McClure, l. f.; Cullen, c. f.; Stuart, 3d h.; Allen, 2d b.; Parkes and Chatfield, substitutes, and Hank Sparron, scorer. They are uniformed in the latest style.

On May 20th the Olympies of Paterson Unions of Newark, with the appended re-olympie.

Dympic 1 2 1 0 3 0 0 1 7-15 into 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2-8 Umptre, Mr. Parrow of the Union, of Elizabeth, J.

First base by errors—Olympic, 7; Unlan, 2. Runs earned—Olympic, 4; Union, 1. Time of game 1 hour

and 55 minutes.

—The same day the Red Stockings of Morrisania, visited St. John's College, and played a game with the second nine of the Rose Hill club of that place. The result was an easy victory for the college boys, as the Red Stockings were unable to hit Choonan's effective pitching to any extent. O'Callaghan carried off the honors in the field. McNally of the Red Stockings, did some fine work. Score: Rose Hill, 27; Bed Stockings, 11. Umpire, Chas. Purroy. Time of game, 1 hour and 55 minutes.

—On May 20th a game took place at

On May 20th a game took place at Prospect Park, between the academy nines of Bryant & Stratton and Brown & Hall

Tine of game I hour and 30 minutes.

—The Arlington and Stars played together May 20th, at the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn, the result being the signal success of the Arlingtons, as will be seen by the appended score:

Umpire—Mr. Wilson of the Concord clob.
Runs earned—Arlington, 5. Time of game 1 bour said 40 minutes.

—For the information of our base bail readers we give below lie account of the throwing maleh, contained in Beadle's Dime Book of Base Ball for 1875, edited by Mr. Chadwick:—

"At the Base ball Tournament in October, 1873, on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, a throwing match took place, which resulted in a noteworthy exhibition of throwing, unsurpassed in the annuls of Base ball. The entries included Hatfield and Boyd of the Mutuals; George Wright and Leouard of the Bostons; and Fisler and Anson of the Athleties. Two stakes were driven in the ground near the pagoda, 110 yards disant from the home plate, with a rope stretched across, from which the hall was thrown up lowards the catcher's 10 sition. Each competitor was allowed three throws, and the rules governing the contest required that the ball be dropped within two large bags placed on a line with the home plate and about sixty feet apart. The measurement was to the spot the ball first touched in its full. Hutfield was ahead in each trial, and in the last throw he eclipsed his previous unequaled throw of 132 yards at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1868, by sending the ball away up near the eatcher's fence, clearing 133 yards, 1 foot, 74 inches! The following shows the best libr we hy each man. Hatfield, 133 yards, 1 foot, 74 inches! Leonard, 119 yards, 1 foot, 10 inches; Wright, 117 yards, 1 foot, inch; Boyd, 115 yards, 1 foot, 7 inches; Fisler, 112 yardr, 6 inches; Anson, 116 yards, 6 inches."

—In Cincinnati preparations are being made to give the Boston Red Stockings a made

—In Cincinnati preparations are being made to give the Boston Red Stockings a grand reception on the occasion of their game with the Ludlow club. The chan-pions have not been to Cincinnati since

ing the inning with a round of applause. The whole thing was done with coolness and judgment, and it showed Nichols to be one of the most promising of the "pony" players of the season.

players of the season.

—In the sixteen games played by the Hartfords they have scored 119 runs to their opponent's 47, 23 of these being made by the Bostons. They have whitewashed the Mutnals, Atlantics and Wushingtons, and won five games in which their opponents made but one run. The highest number of runs made against them, except in the Boston games, was in the first game with the Atlantic club, who scored five runs. Nine is the highest number of errors scored against them in any one game.

—The "chiengo" games up to May 24th,

-The "chicago" games up to May 24th, during the present season, have been as fol-

lows:-
April 15—Boston New Haven, Boston 6 to 0
May 3-Boston Mutual Provident 6 to 0
May 3-Boston-Mutual, Brooklyn 6 to 0 May 3-Athletic Washington World 11 to 0
May 6-Brown Sox Chicago, St. Lonia. 10 to 0
May 10-Philadelphia-New Haven, New Haven, 18 to 0 May 11-Athletic, Atlanto Breech, New Haven, 13 to 0
May 11—Athletic Atlantic Brooklyn 5 to 0
May 11-Chicago-Red Nov. St. Louis 5 10 0
May 11—Chicago-Red Sox, St. Louis. 1 to 0
May 17 - Boston Athletic, Boston 12 to 0 May 21 - Hartford-Mutnat, Brooklyn 1 to 0 May 22 - Munnat, Atlantic Booklyn 1 to 0
May 23 Margal Adams, Brooklyn 1 to 0
May 22-Mutual Atlantic, Brooklyn 1 to 0

Miscellaneous.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE

New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Came,

Will be held under the auspices of the Jefferson Sportsmen's Clab, at

WATERTOWN, N. Y.,

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 31, 1875.

The bus bess meeting will be called to order at 9:30 P. M. on Monday evening, at Washington Hall.

The following is the programme of prizes offered for field sports, to commence Treeday, June 1:

RIPLE SHOOTINO.—Four Trials—One off-hand at 55 yards, prizes at 230 yards. Prizes offered: \$525 cash, one Remington Creedmoor title (\$200) one Sharp's creedmoor ritle (\$200) one Sharp's title only.

PISTO. SHOOTINO.—Two Trials—One off-hand at 15 yards, one deliberate fire at 20 yards. Prizes: \$20 gold, field glass, lunning shirts and others.

FLY CASTINO.—One Grand Trials—First prize, Hegenman's Patent Fortable Boal; second prize, bandsome ily rod, other prizes, book of files, rubber reel and trolling spoons.

TRAF SHOOTING.—The TRAF SHOOTING.

TRAP SHOOTING.

THAT SHOOFING.

STATE TRAP SHOOT, On Tuesday, June 1, 9 A. M.
SINOLE TRAP SHOOT, for Amateurs, same day, at 2
P. M. Prizes—ist, gold watch; 2d, camel's half
shawl; 3d, 500 cigars; 4th, creaser, etc.

DOUBLE BIRD SHOOT, Wednesday, June 2, 10 A. M.
Prizes—1st, Parker gnn and entire onfit, \$300; 2d,
\$50 cash; 3d, 25 pounds Oriental powder; and two
others.

\$50 cash; 3d, 25 pounds Oriental powder; and two others.
SINGLE TRAD SHOOT, same day, at 3 P. M. Prizes—Blather & Lefever gan, \$200, full bunding sult, gold medal, and two others.
OLD MAN'S SHOOT, Thureday, June 3, 9 A. M. Contestants must be over 50 and under 100 years of age, 17 izes—Gold and ivory headed canes, and two others. SINGLE TRAP SHOOT, same day, 10 A. M. First prize, hunting wagon \$350; 2d, Davls' scwling machine, \$200, and two others.
Firess Shoot, Friday, June 4, 8:30 A. M. Prizes—Ist, handsome easy chair; 2d, silver medal.
Grand State Shoot, for Dean Richmond Cup, on Friday, at 1 F. M.
BENCH SHOW FOR DOGS.

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TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

June 1, 2, and 3.

Entries close Tuesday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, Judges
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immediately after which dogs can be removed. Entrance fee \$2, open to the world. Dogs will be transtown and Geneburg Railroad, and to Rome, Watertown and Geneburg Railroad, and to Rome at balf
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gun; second beet, diploma. Best bltch, solld gold dog
whistle; second best, diploma.
Class 2—Layrrack, Field Trial or any breed of Setters except Red Irish and Black and Tan.—Best dor,
solld gold dog whistle; second best, diploma. Best
bitch, Forest and Stream silvet cup worth \$60; second
best, diploma.

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second liest, diploma. Best blich, solid silver second best, diploma. se 7-Fox hounds.—Best dog, solid silver cup; d hest, diploma. Best blich, silver collar; second, diploma. Best blich, solid silver cup; secuti, diploma. Best blich, silver collar; second diploma.

ond best, diploma. Best bitch, silver collar; second best, diploma. Best bitch, silver collar; second best, diploma. Best bitch, silver collar; second less, diploma. Best bitch, silver collar; second less, diploma. Best bitch, silver collar; second less, diploma. Best bitch, silver collar; second best, diploma.

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1.0		**	Otisville.	76	11	14	**	11
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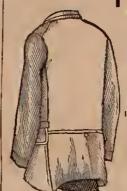


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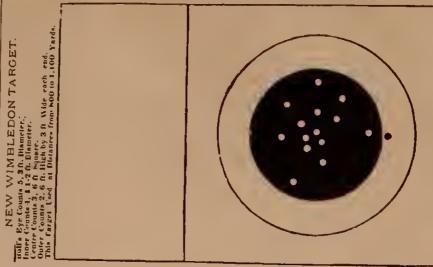


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MESE animals are found in great abundance down the river St. Lawrence, from the mouth of the Saguenay to the Gulf. I have no doubt but that there exist several varieties of the common seal in these waters (Phoca vitulina Linn.) The animal, however, that the tourist is most anxious to see sailing down this heautiful river, is the eurious and interesting creature, the white porpoise. The school of white porpoise that sport about Tadousae Bay, present a novel and unique appearance; ever appearing on the surface of the water, and yet giving the spectator more than a glimpse of their forms now approaching close in shore and anon far away in the river, half summersaulting, head appearing, but seldom seen, making the innocent usk, 'lave these animals heads?" In form, they bear a close resemblauee to the whale, and

In form, they bear a close resemblance to the whale, and are about fifteen feet in length.

My first expedition for seals, was made from Tadousae, while there writing for wind and eraft to go salmon fishing up the Marguerite. Dr. Reed, of Philadelphia, a keen sportsman and devoted angler, joined in the cruise. We bad sat in front of our pretty little French cottage on the hluff of the bay and watched the seal and white porpoise play and sport in the broad expanse of waters, until our desire to capture one seal at least, became irresistable, and as there was nothing of especial interest about Tadousae, save the ancient church, built in the sixteenth century save the ancient church, built in the sixteenth century by French traders, our time could be spent no more profit ably and recreatively than to go and learn the ways of the strange inhabitants of the river. The Indians that camp every Summer outhe arm of rocks that stretches far out, dividing the Saguenay from the bay waters, are devoted to this sport, it affording them their only means of subsistence, Every day at the change of tide, several canoes leave the shore with two Indians in each, armed with au old musket and spear, paddling swiftly for the point where the waters Saguenay and the flood tide come together, causing a terrible commotion, and forming whillpools that wil spin a boat as a boy a top. It was out to these mad foaming waters that we sailed one August day. There were on buard, the master of the eraft, two Indians and their canoes, the Doctor and the writer. We had eugaged the Indians so as tole ave the sail boat and enter the current in canoes, that we might on observing a seal, pursue it unseen and swiftly, which could not be done in the yawl. We were over three leagues from town, as the Captain informed us; the wind had died away and our sails hung in a dead calm. This was to our mind. Had the wind kept up, dead calm. This was to our mind. Had the wind kept up, the current could not bave been entered in the canoes. As we lay too, the scene was enchanting beyond description. Not a ripple on the water; the grand shores of the St. Lawrence in full view. What a noble river this is in all its length and breadth. It has no superior on the continent; and what added to this notable scene, in the writer's was the recting of several canoes on the surface of the eyes, was the resting of several canoes on the surface of the glassy waters, like dark spots, with their swarthy occu-pants waiting for seals to come in with the tide. There were several shouls of these visible, though leagues away. Every few minutes they indicated their position by the cataract like noise, occasioned by their simultaneous appearance at the surface of the water, spinning up with great force againt the water, elevating their heads and necks, and at times parts of their bodies when plunging necks, and at times parts of their bodies when plunging forward. So vivacious and sportive are they when traveling in companies, that mariners say, "behold a seal's wedding?" The schools on arriving at the juncture of the waters, break ranks, angling separately. Entering the swift waters which literally swarm with small fishes, they feed upon them till satisfied, or until the abating of the

Our canoes were soon far away from the auchored sail boat. The Indians paddled about in the coutending current with remarkable grace and ease, pushing now and

then into the less troubled waters of the river. My Indiau had made several unsuccessful spurts upou scals as they beld their heads and neeks high above water level. This want of success, together with my unpleasant position, kneeling in the cance, was causing me to be weary, when right in front a seal elongated its neck to its utmost extent. It looked so intelligent and beautiful I hesitated to shoot, but the thought of the value of the parts of these animals to the poorly supplied Indians, their skins being used for many purposes, boots, clothing, &c., the oil obtained from their flesh being pure and fine as that of the whale. These facts alone would justify the killing of them. I raised my rifle; the canoe was as still as if held in a vice, The seal afforded an admirable shot. I fired, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, I saw that my shot had proved deadly. The bullet must have passed into the brain, as the animal did not move. The Indian pulled with all his vigor, and motioned me to do the same, but as he could not speak English, it took me a few minutes to read his gestures, which delay lost me the seal by two lengths of the which delay lost me the sear by two lengths of the canoe; for though we paddled with might and main, the hody sank ere we reached it. On arriving ut the spot the water was erimson with blood. The Indian shook his head exclaiming, "had, bad." I only felt sorry that the dead seal would be of no profit to any one. To kill to waste is a wantou destruction of life, and no true sportsman or naturalist will be guilty of the practice. I motioned the Indian to enter the current, where we coursed up and down.

The canoe could not live a moment in these turbulent waters were it under the guidance of any but skilled hands. There were now in sight some dozen canoes, all coursing in or on the outer edges of the leaping, dashing Another scal appeared, the boat nearest shot toward it in swift flight. In it were a man and woman; the squaw was the gunner. She rose, firel and missed; the man also rose, raised the paddle and plied it to her back several times. This served to tighten her cords and tune her up for the next chance. Let a seal show its head now, teu to oue she kills. Who takes the het?

On shooting a seal it is necessary to harpoou it at once,

that the body may not sink.

Looking westward 1 preceived the heavens growing black. A single heavy balf moon shaped cloud covered the western sky. This bad come up without notice or warning, save the dead calm of the day. My guide pointed to it, and acted out a big blow that was coming. Many of the canoes were far shoreward, all were making landward. I motioned the Judian to follow. The wind had already. I motioned the Indian to follow. The wind bad already reached us, and was flying over the water like an evil spirit. Giant waves next lifted and tossed our frail birch canoc. Of course I was not afraid, "who's afraid?" True I wished the river narrower and the sail boat nearer. Ah! there comes the white sail, like an angel, to our reseue. The wind increased into a gale and leaped fram wave to wave like a power invisible. We paddled like wet ducks amid the contending powers. The yawl came before the wind as if driven by a thousand excipace. Our best was in the contending powers. wind as if driven by a thousand engines. Our boat was in its course, and as it flew by I managed to entangle my paddle in its ropes and clutch its hull. A minute after we were on board. The other boat was picked up nearer land and the seil in was pleasant beyond degree.

Not a few Indians and half hreeds pursue seal hunting in

the Fall as a business, and to the industrious and skilled among them, seal catching proves quite remunerative. Those who own yawls at the commencement of the Fall months, sail down the river to the haunts of the seal, living

in their boats and not returning till Spring.

The skins of porpoises and seal are worth from one to two dollars each. The hunter realizes from each adult seal about eight dollars in gold. An expert seal eatcher will often earn in a season from three to four hundred dollars in

On examination I found the seal enveloped lu a jacket of fat. Over the brain, heart, and lungs it was an inch in thickness. Thus are the vital parts protected from the low temperature of the Arctic waters.

One day I assisted a squaw in skinning a seal. The Indian sat on the rocks near by bossing the work. She first

slit the animal down the back some four feet. Next the igaments, muscles and nerves were scraped and cut out. Then the coat of fat from which oil is extracted was removed and the balance of the animal thrown away. The muscles and ligaments are dried and used for thread in sewing moceasins and other articles of needle work made by In-

There is a great diversity of epinion among unturalists as to whether scals possess acute senses. Their powers of vision are considered good only in subdued light. Old hunters consider their sense of hearing excellent, even when under water. L. Lloyd in his book on Norway and Sweden, says, "music scens to have peculiar tharms for this animal." "During a residence of some years in one of the Hebrides," remarks Mr. Lizars, "I had many opportunities of witnessing this peculiarity and in fact could call tics of witnessing ties of witnessing this peculiarity, and in fact could call forth its manifestation at pleasure. In walking along the shore in the calm of a Summer afternoon, a few notes of my flate would bring half a score of them within thirty or forth wards of my sould be some and the score of them. forty yards of me, and there they would swim about with their heads above water, like so many black dogs, evidently delighted with the sounds. For half an hour, or indeed for any length of time I chose, I could fix them to the spot, and when I moved along the water's edge, they would follow me with eagerness, like the dolphius, who it is said at tended Arion, as if auxious to prolong the enjoyment. I have frequently witnessed the same effect when out on a boat excursion. The sound of the flute or of a common of the flute or of a common or the same effect. fife blown by one of the bontinen, was no sooner heard than a half dozen would start up within a few yards, wheeling round us as long as the musle played, and disappearing one after another when it ceased." These maning ferous animals have no external ear, in this resembling fishes, but like them, possess this sense in a modified though perfect condition. Its sense of smell is also good. Seal luinters say it can wind a man from an incredible dls. tance. The osteologist claims, however, that this sense must be imperfectly developed in seals, since their nostrils are closed by unuscular action while under water. Their sense of touch must be very limited, as the body is covered with bair, save the end of the nose

Seals are found on the sea coast of the world, are viviparous, bringing forth and sucking their They are polygamous and gregarious, living in large fam-

The seal's curlous baits and habits are worthy of note. It swims with great facility, and dives with the ease and grace of a loon, and can remain in the water a very long time. Like the shark, it often seizes its prey when on its back. It has a curious and most ingenious way of ascending a rock. It follows the swell of the sea to the rock and on the breaking of the water is fluide beef mishes the on the breaking of the wave it finds itself miliway its height, to which, with its fore paws happed, it clings until carried higher by by auother wave, where it agains lodges on the rock. This mode of advance is kept up until ar-riving at a point where it can draw its heavy clumsy hind quarters to a desired place of rest.

The seal is not naturally timid. In its disposition, mild and confiding, and easily tamed. It has a carlous habit of sleeping in a bolt upright position, when the sea is calm, with half its body ont of water,

A. B. LAMBERTON.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—Tho Sta Francisco Chronicle, in a ve cent article on artificial ice, after giving the history of its lovention, goes on to say: "The ice is formed by extracting the heat from water. The manufactured article is inferior to natural ice, being more brittle, and consequently more wasteful. The most potent agent employed in the manufacture is the gas of ammonia. This circulates through pipes and plates. Troughs long and three feet wide are filled with water. Troughs twenty feet The hollow plates separate the troughs. When the machinery is set in motion the refrigeration begins against the sides of the respective plates, and advances rapidly until the requisite thickness is obtained. Each sheet then weighs nearly twenty tons, and as freezing goes on rapidly, an immense quantity can be produced daily."

THE WINTER STORMS OF NEVADA ITS FAUNA AND ORNITHOLOGY

CHAPTER DE

THE Summers of Nevada are unsurpassed for calumess and loveliness. The clearness of the sky and the purity of the atmosphere render the country very attractive during this senson of the year; indeed, so pure is the atmosphere throughout all this clearned country that fresh meat lung up in the open air will not taint, and yet the weather may be excessively hot. The warm weather continues through the Antunan atouths and frequently through the month of December. There was no snow until the first day of January; December was as pleasant as September in New York. When Wiater sets in everybody is sensible of the fact; for the change is very suddeed. Three cleanges are very frequent, and are usually accompanied with terrific winds and soow. Some of these storms are awfully sublime. "Winds war with winds, storm howls to storm," and woe to the traveler who is cought upon these wide plains during one of these storms are awfully sublime, and wor to the traveler is almost starte to lose his way. The roads illl an immediately, and there heing no fences to gaide the traveler in this country, the seenery around him soon becomes one wide sheet of snow, and such is the bewildering effect of the storm that he soon becomes lost, and if he moves at all is limble to move in a circle. Many have been unfortunate victims of these Winter storms. The only safe way when caught ho one of them is to stand still or not move any distunce until the storm abates, which it generally does in twelve hours, though sometimes it continues longer.

One of these storms recently occurred when the mountains surrounding the valley, showing their lofty summits in the air, looked twice as high as usual, being novered with a mantle of snow, while the plains below were also covered to the depth of snow-fall at any time in consequence of its drifting. These drifting winade cause the necessity of those curroms snow sheds and snow guards on the Rocky Montains and the Sterra Nevadas. Persons not having seen these protections comnot form any conception of the lab

the young early, which the mother singles out a world to fight, the rest of the pack seize the cell and soon destroy it.

The sleighing in Nevaula generally lasts one or two mouths. Such sleighs as are used here would be a novelty in the East. Planks rounded at one rad serve for runners; upon the upper edge of these are fastened cross-bems; then a box is framed and fastened on; a pole is added and the sleigh is ready for use. No builfulo robes are used in this country, but in their stead large California blankets. The people in Nevada dress much warmer during the Winter than in the Eastern States.

In reference to the fauna of this country: Wild animals are not found in large numbers excepting some particular kinds. This is owing doubtless to the lack of deep forests, thick jungless and swamps which abound in the Eastern States, yet there are wild acimals here, and some that are not seen as far East as the Rocky Mountains. We have the tolack tailed deer, which live on the mountains, sheltering themselves among the pines, cedars, and mallogany, which enver the foot-hills and line the sides of their deepent cañous. These deer, when taken nive, command \$100 for shipment to the Eastern States. Antelope are found here us well as on the castern side of the Rocky Mountains. It is a beautiful auinal, of a pale red and white color, and larger, I think, than specianers seen cast of the mountains. Some are quite as large as the Virginia deer. They are easily tained, and are a beautiful and larmless pet. Indians capture fawns and sell them from \$2.50 to \$5 cach. The red fox is seen in the mountains, and the bare and rubbit family are represented in overwhelming numbers, both in the valley and mountainous regions. The hare here is different from any I have seen elsewhere. It is larger, longer, and taller; its cars stand creet, and are as long as a graythound can overtake one. I have taken a number, which weighed from ten to twenty pounds. Their color is gray in Sammer and white in Winter. There is a rabbit nearly as large a

There are lynx, bear, and wild eats in the mountains.

The einuamon and grizzly hear are not found east of the Sierras. Monntain sheep also inhabit the mountains, but are not very plentiful; they are found in larger numbers north of Nevada in Idaho. Elk were found here a few years ago, but they have disappeared since the valleys have been inhabited. Buffalnes have not been seen west of the Rocky Mountains. Badgers are found in great abundance; they burrow in the ground; their holes are seen everywhere in the valleys and mountains. They are ferocious areatures to encounter; when heset by dogs they throw themselves on their backs and light with claws and teeth, the latter being as sharp as needley. I saw one eaught lately, and though low and short-legged, was quite a load to carry. The Indians regard the badger among the most dainty meats of the country. There are no other quadruppeds of note, except the beaver, that I have not named. Gophers and ground squirrels are plenty everywhere. Rattlesankes are plenty among the rocks on the mountain sides. In the valleys there is a very long and large brown striped soake called the racer. I have seen some of these coiled up, but never gave them a thorough inspection.

The ornithology of this country farmishes as great a variety perhaps as the nature of the country will admit. There are no will tarkeys here; they require forests in which to roost; but wild geese are in abundance; so are also saml hill cranes, which go in ttocks like the geese and traverse grain fields after harvest. Theusands of ducks of various species inhabit the valleys and canons of the mountains. Prairie chiekens and sage hens abound here, the latter feeding mostly on the black sage brush. They are about as good for the table as the prairie chieken if dressed as soon as taken, but if kept any length of time their flesh becomes rank and unsavory. There are no wild pigeons, but thousands of magpies and turtle doves, which till the cañons with their music. The pine bind inhabits the mountains in abundance. Among the small birds are the robin, meadew lark, la

ON LAKE PEPIN.

For Forest and Stream,

ON LAKE PEPIN.

STOPPING a short time on my downward trip at this becanty and advantages offered to the lovers of rural sports in many ways. As a place of resort, from the beauty of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of its secuery, perfection of climate, the varied interest of the Mississiph.

Located near the head of Lake Pepin, with a view of that beautiful secuery of the Mississiph.

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Located near the head of Lake Pepin, with a view of that beautiful secuery of the Mississiph and the statements plying a part of the Mississiph and the statements plying a part of the Mississiph and the statements plying a part of the Mississiph and the statements of the statement of the statement of the Mississiph and the statement of
ers used them in that way, most probably the age is too remote to leave any vestige behind. Here was a continuous city, nearly nine miles in extent one way, by two miles in width. If it was devoted to burial purposes it is truly a "city of the dead." The Doctor has for years been investigating these remains, and hus published many interesting papers as the result of his researches. He will be found ready and willing to aid any stranger who may desire to visit or study these mysterious mounds. His relained contains many relies of intenst tuken from them, and I have no doubt much more will be udded as he probes further into their lubyrinths.

Frontense, Minn., May 28th, 1875.

A CHICKEN SHOOT IN MISSOURI.

THE glowing Angust sur was just above the horizon when our jovial party of four "might have been seen" contexted by ensourced in the juntilest of spring wagens, wending our way swiftly toward the depot from which we reside some few unies. "Good by" had been spaken and with dogs in leash and breech louders saugly packed in their baize-lined cases, we were fairly off for a two weeks' chicken shoot. We were hand for Jusper cannty, Mo, where we expected to drop anchor in the little town of Carthage, from which place a conveyance was to carry os across country some thrity miles to the delectable spot where prairic chickens were said to abound.

Well, on whirled our train; the dusts and smoke of the city lay fur behind us; accadows and orehards of geen stretched out hefore our refreshed eyes; in the line distance the Ozark Mountains rested their verdure-crowned heads against the sky. Towards night the scenery grew more wild, and valley, stream and mountain succeeded each other in ever changing diversity of form and coloring. At many a little halting place the quail would hustle into the scorched weeds lining the truck side, and our rush and clatter seared many a buzzard from its revolting ment to wheel in slow circles around the nearest mountain crest. Towards noon the next day we reached Pierce City, where we changed cars, taking a brunel hine for Carthage, arriving there safe and dirty in about two hours. Our conveyance was waiting—a roomy, covered wagon, and a drive of thirty miles was the chicken formed had a drive of thirty miles was the chicken formed had a drive of thirty miles was the chicken formed had a drive of thirty miles was the chicken formed had a drive of thirty miles was the chicken formed had a faired by the chicken for the count of the chicken formed had a faired by the chicken formed had a

invited guests, visited the Club House last week. A portion of the time was devoted to from lishing, and the remainder was spent in rifle and pistol practice, trolling for bass, etc. Over 300 line trout were taken in the Shohada and Blooming Grove streams, some of those from the latter weighing over one pound. There have been no lires in the wonds within ten miles of the Park grounds, and no damage has been done to any part of the territory. The following rifle scores were made at short range, sixty yards, with an eight inch bullseye, circular target, six shots each:

Avery.

Gleeney.

Gleeney.

Gleeney.

4 4 4 4 4 3 3-23

Lefter.

4 4 4 4 4 5 3-24

The flist three shots in Mr. Avery's score were sighting

The first three shots in Mr. Avery's score were sighting shots, to obtain the range.

The Club House is in excellent order, and ready for the reception of guests. In the breeding park for deer, necessions are reported almost daily, this being the dropping

Hish Gulture.

-On the 28th of May Fish Commissioner Edmunds, of Vermont, deposited 50,000 salmon fry in good condition in the river near Manchester.

The town of Concord, Mass., has put a quantity of fine black bass from Lake Champlain into Wendon Pond that they had leased. It is a beautiful sheet of water, and well adapted to the wants of this species of fish. May they live and prosper, and give satisfaction to those who wish to benefit others more than themselves in this industrict. try. There is a movement at Cohasset to open the fishway and stock a pond there—situated at Beech Woods—with black bass. A good step in the right way.

-P. S. Hamilton, Esq., the new Commissioner of luland Fisheries for Nova Scotia, has just returned from an extensive tour over that Province. He reports that the laws and regulations are openly set at naught in many places; the streams are filled with sawdast, dams are built in many instances right across the rivers, and even where so-called fish ledders are availed livered to the rivers. fish ladders are erected they are totally unsuited for the purpose. Mr. Hamilton is about to make a circuit of the shores of the entire Province. All who are found violating the law will be notified, and if they do not comply with the regulations will be vigorously prosecuted.

ILLEGAL NETTING.

WARSAW; N. Y., May 29th, 1875

Warsaw; N. T., May 29th, 1875.

While fishing at Olcott, N. Y., at the mouth of the Eighteen Mile Creek one day last week, I noticed several nets being drawn for bass, and at every druw they left at least lifty young shal on the shore to die Three shad were placed at the month of this creek several years ago by Mr. Seth Green, I believe, and they are now just lurge enough to be drawn in by next to die. They average from four to six inches in length. It is but a few years since this creek afforded the linest fishing in Western New York; but to-day there is left but very little sport for the fisherman with hook and rod, as these nets are being drawn every day.

Very respectfully yours,

Very respectfully yours,

The Fish Commissioners will thank our correspondent

The Fish Commissioners will thank our correspondent for drawing their attention to this matter. - ED.]

THE SPAWN OF EELS.

SENECA FALLS, May 25th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I inclose a small quantity of eel spawn. The eggs were taken from an eel weighing shoul four pounds a few days slace by a friend of mine. I am conddent that there is no mistake in this case, and am now satisfied that the eel is enough then to bring forth its young as others of the flah family do, and not after the snake style, as some persons claim.

[We have often taken spawn from cels, and it is a well known fact to fishermen that they spawn; but the manner in which they deposit their eggs has yet to be more thoroughly investigated. Wood's Natural History says they spawn in the gravel. Eels, as compared with snakes, vary greatly. Although some people think they are too snaky for the table, many epicures enjoy cating them. They differ greatly from snakes, and in good, clear waters, salt or fresh, they feed on the same food as some of our best edible fish. Snakes, on the contrary, prey on toads, nice, squirrels, etc., and sometimes on their own species. In fact, any animal food will suit them that can be taken into the stomach. Snakes are often found with a partially dithe stomach. Snakes are often found with a partially di gested toad projecting from their months, and many spe cies are noted for their voracity; yet they deposit their eggs like turtles, and although they swallow their young they are not vivinarous. We thank our correspondent for the specimens sent.-Ep.]

CANADIAN FISH CULTURE.

Boston, May 27th, 1875.

BOSTON, May 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In the number of Forest and Stream for May 6th you miwitingly do me an injustice, which I am sure you will make hoste to correct. In your article on "Salmon Culture in Canada" you say: "Owing to Mr. Wilmot's difficulty in getting spawn, by the refusal of the lesees of the surrounding streams to allow the salmon to be taken for the purpose, &c." Now, I gave up the Dartmouth River last Sammer resumdarily to the Canadian Government, for the express purpose of having some salmon taken from it to get spawn; a proceeding, I believe no other lessee would permit of, as it was done at the risk of 'raining the fishing and against the protests of my friends.

would permit of, as it was done at the risk of 'raining the fishing and against the protests of my friends.

The Department at Ottawa expressed their sincere thanks at my surrender of the river for the purpose, and I am sure Mr. Wilmol also appreciated it. A letter "s" added to the word stream, in your article, would to some extent correct the impression that the lissees of the Gaspe salmon rivers do not care enough for the increasing of the supply of fish in other places to sacrifice a portion of their sport to enhance the efforts of the commissioners. Yours,

F. C.

SAWDUST IN STREAMS.

DEER PARK, Md., May 25th, 1875.

Deen Park, Md., May 25th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Summer has at last made her appearance amid vast applanse from the expectant multitude of anglers. In the Forest and Stream for April 22d there is a letter from W. G. Hubley, Esq., on sawhinst being injurious to troit. Last Summer I caught some trout in what was once the hest trout stream in the county, and when I cleaned them I found that the coating of the sionach of every fish was very much inflamed, and evidently diseased. On closer examination I found small grains of sawdust inclosed in little circles of festered fiesh. Last week I went to the same stream, but had poor luck, as I caught but two, weighing half a pound each. On my way home I mel a man who has lived near the stream all his life. He said that the first year the saw milts were started the troit seemed to leave their old grounds and go into the smaller branches. "Now, there's North Glade Run," said he; "when the mill began to saw I went fishing; it was the second day after they had commenced to cut pine, and the water was full of sawdust. Well, sir, the about two miles of the run I found over a hundred dead trout of all sizes." In the brooks which have no mill on them there are more from this Spring than has been known for ten years.

Alleghant.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis. Salmon, Salmo salar. Maskenonge, Esox nobillos

Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis. Shad, Aloss. Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Gloveri

Under the head of "tiame, and Pish in Season" we can only specify in general terms the energy varieties, because the laws of States var so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could stono less than publish those entire sections and relate to the kinds of games in guestion. This would require a great amount of our space. In defiation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themely with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise our attempts to use to use the provide themely with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise our attempts to use states for constant reference.

FIGH IN MARKET. - A bountiful supply of fish covers the benches, almost every variety peculiar to our waters being on exhibition. The demand is rather light, but after this on exhibition. The demund is rather light, but after this week, with the steady warm weather, an improvement will be visible. Among the novelties to be seen at Mr. Blackford's during the week, were some splendid red snappers, brought alive from Florida in the well of a fishing smack. Also a large quantity of pompano from Pensaeola; price, 75 cents per pound. Kingfish are very plentiful at 20 cents: Somish mackerel made thair first appearance in the murket. 75 cents per pound. Kingfish are very plentiful at 20 cents; Spunish mackerel made thair first appearance in the murket on Monday morning; they were cought in the vicinity of Norfolk, were in unusually fine condition and sold readily for \$1. per pound. Ou Weducsday a few were caught in the Chesapeake Bay, and we may look for them in our own waters within the next two weeks. Bluefish have reached the vicinity of Barnegat and are coming into market in the vicinity of Barnegat and are coming into market in quantities; they sell readily for 12 cents per pound. Shad are a drug on the market, not the result of large eatelies, but from the plentiful assortment of other varieties of fish that appeals to the taste; price 20 to 40 cents. Fresh mackerel still continue abundant and sell for 8 to 10 cents each. Halibut very plentiful at 15 to 18 cents per pound. Cod-fish from Nantucket in full supply at 8 cents; sea bass and blackfish from Rhode Island, very bandsome bass and blackush from knode Island, very bandsome fish, weighing five to seven pounds each, sell at 15 to 18 cents. Soft erabs from Bultimore, Annapolis, and New Jersey, are unusually plenty and bring 50 cents to \$1. per dozen. Fine plump green turtle, 18 cents; sheepshead, usually a scarce and much sought for fish, are a drag in the purplet at 15 cents, per pound, they came principally. from Baltimore. The only exceptions to the plentiful sup-ply are salmon and striped bass, the former sell for 90 cents per pound and the latter 25 cents.

THE GREAT SOUTH BAY, -The first bluefish of the season were taken just inside Fire Island Inlet on Saturday last. In a week or ten days the trolling is likely to be good. The pound nets are taking large quantities of fluc weakfish (squeteauge) but few can be induced to take the hook with clam bait; shedder crab might prove the lure. The old eiuder bed east of the inlet presented quite an animated einder bed east of the inlet presented quite an animated appearance on Saturday. Boats were out from Sayville, Islip, Bayshore and Babylon. The sea bass were biting very freely and some very fine fish weighing as high as six pounds were landed with light tackle, also innumerable sea pergies of large size and equal to the best for the table. Oystering in the bay ceases ou the 15th, meantime the oystermen are making a harvest, the spat being wouderfully abundant. The feud between the towns of Islip and Brookhaveu relative to the hay rights of each, remains in

-Mr. Rogers has completed and has now open for the reception of guests, a fine new hotel to be known as the Prospect House, located at Buyshore, a little west of the Olympic Club premises, and due north from Fire Island Lighthouse.

-A Boston correspondent, for whose statements we have the highest respect and confidence, says we are mistaked in saying that speckled trout are not caught in Saranac lakes. He says: "I have caught them while fishing for lake trout, as late as the last of July or the first of August; still, as a rule they are found only at the mouth of the cold brooks emptying into the lakes. This is precisely as we wished to be understood. In the deep body of the lakes these trout are not taken. Sea trout are taken in the Atlantic, but only in shore—an analagous case.

New York.—Oydensburg, N. Y., May 28.—The season for trolling opened this morning rather auspiciously. A musealonge weighing forty-four and a half pounds was taken below the city. He measured four feet and one lueh long, twelve inches broad, and his mouth spread six inches. He was purchased by Boardman and will be retailed out in pieces from his market to-morrow.

CRUSOE.

Massachusetts.—At the Cohasset Nairows bass have been taken freely from the bridge for some weeks. This year for the first time shad have been taken there with rod. They were taken with shrimp; the first one standing to the credit of Baron de Bussieres, who is on a visit to a friend ut that place.

nt that place.

New Jersey.—Kinsey's Ashley House—Barnegat Inlet, May 29th.—We are having splendid success among the black fish and sen bass, catching some filty per boat, running from three-quarters to four pounds.

Maryland—Deer Park, May 25th.—I have heard from good authority that a tisherman caught 33 pounds of trout in the north branch of the Potomac in one day. I intend to leave in about a week for this river, and will camp out there for a couple of weeks. Who is the individual that signs himself "Alleghany" in the Fonest and Stream of April 29th? I don't think he bas any right to the name, as I used it first.

Wisconsin—Elkhorn, May 24th.—A good many fish are being taken with the spear from shallow waters, but angling has not yet commenced. About June 10th the annual cisco run at Geneva Lake begins, and there'll be sport in deed. If you can advise me how to do it safely, I will be

pleased to forward for your inspection a sample "mess" of these rare and beautiful fish. Following the cisco run comes our regular fishing season, when may be had in any of the many beautiful lakes of this section capitul sport with rod and line. Black buss, rock tass, pike-perch, pickerel, and yellow perch are abundant in all our waters, and the angler who does not have success must be backing in skill, patience, or live buit.

GREENHEAD.

Minnesota. —Brainerd, May 25.—Weather fine; thermometer 90° in the shude; bass fishing splendid.

HAVILAND.

mometer 90° in the shude; bass fishing splendid.

HAVILAND.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending May 27th was seventy-five—sixty-three from week ending May 27th was seventy-five—sixty-three from mackerel trip. The theorgesmen have brought in 1,375,000 pounds eod and 330,000 paunds—hallbut. Receipts of Bank cod about 390,000 paunds—hallbut 230,000. Amount of mackerel brought in 680 harrels. The halibut supply has been quite large and prices rule low, most of the fares selling at \$3 per ewt. by the trip, for cutting ap.

The southern mackereling fleet are coming along with good fares. Schooner Puthfinder arrived on Friday last with 280 barrels—first fare of the senson; and the May queen and Ernest Norwood on Monday with 200 barrels—each. Price rule considerable lower than the first fares of last season, the mackerel selling in the pickle at \$5 50 and \$5 00 per barrel, equal to \$7 50 and \$7 00 with the barrel. Last year the first fares sold for \$12 00 and \$10 00.

Porgies make their appearance off this shore on Saturday last and the fleet make some very good hauls. On Monday they were again successful, some of the vessels getting a few mackerel, which were sold for \$4, per hundred. The seiners builed some of the Georgesmen at \$2, and \$1 50 per barrel.—Cape Ann Albertser, 20th.

BLUE FISHING WITH ROD AND REEL

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Perhaps some of your read-rs would be interested with an account of a bine-dshing trip I made last June in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, Before starting I made Prouty, at Bradford & Anthony's, Hoston, a visit, and there gut a stont rod, a strong, fine silk line, a beary reel, and I we revolving minimows for batt, at a total cost of \$21. Thus equipped, I left for the bay, and the next morning, bright and carty, with a fast breeze, we started from the wharf in a sing cat-rigged sail bont, our party consisting of three—the skilpper, one companion, and your hamble servant. My companion was going to try dshing for the first fine with a hand line, and as we got out into the bay he commenced, under the directions of the skilpper, to play out his here just as we farly got the bereze.

What can be more plea-ant than sailing in a safe boat with a good breeze, and at the saint time dabling for the mint ginty fish that swims?

All st once my companion gives a start and commences to pull in the fraulte manner. "Strady, steady," easy the skipper, "pull hun right in, and don't be thing et ahead of you." Slowly the line comes over the storm, but the fish is there, and with the help of the skipper is landed into this boat. Now is my time, and awtoging my time over the side of the boat, ou the other side from the sail, and hobting the rod to my loft hand with thumbs of the right ou the reel, it commence unrecling, half sitting down against the side of the hout. After mining on about one hundred yards I stopped and walted for results. If there are any dish around they will be pretty sure to bite at my bait, which as an infinited minimow of a bright gold and silver cotor, with a grappid of three buoks, hong on a pivot, inserted just forward of his tail. This is kept down into the water by twining some thin strips of lead on the copper whe that attaches the minimow to the line. All at once i felt him, and shouting to the skipper "a strike," he huff has been a should acrea the water and when he had, and I

Ochensuuman, N. Y., May 19th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

EDITIR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The Spring flabling will open in a few days on Black Lake. Pickerel are being taken in considerable quantities from the Caunda wide of the river and brought to this market. Bass and perch are commencing to bite the hook, and in a few days we shall have great sport with the bass in the Oswegatchie below the dam. Storgson are being secured with gaft hooks under the dam. One taken this morning weighted over sixty counds.

Chysog. Chysog.

A New India Rubbert.—A new source of caoutchouchas been discovered in Burmah, in a creeping plant whose botanical name is Chavannesia esculenta. The plant is very common in Burmese forests, and is cultivated by the natives for the sake of its fruit, which is said to have an agreeable acid taste, and to mature at a season when tamarinds are scarce.

-Now that the budding springtime has come, some sporting men of ubandant imblence and leisure are amusing themselves with Caterpillar Races, betting which creature will win in the long ereep. Any person must have lots of time on his hands to watch a caterpillar race.

The latest novelty in aquatics is a non-upsetable boat. This consists of an ordinary boat with a narrow canne, "pannier" fashiou, on each side. The cances displace no water and do not impede the course of the gig. The entited efforts of three people will not upset the crift, which will stand any spread of canvass, and can be sculled from outriggers, the blade of the oar dipping over the cances.

Matural History.

THE WOODCOCK AS A SONG BIRD.

REMARKED to my friend that the woodcock was very much of s singer. He smiled incredulously. "Yes, and so is your grandmother." "My dear sir," I said, "I would have you understand that my respected grandmother much of s singer. He smiled incredulously. "Yes, and so is your grandmother." "My dear sir," I said, "I would have you understand that my respected grandmother teas a good singer; whether she is now or not of course I cannot tell—still we hope." My friend replied: "Your remark is not at all relevant." I repeat it, sir; the wood-eock is to be classed among the singing hirds, with ms marked a song as the Euglish lark, and in some respects similar. You doubt it? I have seen the same smile so many times before that I think it worth while to state it here as a fivet not generally known. We all know his twitter, and a very lively twitter it is, especially in the Auturn, when white fronted, in full vigor, and in full feather, he gets up and "gits," dashing nway over the tree tops for a flight of half a mile with the speed of a telegraphic dispatch. In the Spring, if you flush him, he will give you the same twitter; but when undisturbed he has still something to say. Any time in the Spring, just after dark, if the evening be warm, and later, if it be moonlight, also in the morning, from three o'clock until daylight, if you will go quietly upon the grounds where woodcock are breeding you will before long hear a quanak (sound of a as in crank) at intervals of a few minutes. This is the nose of the cock bird, and I suppose (but this I do not know) (that he is now, with tail spread, strutting around madam. This sound can be heard, I should think, forty rods or more. I have noticed that it is generally neurer than one would suppose. This may be repeated ten or twelve times; then, if you are near enough, and it is not too dark, you may see him as he rises ut an angle of about sixty degrees, commencing as he leaves the ground with a chip, chip, thip; this note continuing, and repeated faster and faster until apparently he has reached the summit of his flight; then cheedle, cheedle, cheedle, tweedle, tweedle, running on to the finale with a general twist and twirl of different notes which I am interly unable to express. He the

-Mr. Seth Green, alinding to the methods of attracting birds to bird houses, offers the following advice: "Do not put more than one bird house about your premises the first season. Add one every year thereafter. If you put up a number a pair of birds will come, inspect each in succession, and ily away not to return; just as when you go into a store where there are a large number of the kind of articles you want, and after looking at them you will go somewhere else. If there was but one you would buy it, but in the great unmber you cannot make a choice."

THE SEA SERPENT.-Capt. Oliver, of the sebooner Winslow Morse, of Bath, reports having spoken this ubiquitous monster off Cape Elizabeth last week. While the Captain was at the wheel a great snake rose up from the water, his bead coming four feet above the rail, and his body was as large round as a hogshend. One of the men threw a pike into the snake's body, when he glided off. The Captain, who declares he was 120 feet long, still exhibits the pike, covered with blood and sinews

THE INLAND SEA SERPENT AGAIN VERIFIED.

Топомто, Мау 21th, 1875.

Tononto, May 21th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:— Your article with reference to the "sea scrpent" recalls to my mind an account of a monstrous "use of prog" which is contained in Sir James Alexander's "Salmon Fishing in Canada." As this may not be accessible to you I copy the account as given by him. At this moment I have before me an official "Report of the Commissioners for exploring the country lying between the Rivers Sagnenay, St. Maurice, and St. Lawrence," ordered to be printed by the House of Assembly on the 22d of March, 1831. These Commissioners are gentlemen of the highest respectability and latelligence, Mesars. Andrew and David Stuart, who would not be likely to be deceived in a matter of the klud, and would be the last men to attempt a deception upon others. At pages 16 and 17 of their report are the foliowing words, being an extract from the journal kept upon the occasion:

their report are the following words, being an extract from the journal kept upon the occasion:

"Sunday, August 20th, 1820.—Embarked at 7. A. M. to go down to Baie de l'Echaffaud du Basque or Riviere aux Cauards, but when we encached the point of Baie des Riches the which blew too bard lor us to proceed, and we put ashore in a little cove till noun, when we embarked again, and kept ctare in shore with the tide and wind in our favor. We had not proceeded far when we were purseed by a monstrous flash of prey, in consequence of which we put ashore again. This animal was four hours about us, and apparently watching us. It came sometimes within twenty feet of the rock on which we were. It was at teest from twenty to twenty-feet feet long, and shaped exactly like a pike; its jaws were from five to six feet long, with a row of large teeth on each sale of a yellowish color. It kept need is sometimes for nearly a minute on the surface of the water. At 5 P. M., seeing nothing more of it, we embarked again, keeping close he shore, and at 7 P. At. we put in for the night at the fishing but at Echaffand du Basque. Two men named Baptisle Safanard and Caton Fallon, who were on their way to Malbay bunting for eachs, put in at the same time as we did. Thermometer 71°, 77°, and 69°."

EMBALMING BIRDS NO HUMBUG.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 24th, 1875.

Editor Forker and Stream:—
In your paper of May 18th, 1875, I notice the ansiver of J. II. Balty to a correspondent's question relative to embalming birds. Now, Sir, with your permission, and the excuse of a fittle egottsm, I will state some facts, the which I am prepared to prove. First, I have the honor of discovering, or inventing, a method of embalming which has stood the test for twelve years past, and has been compilmented by naturalists as being a method superior to the old one employed in skinned and stuffed speci-

mens in this or other countries. I will state that I can preserve any animal or skin, however fat or lean, at any season of the year, by the process; also that a bird that is so putrid that skining would be impossible can be preserved perfectly by this method (even though large as a turkey or a pehcan), and not become a prey to moths or demostes. I emhalmed a badger which weighed twelve pounds and piaced it in my door yard, where it remained in sunshine and storm for four years, and was not louched by moths or thisects. This was seen by over one hundred persons. Ask Prafessors Strång and Dantels, of the Grand Rapids Union School, in Michigan, what they think of the embalming art, as applied to cabinet spectmens.

Perhaps some one will say emhalmed birds must of necessity shrink. This would be a very natural conclusion, since seventy-five per cent. of all ficab is water, and when the water evapurates, shrinkage is the resait. However, even this is not a substantial objection, as I find it easy to compensate for the shrinkage by a cheap and practical method. I have specia nearly fourteen years in perfecting this method, and am now prepared to prove and defend it under the closest scientific invasitigation and test. My cabinet has been visited by some of the best taxidermists and acturalists in this or other countries, and pronounced superior to any other. My profession is tenching embalming and taxidermy. I devote my time and tife to it, and I know of what I speak. A specimen can be embalmed in one half the time it takes to skin and stuff one, and when done is more perfect. I am aware there are thousands of birds mounted by anskiliful operators in either method; but want of skill has rained many professions. The genileman—A. M. Decker—referred to in your jumper, is a skilliful embalmer and taxidermist, and was one of my students. Thave seven wild tarkeys embalmed, and will exhibit them in contrast with any others in the world, if the above is egotism, smen. I mean binehiness. For an authoritative opinion on this

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW YORK, May 30, 1875. Animals received at Contral Park Menagerie for the week ending May 20th, 1875:—

Two Slow Loris, Nyclicebus tardigradus. Hab. Sumaira and Borneo. One Snow Bird, Junco hyemalis.
One Alpaca, Llama pacos. Bred in the Menageric.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

CELERY-ITS CULTIVATION

CELERY—ITS CULTIVATION.

THIS now well known havary of the table, this prince among the salads, is the Apium graveolens, a biennial in its wild state, made an annual by a superior method of cultivation, except where it is grown for seed. Its bome was originally among the marshy grounds of the sea coast, and very fine plants of the same aeme from Italy. Celery is propagated from the seed and these seed may generally be obtained at our seed stores. For the purpose of culture, the raising of plants both in England and America, this plant has gained a great celebrity. It may be sown in any month from Christmas to the middle of April, the time of the sowing of the seed regulating the time when this rich salad may be gathered. Would you eat of this crispy delicately flavored salud in September as a garniture with your roast turkey, you must plant your seed in February in situations of warmth sufficient to give you your April plants. Much of our market celery, like the lettuces, are first started in the hot had and forwarded as they may be wanted to plant out during the season for early or late Winter use. This method of raising being so well known we need not recapituite it in this place. The English method of cultivation of this plant is made quite an expensive outlay, being planted in boxes, and frequently transplanted and covered with hand ghases, &c. By the time it is ready for the table, if at all early in the season, it becomes quite an expensive luxury, and costing about four times the amount of celery raised after what is termed our American method of culture.

Leving the English mode of culture to those who may desire to practice it, I pass to the usual method of culture adopted by agriculturists who grow for home consumption and city supply. For what is termed an arriy supply or crop, you will sow your seed (let it always be good seed) in a cold frame the latter part of March. Let the plants remain until they have attained a height of one inch or a certain extent, as to the best of two methods generally man

*Gooid's Fertilizer, manufactured and for saic by James Gouid, Arilington, Mass., is probably the best of the phosphatic fertilizers applied to celery. It is put up at small cost in large and small packages.

I have used it for fourteen years with great success.

O. Q.

and thrive well. Be very particular not to pour water over the surface, either before or after planting, for the action of the sun's rays upon this saturated soil has a tendency to lake and enernst the same. Gelery plants, when first set out, require an open, friable, free soil, to grow rapidly and well. The time to plant out celery is after four o'clock P. M., or on a damp, cloudy day, and if the plants are good and strong, as they should be, if care is taken to remove them from the seed bed with all their leaves and roots, particularly the top roots, they will go on growing without any check to their growing state. All our most skillful market gurdeners are very particular to preserve the tap root, knowing the saving of time and labor gained by planting out only good sized plants, and those well rooted and firm. As soon as your plants begin to grow heigh to use your hoe among the roots, stirring the soil every three or four days, if you would have your plants grow well. Keep out every weed, and do not begin to earth up your plants too soou. Much harm is sometimes done by giving too much earth to the plants, thereby depriving them of necessary sun and air. When you blanch the celery be careful to give the earth in small quantities, always keeping the leaves of the plants well straightened and all in an upright or perpendicular condition.

The lifting and landling of eelery and its Winter treatment are very important. If you have not injured your eelery at this period (and it is frequently entirely spoiled by too much earth in blanching) you will, at the time of the full growth of the plants, lift them carefully for Winter use. We suppose you have, as advised before, been very careful in the lifting of the lower leaves of the plant, and compressing lightly the lower part of the plant, with the hands; this has a tendency to prevent decay. This direction is very simple, I know, and it may appear trifling to some; yet it is a necessity for amateurs to know that celery is a peculiar plant and requires peculiar trea

the Winter's storage. The keeping of this plants, was ways, the simplest and the best of which, we think, is as follows:—

If you do not store your plants in a dry cellar for Winter, you will prepare a slight trench of eight to ten inches depth in some good, dry situation, and set the plants in a perpendiculr position against the outside of the ridge or border, each head touching the other, and puiting a layer of three inches of earth between every layer of your plants. You will be careful to leave about four luches of the top uncovered with earth, for the reason that you want light and air until the time of severe frosts. Whenever you apprehend a frost you are to place a temporary covering of boards over the celery, but not touching it; make a trench of eighteen inches in depth all around the bed, to carry off the rain water.

The variety I like best is the red celery, a rich, crispy, hardy plant, standing both heat and cold finely. There is a branching dwarf sort which is very good, and which commends itself to amateur culture, as it requires very little attention and always finds a remunerative sale in Fulton Market, New York. There are in cultivation the following kinds of celery, all of which are good: Early dwarf, white; Cole's superb, white, equal to his red; Mauchester giant, much grown in England, but not much used in this country; Seymour's white champion, very good, compact of habit, crisp, and easily blanched. Any of the above we can recommend for culture, as we know them all.

Story of the Big Squasi.—The big squash of Amherst Agricultural farm, which grew so stortly that it burst several iron cages, and finally lifted 4,120 pounds (and of which a plaster cast is preserved), had enough roots underground to feed it for its herculean work. The squash vine was washed out with its roots by the continued use of a garden bose for twenty four hours, and the whole root system was spread out on a floor and carefully measured. The main branch was twelve or fifteen feet long, and aggregated some 4,000. One of the seventy nodal roots, four feet long, had 480 hranches, and a most careful estimate of the ramifications of the rootlet, based upon the actual measurement of the division, showed that the squash vine had between fifteen and nineteen miles of roots. Reckoning the number of days it had been growing (fifty-two), it was found that it must have been on an average 1,000 feet per day, and on favorable days about 2,000 feet. Colonel Clark, the President of the Agriculturist College, says that while this growth was going on, and the big squash was expanding and lifting its enormous burden, great drops of sweat stood all over its rough rind, proving that it felt the great task imposed upon it.

-The current worms are again busy, and threaten in many places to destroy this valued fruit.

-A correspondent, G. B. S., Salem, Mass., deplores the looseness and inefficiency of the gamo laws in that region, and expresses a strong desire for an association for the preservation of our game birds. Such sentiments deserve encouragement, and we trust our correspondent will be able to secure the desired co-operation for a protective society,

The Rennel.

—We present this week an engraving from a celebrated picture painted by Mr. Bispham of this city, and now in possession of Dr. Strachan of the New York Kennel Cluh, representing three as fine specimens of the well bred dog as can be found in this country. The sketch was taken from nature, and reflects great credit upon Mr. Bispham, whose reputation, however, as an animal painter is too well known to require further comment. The setter Don, a lemon and white, and the liver and white pointer George, were brought to this country by the late Sir Fred Bruce, H. B. M. Minister at Washington, having been selected by him B. M. Minister at Washington, having been selected by him from the Duke of Beaufort's kennel. Both were very handsome, possessed of high courage, exceedingly good noses and very staunch. Don, the setter, was milk white with

lemon ears, and Dr. Strachan declares him to have been the best woodcock dog he ever shot over. He died from swallowing a greased cork, which had doubtless been threwn him, and which produced strangulation of the howels. So highly did Dr. Strachan esteem him that he had him "set up" in a glass case at considerable expense. His progeny are now distinguishing themselves. George was a grand specimen of the pointer. In Virginia, where he was shot over, he attracted the admiration of all who saw him. He was mated with Peg, and his progeny are now in the New York Sporting Kennel, and in the hands of some few gentlemen who appreciate them highly. Peg, owned hy Gen. Alex S. Webb, was level by Capt. Grafton, and is out of his black Di, by Mr. Finn's Grouse. Di out of Gilbert Wilken's black Fan by Gideon Knapp's black Carlo. Grouse out of Gov. Smith's imported Romp, by Mr. Griffin's black Dash. This breed of pointers has been lemon cars, and Dr. Strachan declares him to have been

known by Mr. Fred Schuchardt, the present owner of Di, since 1832, and he still keeps the breed pure at the Suffolk Clinh, Long Island. The strain is distinguished by being jet black with a small blazeon the breast. Peg, in style and action, was as the a hitch as could be found. Dr. Webb's Whisky, first premium at Springfield, and of whom we shall shortly publish pedigree and portrait, is out of June, from the Marquis of Westminster's keenel, by Flash, own son of the two pointers in the picture. We desire to call attentian to the excellence of the wood ent, for which praise is due to Mr. Jacobe Glahn, of the American Gun Engraving Co., West Meriden, and Mr. Tarbell of the same place, as drawer and engraver. An engraving of these dogs ornamented the cup presented by us at the Rod and Gun Bench Show, and due crecht would have been given the artist and owner at that time had we not had this piethe artist and owner at that time had we not had this



THREE CELEBRATED DOGS-DON, PEG AND GEORGE.

-Commenting upon the result of Field Trials of dogs used with the gun, the editor of the London Field states that after ten years of experience, it is useless to continue them, and cites in support of his conviction the result of the late Devon and Cornwall, Shrewsbury, and Kennel Club meetings. As the causes which have produced this decadence are cited; gross ignorance in the dogs them-selves, and of their capabilities by those having them in charge, and extraneous influences brought to bear on the judges, warping the decisions in the wrong direction. fancy, however, that the lack of interest which has been growing for so many years, is attributable more to the fact of so many owners sending their dogs in charge of keepers, to which the Field also alludes, and accepting their versions of the causes of defeat. Should field trials ever become popular in this country—and there is every indi-cation that in time they may—this cause will not exist. We are, as yet, sufficiently democratic to attend to our in-terests in person and not delegate them to irresponsible We are also inclined to the belief, after reading the reports of the above mentioned trials, that dogs in this country are better broken, and that although we may not, as yet, possess as much of the sangre azul, we have stock which is quite equal, if not superior, to that in the hands of our English cousins.

We have just received from R. I. Lloyd Price, Esq. -We have just received from R. I. Lloyd Price, Esq., Rhiwlas, Bala, North Wales, a catalogue and pedigree of bis famous kennel of dogs, which includes setters, pointers, retrievers, fox terriers, and spaniels, and with the catalogue he has kindly sent photographs of the three prize pointers, Drake, Mallard and Beau, which may be seen at our office.

THE DACUSHUND.-A correspon .: of the London Funciers' Gazette, in alluding to the many uses to which the elever little Dackshund may be put, meutions a day's sport in which one of these dogs brought to bag, or aided in the result—one buck, one fawn, a vixen, three cubs, a second vixen, four cubs, a dog-fox, and a hadger. A Dachshund ought not to weigh more than twenty pounds, and not less than thirteen or twelve. In black and tans, the smaller the white spots in the breast the better.

-Mr. R. Schmeideburg's black and tun setter bitch Katie, recently dropped seven fine healthy pups, by his tri-colored setter Prince. The pups are also tri-colored, hlack, tan and white. Prince is by Dush, a famous red Irish setter, which was sold by Mr. Charles Brown to a gentleman of San Francisco for \$300. Having witnessed the performance of Prince and Katie in the field, we can vouch for their stanuchness on game, their steady good style of going, and the skill of Mr. Schmeideburg in their management.

The Borse and Counse.

The acceptances for the several handicaps to be run at Jerome Park during the Spring meeting are published, and the uumher "content" is excellent evidence of the handicapper's skill. The venerable but evergreen "Admiral" himself could searcely have succeeded in better satisfying so large a number of owners. In the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes no less than thirty-four out of the original fifty-three nominators have accepted the weights. Preakness leading off at the head of the list with 126 lbs., and the three-year old Australind bringing up the rear with the mild impost of 88 lbs. Preakness again leads lhe way with 125 lbs. in the Joekey Club Handicap, for which there are twenty acceptances out of twenty-six nominations. The Grand National Handicap Steeple Chase attracts ten, of which Bulletin, six years, carries the top weight of 165 lbs. It is always difficult, however, in the steeple classes to get a sufficient number of starters to fill the requirements of the rule, which says that three muet start, or no race.

—The programme for the Monmonth Park races is now

start, or no race.

—The programme for the Monmonth Park races is now issued, and with the judicious arrangement of the purses, promises to be a most successful and interesting meeting. The following are the principal events on the list:

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Jersey Derby Stakes for three-year olds, at \$30 each, play or pay, with \$1,500 added; closed with fifty-three nominations; one mile and a half.

Long Branch Graud National Steeple-chase; purse, \$600; about three miles.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, JULY 5.

Hopeful Stakes for two year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$500 added; closed with twenty-eight nominations; half a mile.

Monmouth Cup, for all ages, \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,200 added; closed with twenty nominations; two miles and a half.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

Monmouth Oaks Stakes for three-year old fillies, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,000 added; closed with thirty nominations; one mile and a half.

Mansion House Stakes for four-year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,000 added; closed with eighteen nominations; two miles and a half.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, JULY 8.

July Stakes for two-year olds, play or pay; winner of the Hopeful Stakes to earry five pounds extra; \$50 each, with \$500 added; closed with twenty-four nominations; three-pounders of a mile.

SECOND MEETING—FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, JULY 19.

Monmouth Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay, winner of the Jersey Derby to carry five pounds extra; with \$600 added; two miles, second day—therapay, July 13.

Occan Hotel Stakes, at \$50 euch, play or pay, with \$1,000 added; to carry ninety-five pounds; fillies and geldlegs, ninety-two pounds; closed with thirty-five nominations; one mile and three-quarters.

Third day—thurbaday, July 15.

Thespian Stakes for two-year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$500 added; closed with twenty-two nominations; three quarters of a mile.

West End Hotel Stakes for three-year old fillies, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,000 added; winner of the Monmouth Oaks to carry live pounds extra; closed with twenty-five nominatious; one mile and three-quarters.

Grand Joekey Club Purse, \$2,000, for all ages; entrance \$100 each, play or pay; to go to the club; closed with eleven uominations; two mile heats.

Long Branch Stakes, for all ages, at \$30 each, play or pay; to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; closed with eighteen nominations; one mile and three-quarters.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, JULY 17.

August Stakes for two-year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay;

and three-quarters.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, JULY 17.

August Stakes for two-year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay; winner of the Thespian Stakes to earry five pounds extra; closed with thirteen nominations; one mile.

Robbins Stakes for three-year olds, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,000 added; closed with thirty-seven nominations; two miles.

The first most

The first meeting at Fleetwood under the new regime was brought to a conclusion Saturday week, in the presence of a larger number of spectators than had attended on any previous day. There has been some dissatisfaction expressed with the decision of the judges on several occasions, and it has looked as though the \$1 admission fewas to furnish amusement of an inferior and mastisfactory character; but we doubt not that the lessees intend doing everything in their power to raise the standard of trotting, instead of assisting it to relapse into the mire from which the gentlemen or the National Association have succeeded in lifting it. And in fact, with the most ordinary care, Fleetwood must always he a popular place of resort with our driving public. Located on the most hrilliant drive of the country and so near Central Park as to be easy of access, it must always be attractive to those who find their diversion in the sports of the trotting turf.

—The great racing event of the season, the English Der-

who find their diversion in the sports at the trotting turf,
—The great racing event of the season, the English Derby, was concluded on Epsom Downs course on Wednesday last. The stake, which it is hardly necessary to
mention is for three-year olds, closed originally in 1873
with 223 entries, but the death or Sir Joseph Hawley,
Barou Rothschild, the Rev. John King, and others, reduced
the number to 201. After the two thousand guineas, Camballo, the winner of that stake, was made favorite, but bes

fore the start Prince Batthyany's Galopin supplanted him, and justified his backers by landing the stakes easily. Camballo not being placed. This was the ninety-fifth time this rich stake has been contested, and its value now yearly approximates the sum of five thousand guiveus. Galopiu is by Vedette out of Flying Dutchess.

—Two days following the Derby, the Oaks, the great filly stakes, is ran over the same course at Epsom. For this year's race there were 136 nominations, but of this number ody seven appeared at the post. Lord Falmoutle's Spinaway, who had wan a few weeks previous the one thousand guinens stake, was made a hot favorite, and won easily by a length, her owner's second entry caming in second. Spinaway was heat by Lard Falmouth, and is by Macaroni; dam, Queen Bertha.

Another Occident.—A wonderful mustang, known as Don Elipha, has recently been shipped from Los Angeles to San Francisco. This remarkable "buckskin" without a pedigree, was worked in Arizona for a long time hauling stages and in the eavalry service. One of his feats was carrying a soldier 100 miles in a day. It was not until after his arrival in Los Angeles, however, that his trotting addities became apparent, and having beaten 2:30 there he has shut himself out of further races in that locality. It is thought that with proper haudling he will yet beat twenty.

—Mr. Sandford's Bay Final has been scratched for the

-Mr. Sandford's Bay Final has been scratched for the Westchester cup.

-Since his victories at Baltimore, Tom Ochiltree bas been looked upon as the coming horse.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date,	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.		
June 3 June 4 June 5 June 5 June 7 June 7 June 8	11. 21 morn. 0 17 1 14 2 10 3 2 3 52	H. N. 8 4 9 3 70 0 10 52 11 47 morn. 0 39	7 25 8 17 9 14 10 10 31 2 11 52 more,		

—The southern entrance to the Kills and the adjacent waters of Prince's Bay were enlivened on Monday last by the presence of a large number of yachts, participators in and spectutors of the animal regatta of the Perth Amboy yacht elnb. 'The following yachts started:—

	FIRST CLA	85.	Dimensions.
Name,	Owner, Wi	nece from.	Feet.
Lixele	E. P. Miller Eliz	abeth, N. J.	29 031
Cynthla	. E. P. Miller . Elizi	alieth, N. J	. 25 081
Station Island	. Chria. Brown. Tot≀	encille	95 10
Cheenastn	F.W. Meeker. Pert	li Amboy .	99.00
dusephine	A. B. Smith. Pert	h Ambay	95 107
Ocean Spany	. C. White Pert	h Amboy	27.074
	BECOND OL		
J. F. Morris	. J. M. White., Port	h Amhay	12.00
11tt IIIm Agalu	J. L. Kenrney Perl	h Aniliay	01 OC1
80 80	W. P. Boggs Pert	h Ambov	15 16
£ 25	Property Charles and Maria	3.7 3- Aug.	

The course for first class bouts was a distance of twenty miles. The second class were to turn the black can buoy off Keyport, around the Red Bank buoy, and home, a distance of fifteen miles. The boats reached the bome stakebout in the following order:—

	ម.	м.	6.	17	14	
Chiremaun	4	20	30	So-So	46	20
Chi-Psl		37	30	Hit Him Again 4	90	9.5
Ocean Spray		40	30	Journhine	\$1) 10	00

Cui-Isl 4 57 30 Jili Ilim Again 4 46 55

—The Atlantic yacht club held their opening cruise to Sandy Hook and return on Mouday. The following yachts started from the rendezvous, accompanied by lhe schooners Meta and Comel, of the New York club:—

Schooners.—Triton, Com. G. A. Thayer; Peerless, Ex-Cam. J. Roger Maxwell; Agnes, Vice Com. L. A. Fish; Vision, Mr. Goo, H. Seeley.

Stoops.—Orion, Rear Com. Cooper; Kaiser William 1., W. E. Greenleaf; Undine, W. H. Fowler; Josephine, Mr. Sidney V. Lowell; Barbara Freitchie, Mr. John H. Rhodes; Curlew, Mr. II, H. Hogins.

The Josephine anchored first at the Horse Shoe, followed by the Undine, Kaiser, Triton, Peerles, Orion, and Agnes in the order named. On the run home the Undine took the lead and reached the bome anchorage first. Some eighty members of the club participated in the sail.

—The yachts Ripple and Charm had a race on Monday from Hoboken to the can buoy and return. The Charm won by a few minutes.

won by a few minutes.

The first regatta of the Tom's River yacht club this season will take place on June 24th. In addition to the challenge cup, some \$150 in prizes will be given to the three successful boats.

-The new club house of the N. Y. Yacht Club will be ready for occupancy in about ten days.

It is now said that Mr. Garner's Mohawk will be ready for launching in about a week. Her masts are in, stays set up and copporing finished. Her advent Is anxiously looked forward to, and many are the opinions expressed as to her probable performances.

The Ariel, Commodore Swan, of the Sewanhaka Club has had a new bow put on, improving ber both in looks

—The Williamsbnrg Yacht Club have elected the following officers:—Commodore, A. Barker; Vice Commodore, A. Conklin; President, T. W. Reaves; Corresponding Secretary, C. E. Mielke; Recording Secretary, W. A. Bardell; Treasurer, Henry Miller, and measurer, Andrew J. Busb.—Capt. Thomas llorgan, of South Boston, has ready for launching a fine keel sloop, which looks as though she would make things lively for the other boats of her class. She is twenty-six feet long on deck and twenty-two feet on the water line. Her cabin and standing room are finished in kheek walnut. She is a well-latil boat in every respect, and a credit to her builder, whose reputation as a fine workman is first class. She has been sidd to Boston parties.

workman is first class. She has been sidd to Boston parties.
THE AMERICA.—This yacht now lies at the wharf of the
Atlantic Works, East Boston, undergoing complete renovation and repairs, under the supervision of Capt. Reed, her
sailing master. Donald McKay, Esq., the well-known ship
builder, is doing the work on ker, having put on new walls,
water ways, decks, and thoroughly overhauled her bull, so

that there is not now a poor plank or timber in her. The interior arrangements have been entirely removed, and she is now being fitted with new cabins, staterooms, and other necessary conveniences of a first-class yacht, fore and aft. The new musts she has received have been set more upright than formerly—that is, the rake has been lessened, with a view of making her sail hetter before a light wind than she previously did; for then, on account of the great rake of the masts, it was almost impossible to keep the booms from swinging inhoard without the ald of a block and tack, except in a stiff breeze, and with their aid the gaff would fall in and out, according to the strength of the breeze. She will not probably he "put in commission" before the middle of June, but then her owners—Gen. Butler and Col. Freuch—will bave a craft a yachtsman may be proud of.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

The second annual regatta of this association will be held on June 16th and 17th. A copy of the rules under which the regatta is to be held is appended herewith. The prizes comprise the challenge Punch Bowl for four-oared shells, an elegant Pitcher, the challenge prize for pair oars,

and an Ice Bowl as the challenge prize for pair-oars, and an Ice Bowl as the challenge prize for double sculls;—
RULES OF SCHUTLKILL NAVY REGATEA—OPEN TO ALL MATERIAS.

1. This regata shall be open to all amateur clubs which have been alluly organized two months prior to the holding of the regatla. Entries from individuals will out be received.

2. No club shall be allowed to enter any person who has not been a member of that club for at least into months preceding the regatla.

3. Any club intending to compete for any of the prizes must give due notice to the secretary of the Navy on or before the flag appainted for closure the curries, which shall be two weeks before the first day of the regatla.

gatia.

In all cases of entries for four-oared races, a list of not more than eight names, and in all cases of entries for pair-oared or double scull races, a list of not more than four names stall be sent to the secretary, and from these names the actual crew shall be selected.

The name and address of the captain and secretary of each crew or chib entering for any race shall be sent at the time of the entrance to the secretary.

chib entering for any race shall be sent at the time of the entrance lofthe secretary.

4. No resumed names shall be given to the secretary.

5. No one shall be alloced to be entered twice for the same race.

6. The secretary shall not decline any entry nor report the state of the entrance list until such ills shall be clesed.

7. Olijections to any entry shall be made in writing to the Secretary of the Regards Committee, within seven days from the declination of the entries, when the committee shall investigate the grounds of objection and decide thereon forthwith.

8. No entrance noney shall be required in any race.

9. All races shall be one and a kalf miles straightaicary.

10. A meeting of the Regards Committee shall be keld immediately preceding the regards, at which the capitain or secretary of each crew or lith cutered shall dedeer to the secretary of the regultar a list of the sames of the actual crew appointed to confirm in the ensuing races, to skich list the name of one other member may be added in the event of filness or accident, subject to rate 11.

11. No member of a club shall be allowed to be substituted for another who has already rowed in a licat, nor shall any member of a club be llowed to row with more than one crew (a any of the heats for the same rize.

prize.

12. In the event of a dead local taking place, the same crews shall contend again, after such interval as the Regatia Committee may appoint, or the crew refusing shall be adjudged to have lost the race.

13. In the event of there being but one boat enterput for any prize, or it more than one cutter and all are withdrawn but one, the crew of that boat must row over the course to be entitled to such prize.

14. Heats and stations shall be drawn for by the Regatia Committee to the presence of such competitors or their representatives as may utend, and the contend after the notice having been given of a meeting of the Committee for that purpose.

An ompire shall be chosen by the Regatta Committee, and his de-n shall be unal.

cleion skall be tinal.

16. The judge at the winning post shall be appoted by the numpire, and bis decision shall be thud.

17. The leas of boat racing as adopted by the N. A. A. O. and S. N. shall be observed at this regatta, and the definition of an annateur oarsman, as adopted by the Schuylkill Navy shall govern the qualifications of each competitor.

18. The prizes shall be delivered at the conclusion of the regatta is their respective telmiers, who, in case of a challenge prize, shall receipt for the same as may be required by the Nacal Board.

19. All questions of eligibility, qualification, or interpretation of these rules, shall be referred to the Regatta Committee, and their decision shall be furthernal.

-The Centennial Commission last week passed resolutions officially endorsing the regatta of the Schuylkill Navy for 1876. They will award the diploma of merit and medals to the winners of the races, and will lend their aid to make it a grand success, giving promise of the greatest regatta ever given on any waters.

make it a grand success, giving promise of the greatest regatta ever given on any waters.

The Nassau Boat Club Races.—The Harlem River never presented a gayer sight than on Saturday last, when the steamer Seth Low, having on board the members of the Nassau club and their friends, steamed among the hundreds of boats of every description that dotted its surface. Every hoat house on the river was fully decorated with bunting in bonor of the occasion, and the early closing inovement enabled hundreds of enthusiasts to be present who would otherwise have been confined to the compationship of bigh stools and musty ledgers. The preliminaries to the racing commenced by Mr. L. L. Spring accepting the post of referce, Mr. W. E. McCredy that of judge at finish, and Mr. Englehard timekeeper. The course was one mile straightaway, from the powder schooner to Florence's Dock, the last half of the flood tide assisting the first two races, but slack water prevailed when the race for the flours was called. At three o'clock the competitors in the first heat of the single sculi race appeared in the following order: Edward W. Coles, New York shore; John A. Walker centre; James Wills, Westchester shora. Wills obtained a slight lead in the commencement of the race, but ere the half mile was reached Walker crept up and passed him, crossing his bow a length clear, rowing to the end an easy winner in six minutes three seconds.

The second trial heat brought out another field of three, starting in the following order: Wm. B. Kemp, New York shore; Joseph Muir, Jr., centre; James D. Foot, Westchester shore. Foot won the beat in 7:26½, the others fouling. In the final beat Walker, the winner of the fours in the interim, wan as he pleased in 6:28½, defeating Poot by about three lengths.

Four shells appeared at the starting point for the four-oared race, and made a most gallant contest. Tho Nassaus deserve great credit for being able to get together four as strong crews as thoso which contested in this race. Their names and positions were as

No. 3, Centre.—J. B. Reynolds, bow; Arthur B. Froil, No. 2; George C. Power, No. 3; G. S. Floyd Jones, strake, No. 4, Westehester.—Frank W. Bacon, kow; Lindsey Walson, No. 2; A. W. Montgomery, No. 3; John Gunsler, Strake

strake.

The Jones crew got away with a slight lead, but all were well up until half the distance had been accomplished, when they met the young she tide, which caused the Jones and Walker crews to collide, the Gaussier crew then going to the front and winning the race; time, 5:25. Very leaniful silver goblets were presented to the winners of the several races, after which the party steamed homeward, well pleased with their day's sport.

—The Argonautus, of Bergen Point, one of the crack crews, has been materially strengthened by the addition of J. B. Ward, who rows in Walter Mua's place, E I. Smith, Beujamin Stepheuson, and Fred. C. Eldred retaining their old places.

The Colleges.

-Trinity College has met with a sad misfortune in the death of Mr. H. S. Cameron, one of the University crew. While practicing in a shell a tug boat swell caught the boat, and Mr. Cameron, who could not swim, went down in the swift current. Mr. Cameron's father is a well known provision merchant of this city, lately of the firm of Jas. M. Smith & Son.

known provision merchant of this city, intely of the firm of Jas. M. Smith & Son.

—The following men have been selected for the Columbia College crew for the Saratoga race in June:—Sprague, bov; Hammond, 2; Murphy, 3; Sage, 4; Boyd, 5; and Captain Goodwin of last year's crew as stroke. The college Commencement will take place on June 21st., after which the crew will leave for Saratoga as quickly as possible. A new boat, similar to that used last year, will be built and be ready by the time they reach Sarataga. John C. Babcock will begin soon the imilding of the float on which the new club house is to be built. The plans and specifications of the club bouse, which is to cost \$10,000, have beeu approved by the committee in charge of this work. Mr. Rees will take entire charge of the coaching on their arrival at Saratoga. They practice every afternoon on the Harlem River, and although the crew is composed of five new men, they are au unusually promising set, rowing together steadily and in good form.

YALE.—Maxwell umpired the game between Harvard and the New Haven clubs to the admiration of every one. The first match between Harvard and Yale, '78, will take place in Boston on Salurday, June 5th, and the return game in New Haven on the following Saturday.

Hanvard.—The college color has been changed to crimson, or rather restored, as the adoption of magenta in '64 was owing to a necessity, the requisite number of crimson handkerchiefs baving been unprocurable. Now Union, rest in peace. The University crew are in active training and rapidly improving in form.

Trinity.—Boating matters are progressing favorubly, both the College and Sophomore crews doing good work.

THINITY.—Boating matters are progressing favorably, both the College and Sophomore crews doing good work. The Tablet appeals to the students to take more interest

Princeton.—So the cannon belongs to the U. S. Government, after all, and the marshal is to make a requisition for it. More from Princeton elsewhere.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 27d, 1875.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 22d, 1878.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
The first victory that the University nine oven this season was secured in a game outh the Flyaways, of Brooklyn, on the 20th lists, the University obtaining an easy victory. The minh inning closed with the score of 10 10 4 in its favor. This was the second game played by these two nines, and the second victory wrested from the Flyaways by the Princetons. The score of the first game played tast Full was 10 to 3 in favor of the latter.

tons. The score of the first game played last Fall was 10 to 3 in favor of the latter.

On Friday the best game, I bave good reason to believe, ever played by a professional and an amateur nine took place here between the Centennials, of Pulladelphia, and the University. There were few errors on either side throughout the entire game. The lutting of the Princetons was somewhat stronger than that of the professionals, and ball it not been for a violent wind which was then blowing the University would have secured three or four two base bits. Mann's peculiar style of do fleery proced as effectively what the professionals as with the amateurs. Even Crayer and Radeliff both failed to make many good hits. The latter "struck ont" for the first time in months, it is said. The Princetons mide a run in the second lineng, and were "chicagoed" every other inaling, though they secored their first, second, and even third bases severed times during the game. The Centennials secured one rou in the third liming, thus making the secore 1 to 1. During the rest of the game not a run was scored until the last half of the unith limiting, when the professionals by two excellent hits unde another ran, closing the game of the the core of 2 to 1. Oo account of the excellence of the nbove game I will append the entire score, which is as follows:

PRINCETON.

E. B. P.O. A.E.

	FRINCEION.					CENTENNIAL.	
). A.			
	Langhilit, a 0	0	-2	3	-t	Karleliff 4	
	Moffatt, b0	-0	2	- 1			
	I WHEKEE HELLING COLORS		- 17	- 11	-		
1	Bradford, r 0	1	0	ă	ň	Mason, 0 1 6 1 0	
1	Manta a 0	Ť	ň	4	Hi	Abadte, a 0 0 7 0 0	
ı	Denny h 0	ň	7	ű	4	McQuiley, b	
ı	Duffield I	0	'n	0	н	Deposition 1 2 1 1	
ı	Danient [U	U	U	4	Demott, m0 0 3 0 0	
ı	(Total	E	1177	1.0	٠,	m	
ı	Delverter	3	- 6	14	Ų.	Total 2 5 27 9 5	
Į	Franceton			• • • •		010004000	
ı	Centennal		9.2			.301000001-2	
ı	Umpire -Mr. Denoming	, 0	ſΓ	rin	cel	ion.	
ı	Time of game-1 bonr	and	d 30	m	line	iles.	

Umpire—Mr. Denouling, of Princeton.
Time of game—I bour and 30 minutes.
The "cannon" difficietty, about which so much has been written, is finally settled. The Rutgers Faculty having discovered that the gam has always belonged to Princeton, and that Rutgers had no claim on it whatsoever, sent a written expression of their willingness to return the captured, or rather staten, cannon. The hasty action of some of Princeton's brave sons in breaking open the museum at Rutgers on the night of the 19th inst,, and in removelog from thenes several muskels ledancing to the United States Government, came very mear involving both colleges in further trouble. This morning at 9 o'clock, however, the "cannon" arrived. Its coming did not crute as much excitement as was expected. The muskets over returned to Rutgers to day also; so neither institution has further cause for complaint. The other affair was deeldedly foolish, and actually because dispusing before it was finally adjusted.

QUIDVISA

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 24th, 1875

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 24th, 1873.

EDITON FOREST AND STREAM:—
The University obtained an unexpected victory to-day in a game with the Atlantics, professionals, of Brooklyn. The Princetons made a run in the first inning, and ever "chicagoed" every other loning until the eighth in her they scored two more runs. The Atlantics scored two runs in the fourth liming, but failed to india another run to their score during the rest of the game. Both intensinade but for errors, and the game was nell contested. Washing's fine hit brought Langilli hi, who ecosed the first run made by Princeton. Though Denity's fine but brought and they are runs putter praisecurity, it would have failed to increase the accrobal not the Atlantic catcher allowed two builts to gass lum. The libe hall caught by Wuods of the University, and Campbell's excellent play on first, were some of the most brilliant features of the game. With a good fielding nine and with strong battors we do not fear the trial which awalls the University in the game to be played by it liks neek at Yale and Insvard.

Quidvis.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, May 31st, 1875.

Phinceton College, May 31st, 1873.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The University this left beed last Thursday on list our to Harvard and Yule. On account of the defoil at the bands of Yule on Wednesday, the 28th, on our grounds, we were rather doubtful as to the success of the nine. The first game was played on Friday, 28th, with Harvard, at Cambridge. Harvard went be game by the score 10 to 3. On Saturday the second game was played with Yale. This was the finest intercollegiate game ever played. Princeton made eight base hits; Yale made one—tip to the eighth inning the score was 1 to 0 in favor of Princeton. During this limite, however, she scored two runs more. Both nines were relifed without a run in the last finding. The score of the game was 3 to 0 in tavor of Princeton. This result was quite gratifying after the severe defeat received from Yule on Wednesday, when the score was 14 to 4 in her favor. The third game will probably he played some time in Jame. The game for the climingiouslip of the culteges have resulted thus far as fullows: Harvard has heaten Princeton twice, while Yale and Princeton have each won a game from the other.

Transard University, May 22d, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

For a start in hise bull our wine have been playing with the Boeton, Hartford, Live Oaks, Princeton, and Rhodo Island clubs, with a series of scores not to be considered had. The games with the professional clubs have been very good, Indeed, while with the others the play has been unexceptionable. Our fool bull team still keep all work notwithstanding life sevious lesses it has been subject to in the cases of Mr. A. Whiting of '77 with strained knee, and Mr. Weatherbee of '78 with broken collarbone. Mr. Whiting is one of the best "rush' we have; both played at Moulreal list Fail, and Mr. Weatherbee won two out of the three "touch downs." The club has played several games with the graduales with successful results. The Tutts' Foot Ball club are to play has a watch game on Jarvis' field on the 2d of Jinie, and as that will probably be the only game we shall pluy with hembers of other colleges this Spring. The interest will probably be quite strongly inconsed. Boaling matters are still progressing. The crew were thresteved with the loss of Mr. Taylor, but forthmately for all concerned in Harvard the game was vorse than the harm, since no harm has been done.

The Athlelic Association held their field meeting on Jarvis' field today. The programme was very good, but owing to avoidwis happening lo solwe of our hest athleles the interest was greatly deadened. The jumping was not as good as bas been recorded outside, and the running not as good as boats tribunes in college were laid up, and the winners find nothing to spar then on. The results ivere as follows:

Running High Jump—Lunger, '77. Distance, 18 feet 4 inches.

One Mide Hale—Taylor, '75.

The last was not completed, as all the competitors retired at the end of the second mite, leaving Mr. Taylor all alone. The first milk was completed by Mr. Taylor to 8 minutes and 25 seconds. The prizes were mostly presented by the association—all but the first, second, and eighth—constains of the parting and of

Самвинов, Мау 30th, 1875.

oppressive, and it is believed that the Pall meeting will improve on this to a considerable extent.

Cambunder, May 30th, 1875.

Edition Pohert and Stream:—

The hooling men of Harvard are entitled to be congratulated on the accessful working at the ciba system, modeled after that of the English universities, and first introduced by them has Auturm as a factor in the intercollegiate strife for aqualic hoora. Upward of 230 students have availed themselves of the privileges aversing from membership in one or other of the Holworthy, Holyoke, Maithows, or Weld cluba. The four class take their names from certain of the college halis; draw their members trom certain well defined sections of the college domain, and occupy premises adjoining those of the Harvard University Boat Club and Blakey's extensive cetablishment, where most of the shells pulled at Springfield and Stratoga have been built. On the rosts of the different clubs are to be found more than thirty boats, comprising six and four oared barges, single and double sculls, and pair oars. Yesterday the donts, beleuity, and root of the Union Boat Club and the sea wall which skirts the Cluarles River back of Beacon street, were thronged with colleginus and their tair admired and admiring triends, gathered to witness the lineary and spring races over the Charles River course. The sky was smilling, the air cool and bracing, and the water smooth. In the first event, a two-mile torning race, set for four o'clock P. M., and not delayed more than half an hour, each club was represented by a four-oared crew wearing the club colors, Holworthy's being dark him and white, those of Holyoke's light blue and white, Weld's orange and black, and those of Matthews crimson and black. The crews drev positions in the order named, Holworthy being hisside, nearest the wall. Weld at the start gaused a slight land. Holworthy came close behind, and once in the first quarter benied Weld. Holyoke and Matthews will to see the first quarter benied Weld. Holyoke and Matthews work left that

were considered to be quite evenly matched. The Matthews men were the heaviest, and pulled a long, strong stroke. Wold's stroke, set by Loring, the stroke ost in the Freshman six, was clean and even. Holyoke pulled gracefully, while the Holwoothy men handlyd their oars in a stgorous, heavy tashine, which in spired confidence, though their stroke set them a had example in not pulling straight backward and forward. In spite of bail form, however, thry jumped away is the start, and swen gained a lead of at least two lengths. Weld, Holyoke, and Matthews went off toward the right in a hunch, shore Matthews soon went to the front, and fed Holworthy almost to the turn. Holworthy squited, and the two intened their respective stakes together. Holworthy again got away with the head, Matthews million hard after Inside of Weld, which turned next, and the Holyoke boat, which unosteviationally brought up the rear. The crews maintained inheir relative nositious to the fine in 19 min, 11 sec., followed by Matthews in 10 min, 18 sec., Weld in 10 min, 11 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 21 sec., which in 19 min, 21 sec., and 10 sylve in 19 min, 21 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 21 sec., which in 19 min, 21 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 21 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 21 sec., which in 19 min, 21 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., which in 19 min, 31 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 32 sec., which in 19 min, 32 sec., which in 19 min, 32 sec., which in 19 min, 32 sec., and Holyoke in 19 min, 32 sec., and Holy

The University of Pennstevana, May 31st, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stigalism.—

The University cannot, like Hamlet, "the bound in a nutshell sud count itself a king of intuite space," Its educational field, both mental and physical, is rupidly becoming more extended. Under the interest that Dr. Stille has aroused and the ceaseless efforts of Morris and Phillier of "75, the College Barge Club has elected the handsoncel bourse on the Schuj Rill, the facilities of which river for rowing are too well known to comment upon. On Sainrday, May 27th, the Spring contest for the ailliele prizes came off, as annotineed, on the Y. A. C. grounds, at Wayue Station, G. R. R. There were numerous entries for short dash, one-fulle race, throwing ball, hop, step and jump, trunuing jump, throwing bommer, and lurdle race. The estecossful contestants for the faregoing were as follows: Short dash, 100 yards—Kerr, of "75, with honorable mention of Geyellin, who came in a quarter second behind; thus, its seconds. Mile race—The entries "been to see a man," and did not return in time. Throwing the ball—Won by Andrews, of '76; ball, regwhaton size and weight, dietance thrown, 317 feet. Hop, step and jump—By Willoughby, of '77; distance, 38; feet. Running jump. By the same; distance, 16 fevi 8 inches. High jump By Biddle, '76; 4 teel 6 inches. Throwing hammer—By Willoughby, '77; timo, H seconds; distance, 100 yands; number of hardles, 3; height of same, 3 feet 6 luches. The prizes awarded for the foregoing are the sune as those of last year—elaborately worked Malteeo crosees. The college crew would have been represented in the coming races at Saratoga bud not Megargee, in accordance with his accustomed tardiness, failed to put in an appearance at the convention.

In the coming races at Saratoga hid not Megargee, in accordance with his accustomed tardiness, failed to put in an appearance at the convention.

Cornell University, Ithaaa, May 28th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Since my last letter the competition for the Woodford gold medal, for the most successful oration, considered both as to ment and delivery, has taken place. There were itx contestants—one a representative of the co-education branch of the university—and the contest, taken as a whole, was considered the best of the kind since the founding of the university. Miss Bradford, of Boston, the young lady contestant, did exceedingly well, and many thought that she fully carned the medal, at if not that, certainly honorable montion. But the contestite of award adjudged the medal to Mr. G. H. Firch, the successful intercollegiate essays, and honorable mention to Mr. D. J. Tompkins. The competition for the above named medal is conflued to members of the graduating class. Saturday, the 22d of May, the annual Spring regalts of the Connell Navy look place, and proved a great success in all respects. The day was pleusant yet not very warm, and the lake as quiet as a mivror. The long train of cars was crowded with sinkents and clitzons, with a goodly number of ladies in the passenger coach provided for their asy, and every one was pleused and satisfied with the morning's sport.

The first race was for the Sprague and Tom Highes capa, tor six coared shells. Two entries for the first cup and one for the second, hence the tree crews rowed together. The crows had had but little practice before the race, yet they rowed a fine race. The 777 crew won the Sprague cup against '76, in 12m, 15s., '76 making 12m, 20s. The '77 Tom Hughes crew won their cup, a row over, in 12m, 43½s. The second race was for incompany and the first practice before the race, yet they rowed a fine race. The '77 crew won the Sprague crew, a crew from Union Springs, lin which was Contricy, the firmous amateur single centler, and the University Fres

ATULETICS AT SARATORA.—The day following the boat race—Thursday, July 15th—has been fixed upon for the Intercollegiate Athletic meeting. Ten races are arranged for, eight to be open to undergraduates of the fourteen different colleges represented in the rowing races, and the other two to graduates. The sports, which will be under the direction of the Saratoga Rowing Association, will take place on the half mile track at Glen Mitchell. The prizes will aggregate nearly \$3,000 in value. The programme has been arranged as follows:—

First—One mile running race; second—Three mile walking race; third—One hundred mile dash; fourth—Seven unde walking race; fifth—Half-mile ennning race; sixth—One mile walking race; seventh—Two under running race; cighth—120 yard leardle race, ten hurdles, each three feet six inches high; ninth—Two mile running race (graduate); tenth—Seven mile walking race (graduate).

Extrics are to be made 10 Mr. Wm. 11. Eustes, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Auswers Co Correspondents.

CRUSOR—Do you know of any person who would take a good bird spaniel blich, quite well trained, nice form, small boad, the rurly heir, and slice some good pups, giving the a tire dog each year for three years for her

and value some good pups, giving use a life dog each year for three years for her?

J. R. R., Ogdensburg.—Is three any dishing lamp made for use in spearing so constructed that it can be mounted on the boy of a boat and throw sufficient light to see the bottom plainty at a deed of four tret, and covering a space of, say ten feet square, and can be used when there is what? Ans. Bon't know of any

A. B.—Black bass dishing can be had within wenty-five mites of New York, at the Lake. Take flarious cars to White Plains; conveyance trons there to the lake. Can get boots, bait, and dishing tackle of Roht. Keeter, at the lake. The bass run from one to eight panale; I saw three the other day that weighed four, tout and a quarter, and five pounds.—W. B. C., Pleasantville.

Wh. W., New York.—Have I not the liberty to take at any time and place any bird I want for a speciment. I mean in any woods or open ground owned by no one in particular. I have special reference to Jamilea, L. Lans. We quote uniculaid laws State of New York, May 20th, 1871; "Sec. II. The last two sections shall not apply to any person who shall kill any hird for the puspose of studying its habits or instory, or having the same suifed or set up as a specimen." Your object in shooting out of season will have to be proved beyond doubt, or you must pay the penalty.

TANAMYS.—II. Your columns of queries May 27th, "Talianys," inputers.

who shall kill any hird for the pivings of sturiying its habits or history, or having the same stuffed at set up as a specimen." Your object in shooting out of season will have to be proved by owl donbt, or you must pay the peualty.

Tanamus.—In your colonium of quertes May 27th, "Toliamus" inquires for something better than tar and old to keep away the files. I give him a fortwiller. Old of penny-royal, four ounces; ofter oil, eight onices; tar, two onices. I have their many inixtures, but dud this the most efficacions of all. If "Tahawus" will make lits heariquiters at Martin's, he will dud overy accommodation and assistance he needs, and bein the centre of the best fishing givinuls that remain. Vold litrook, Ray Brook, Rogers' Brook, and a thansaid little cold streams are within available distance from the house.—W. R., M. D., Boston.

J. E., City.—Can you give intornation regarding a section of country shuated in Canada, near Kingsten, known as the Drowned Lands? Ans. Take New York Central and Indeon River Railroad in Runny, Watertown, and Cape Vincent. All linggage checked Through. At Cape Vincent you can make any nece-sary inquiries at the footel, where the Ringston steamboats stops. In Ringston the total times district in accessible from Kingston by various ronder; protty well fished, and shooling fair. Cobourg and Rice lokes are visity better, and can be reached at the same cost and will less trouble.

W. H. S., Philadelphia,—1. Is the Ballard sporting tiffe that William Read & Sons, of Boston, advertism in sell for \$18 as good a gun of the kind as any thin are made—that is, speaking of its allooting qualities, and how is the finish? Ans. We own one of these rifes, and are very well satisfied with it. 2. What is the best thing you know of to romove rust from the interior of a ritle borrel, and where can it by obtuined? Ans. Blue olitinent; at the druggists. 3. What is the best thing to provent frames from rusting in a damp climals? Ans. Relimonitie oil lata advertised in our columns. Aso, one of our cor

old plan.

J. A. A., New York — Will you include among your answers to correspondents in your next lesine the following question: I. What is the best length of barrel, weight, and calibre for a Parker breech loader fur goneral use in Florida? 2. What is the best weight, length, validing, and style of Remington vide for general use in Florida, and what style of triggers, sights, and cartridges would you recommend tor anne? Would Readington 32-thicaline sporting rife ho a destrible weight for introducer, nilligator, and hear? Als. We would recommend a double guin of 10 gauge, 30 luch barrels, and in weight about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds. Such a rife as you require—a Remington sporting rife, 44 calibre—is now in this office for sale.

R. P. M., New York, William Letters and the support of the second of the sec

deer, alligator, and hear? Ans. We would recommend a double gun of 10 gauge, 30 linch barrels, and In weight shout \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds. Such a rille as you require—a Remington sporting rille, 44 calibre—la now in this office for sale.

R. P. M., New York.—Will you intoriu me through your paper whether the Delaware River is navigable from Port Jeevia, N. Y., to Tevalon, N. J., by a light row boat, and if a chot port Jeevia, N. Y., to Tevalon, N. J., by a light row boat, and if a chot gun would be after to a party of two to make the trip? Please state also bow the fishing is most likely to be there in Jone, and if a chot gun would be of any use. Ans. If you wish to ron the Delaware River and e-juy it, carry a good dug-out cance, (one of English's basswood cauces, made in Peterbore, Cuinada, would be better,) up to Wallon, Delaware coanty, N. Y., and issued; it there, or go further if you desire. A fair stage of water will be requisite. Two novices can take a flat bottomed skilf sufely train Post Jeevis down, You may get a few hars bullow froit Jeevis, and some truit in this streams that flow into lib. Delaware along your route. A tript down the Delaware or Rousainville Rivers would be note erilopable.

A. D., New York.—Within the past tour years a new variety of fish has made its appearance at Stanford, Cl., and occasioned a great dval of controversy as to how they cance there and what calird. The lish is in shape like a tout, and its allyer scaled everywhere except on the back, where it is allack. Nimbers have been cangled welghing a pound, and some nearly two. The balt need is bread dough, though I have some them caught with files. They were ut tirst called clink; then with files, sliver rout, and grass hase. Caw you settle the question of name, or shall I cently you a specimen? Awa. It is impossible to form an optable on such slight data, which are really wo data at all. Our corresponding the control of the file of the past of the past of the round of the past of the past of the past of the round, and care th



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1875.

To Correspondents,

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publication Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection he made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are soliciled. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are arged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as il is the aim of lhis paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Foilest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement of business notice of an Immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to as is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

THURSDAT, June 3.—Trotting, Prospect Park; Woodbury, N. J.; Kansas City, Mo.—Kentucky State Sportsman's Association and Bench Show, Parts, Ky.; Bench Show, Watertown, N. Y.
FEIDAT, June 4.—Trottlug, Prospect Park, Kansas City, Mo.
SATCRDAY, June 5.—Racing, Jerome Park—Base hall, Harvard, vs.
Yale, '78, Boston; Boston vs. St. Louis, St. Louis—Spring races Yale
Navy; do. Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.—Departure of the Innational Rifle Team

Mondar, June 7.-Base hall, Boston vs. St. Louis, St. Louis

TUEBDAY, June S. - Racing, Jerome Park - Trotting, Kingston, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Titnsville, Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; Goshen, N. Y.; Hartford, Cl. - National Sportsman's Convention, Cleveland, Ohio. WEDNESDAY, June 9. - Trotting, Kingston, N. Y.; Titusville, Pa.; Omaha, Neb.; Goshen, N. Y.; Hartford, Cl. - Base ball, Mutual vs. St. Lonis, at St. Louis - Carling Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE CONVENTION .- The New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game is now holding its seventeenth annual convention at Watertown, N. Y. The convention was called to order at Washington Hall on Monday evening by George W. Flower, President. The attendance was much larger than usual, nearly every club in the State being well represented. After Mr. Flower's opening speech, and the reading of the Secretary's report, new clubs and several county delegates were admitted to membership. The Treasurer's report showed a halance of \$1,222. The hench show of dogs is one of the principal features of the gathering, all the prominent kennels being represented. A full report of the proceedings reaches us too late for this issue, but will be given in our uext.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES. - Flood and Field is the title of a our contemporaries.—Flood and Field is the title of a new paper established by Mr. John D. Neill at Greenport, L. I. Its tendencies are not so much in the direction of "sporting," properly speaking, as in circulating useful and entertaining matter for the sportsman and tourist regarding Long Island principally. Mr. Neill's abilities amply qualify him for the task, and we wish him every success.

The Sportsman.—This paper has been changed from a monthly to a weekly issue. Messrs Foster and McIntyre, late of the Spirit have joined the original proprietor, and with this array of taleut and experience the ultimate success which we would wish for them should be beyond a procedurative. peradventure.

-Mr. A. M. Halstead, for some time connected with this journal, has recently become the chief editor of the Poultry Bulletin, a journal which we heliove he originally started. Halstead is well known to the poultry fraternity, and, we might say, to all the "old cocks" in the country.

OLD SUPERSTITIONS OF "THE SEA,

"Of other plants more rare, more strange than these, As very fishes (tyling in the seas; As also rams, calves, horses, bares, and hogs, Wolves, archins, Hone, elephants, and dogs, Yea, men and maids, and which I most admire, The mitred bishop and the cowled friar."

S o sings the poet, and with Pliny, Ælian, Rondelet and others, to supply the appetite of superstition with their grotesque figures of food it is no wonder that they themselves became honest advocates in the cause of imagination, and so firmly fixed became those ideas concerning the population of the seas with a perfect race of heings, that we have in some of the old histories statements and assertions from men of anthority affirming that they have seen with their own eyes these wouders, and there can be no doubt of their existence, and to day we see the remnants of these strange beliefs in the toilers of the sea, who, although they laugh at the mermaid and the Flying Dutchman, would not for their lives put to sea on Friday; and to find one who has not seen a sea screent would he a

In looking over an old work hy the ouce great writer, Caforuia, we find the following "flow of soul," evidently thrown upon our ancient forefathers with honest intent, as it is confirmed by Arabian history. The name of the valuable volume is "Aganh el Malkowkat," and its contents compare with it most favorably. After a learned dissertation upon the wonders of nature in general, he states that in the year 894 a fish was captured in the Casing Section 1985. pian Sea of such wondrons feature that it was taken hefore Prince Salim and opened, and within, like Jonah of old, and perhaps communing with the "inner man" of his fish-ship, sat a sea girl, and he says "she had on a pair of pauts, without a seam, made of skin like that of a man, and which came down to her knees. She sometimes held her hands to her face, and at others over her hair. She drew heavy sighs, and only lived a few minutes." Again, he says, "on the 18th of March, 592, an officer stationed at the Delta of the Nile, in lower Egypt, while walking with some friends, came upon a sea man and woman. They swam along the shore," and this "brave soldier" says "the woman's face was sweet and unld, her hair was black and floated upon her back, her body white, and her breasts quite prom incut." The man, of course, had a fierce air and terrible aspect; his hair was red and somewhat hushy, and his skin was of a brownish color. These two monsters remained over two hours in sight of the officers, and so much attention was taken of it that Maurice, who then reigned, can to witness the wouderful spectacle. The name of this "observer of nature" is not given, but surely he should be enrolled with Pliny, and his fame handed down unto all Shakespeare has not forgotten these maidens fair, but refers to their vocal powers in the following:-

"I heard a mermald on a dolphln's back tiltering such dolcet and harmonious breath That the rude sea grew civil at her song."

And such a one saw Don Emanuel, and held converse with her, if we may believe a late history of Portugal, which states that on the Indian coast twenty-five mermaids were captured and sent to his highness, but two only survived the voyage, a woman and her daughter. They were very melaneholy, would eat but little, and were slowly dying, when the kind, touched by their condition, ordered them to be chained and put in shallow water. On seeing the water they rushed to it cagerly, and having plunged them selves showed by a thousand tricks their joy and satisfac-tion. They remained three hours under water, and in this manner were kept three years. He also adds that "they never spoke a word, a fact much lamented upon." That one fact endears their memory to us, and with the poet we ask in vaiu:--

"Now are there really coral caves below,
Or heds of amber, or of preclous stone,
To which the blashing Nereids languid go
In idle hours to recline upon?
And are there fays to fan them while they're dreaming,
Whose wings seem like two diamonds purest gleaming."

And to say no seems hard, as here lies all the romance of the grand old sea. Its huge plains and mountains hudding with twice living verdure—its forests of coral and "dark, unfathomed caves," alive with marine flowers—its entanglements of alge, that in rare beauty of texture and form far exceed their models on land—seem fitted for the home of higher forms, and as we look down into the Southern seas the fair forms that live but in the fancy seem needed

to frame the lovely seene.
So firmly did these strange illusions force themselves upon the minds of the people that on the 31st of May, 1671, the following account was drawn up by Captain Commander Peter Luce, off the quarters of the Diamant, in Martinico, and sworn to hefore Peter de Beville, notary, and four witnesses: "In returning from the islands of the Diamant we saw near the shore a sea monster of human form from the middle upwards, and terminating towards the tail like a fish. His tail was large and split; the head was of the size of an ordinary man's, with straight hair, black and intermixed with gray; his face was large and full; his arms and hands were the same as ours, and he seemed to wipe his face with them as he rose; his skin was moderately white, and his length seemed about five feet; his air was fierce, and he looked at us all with great attention. When we saw him first he was not over seven paces off, but ho dove and reappeared so close that one of the men offered his fish line, at which he disappeared."

This shows how strangely the imagination can be worked upon, as the oath is on file, and the men evidently saw

something and helieved it a man. Perhaps Barnum was

there,
Later, in 1720, Oliver Morin, captain of the vessel Mary de Gruce, swears (until everything must have been blue) "that as he was lying off the coast of Newfoundland a sea man came up under the figurehead. I took a gaff to draw him ahoard, hut was afraid he would draw me over. this reason I only gave him a blow on the back. the monstor felt the blow he turned his face to the owner like a man in wrath. He swam around the ship, and when he was leaving haid hold of the rudder with both hands, which obliged the erew to fix its handle to both sides of which omiged the erew to fix its handle to not sides of the ship, lest he should endanger her. Then he repassed by the starboard side, swimming like a man, and when he was at the how he stopped to look at the figurehead, which was that of a beautiful woman. After having long considered it he seized hold of a rope and raised himself up, with the convince intention of herivarial contents. with the seeming intention of laying violent hands on the wooden virgiu. He afterwards swam to the windward about a cable's leugth, and passed again and shook the rudder. I theu struck him upon the hack with a harpoou, whereupon he looked again at me as in a rage, and swam away. This entertainment lasted until noon, the monster having all that time been near the ship, and oft times not more than ten feet away, so that the crew, composed of thirty-two men, had the pleasure and convenience of re-marking the following facts: That his skin was brown and tanned, but without scales; that all the motions from his head to feet were like those of a real man; that his eyes were well proportioned; that his month was small, consid-ering the length of his body, which was supposed to be about eight feet. His tongue was thick, and his teeth large and white. In a word, he was similar to a man, except that his hands were joined with a pellicule, such as that found in the feet of ducks and geese."

Such was the belief of these simple folk, who, in the excitement of the moment, allowed themselves to see a hand for a flipper and the fat greasy face of some old seal for a fierce man or voluptuous uymph. The movements of these hige creatures are extremely human, and the hright, queer faces of the young seals and sea lions look not unlike the dusky faces of the little darkies seen rolling in the waters of the Southern States. Along the Scandinavian coast to-day many an old mariner can be found who will tell you of the mermaids of his day, and in fact the Nor-thern Seas have their hiatus of these tales, and the histo-rics of the times are filled with curious yarns telling of

these wonders of the deep.

In the "Speculum Regale," au Icelandie work of the twelfth century, is the following account of a meruaid that appeared to a select few: "A monster is seen also near Greenland, like a woman so far down as the waist; long hands and soft hair, the neck and head like that of a human being; the hands seemed to he long and not parted; from the waist down the mouster seemed like a fish, with scales tail fine etc." scales, tail, fin, etc.

It will be seen that most of these accounts agree in every particular, and are undoultedly taken from the seal or some similar creature. In Bishop Pontoppidan's History of Norway we find an account of a sea man, given in the usual liberal style of his holiness: "Ahout a mile from the coast of Denmark, near Landscrond, three sailors, observ-ing something like a dead hody floating upon the water, rowed towards it. When they came within seven or eight fathoms it still appeared as at first, for it had not stirred; but at that instant it sunk, and arose almost immediately in the same place. Upon this, out of fear, they lay still and let the boat float, that they might better examine the monster, which, hy the help of the current came nearer to them. He turned his face and stared at them, which gave the men a good opportunity to watch him narrowly. He stood in the same place seven or eight minutes, and was seen on the water above hreast high. At last they grew appreliensive of some danger, and began to retine, upon which the monster blew up his checks and made a kind of lowing noise and disappeared. In regard to his form they declare it to he that of an old man, strong limbed, with broad shoulders; but his arms they could not see. head was smail in proportion to his hody, and had short black hair, which did not reach below his ears. His eyes sat deep in his head, and he had a meagre face, with a hlack beard."

Such was the belief of the leading scientist and church-man of Norway, as there is no doubt but what the worthy Bishop believed what he thought he saw, or had within him, hy nature, a most wondrous vein of exaggeration. In the Southern Seas we hear of mermaids of levely form In the Southern Seas we near of incrinates of lovery form through Megasthenes, who listened to them at Taprobane, and upon hearing the story Aelian drew so heavily upon his imagination that he peopled the sea about Ceylon with fishes having the heads of all known terrestial creatures, and stranger still, in the form of satyrs.

The historian of the proceedings of the Jesuits in India gravely states that seven of these monsters were captured at Ceylon in 1560 and carried to Gon, where they were dis-sected by the surgeon to the Viceroy, and their internal structure found to be in all respects similar to the human. Many of these ideas were probably taken from the dugong, a seal-like creature found on the coast of Ceylon, and having a somewhat human appearance. The mother shows great affection for her young, often holding it to her breast while swimming, so that with a little imagination almost anything could he seeu.

In later times so-called "queer fishes" were exhibited to the public, and M. Rimhault, in his "Notes and Queries," says that this fever reached its height in the reign of Eliza-

both. Shakespeare mentions it in the Winter's Tale (act iv., seene 3), where Autolyens says: "Here's another ballad of a fish that appeared upon the coart on Wednesday, the

of a fish that appeared upon the coart on Wednesday, the fourseore of April, forty thousand fathoms above water. I sung this ballad against the hard hearts of muids. It was thought she was a woman and was turned into a cold fish, for she would not exchange fiesh with one that loved her. The bullad is very pitiful, and as true."

And again, in the Tempest, Trineulo says in doubtful compliment to Caliban: "What have we here? a man or a fish? dead or alive? A tish; he smells like a fish; a very ancient and fish-like smell; a kind of not of the newest. Poor John, a strange fish. Were I iu England now (as once I was), and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver. Legged like a fool there but would give a piece of silver. Legged like a man, his fins like arms," etc.

In 1566 a printed notice appeared in England having as a title, "The description of a rare or rather most monstrous fishe, taken on the cast coast of Holland the 17th of November, anno 1566," with a modern cut of the creature,

and beneath the following lines:—
"The works of God, how great and strange they be,
A picture plaine, behold, heare you may see."

Among the Buhylouinus and Hebrews these same tales were believed, and at the excavations of Khorsabad M. Botta found a figuro of Ordinus, a creature half man and half fish, and at Nimrond M. Layard brought to light an immense statue with a fish's head as a cap and a hody depending over the shoulders. On the coins of Ascalon, in bus relief, is the figure of a goddess, while at her feet lies a creature that would evidently be more at home "down among the mermaids at the bottom of the sen." So among all nations we find these queer, quaint tales, so astounding to us in youth and not unpleasant in their halo of romance in later years. The pet subject of the ancient poets, and the wouder of antique naturalists, they will always live in the imagination and uphold the romance of the ser.

DEER PARKS AND PADDOCKS

THE following description of the manner in which an old pioneer and frontiers man is spending the winter of his life, ealls to mind the fact, that as a people we are undergoing great changes, and in our tastes and modes of life approaching uearer to the races from which we sprung. There is a growing tendency on the part of men who have aurassed or inherited fortunes, to withdraw from the bustle of business and devote themselves to such pursuits and recreations as afford not only pastime, but, in many instances, are calculated to improve and educate the people by whom they are surrounded. Judge Catou is not alone in the possession of a deer park, as there are a number of others, both public and private, scattered over the country, and many gcutlemen of means are by the collection of animals of various kinds, interesting themselves closely in the study of natural history. The sparing of forest trees with a view to the future adornment of his home, is a subject which would searedly have presented itself to the average American of fifty years ago. Now, however, there is for tunately a disposition to spare them, and in some States. to oven increase the supply. Notwithstanding the fact that California is the least well supplied with timber of any of the States, what she has is most gloriously disposed and ar ranged by nature for the adornment of the country. In places you may drive for miles through natural parks of evergreen oaks, many of them assuming the shape of the pollard, which is so highly esteemed in England. The addition of an occasional herd of deer would enable them to rival anything across the water, where centuries of labor have been lavished upon Britain's pride, ber noble parks. ROCKFORD, Ill., May 20th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
While on a recent visit to Ottawa, a parly, of which I was fortunately a member, received a cordial invitation to visit ibe well known parks belonging to Judge Caton. I bad heard often of the Judge, he being one of the wealthiest and most inducatial men in the State, bat I did not know natil my visit and acquaintance how different he was in many respects from many other wealthy men.

Judge C. is a noble specimen of a ploneer. He is of unusual size, heling over six feet in height, strong chest and limbs, and is, even in bis old age, a powerful man. He has always delighted in field and forest sports. He says "the does a little shooting yet." He kas an hexbaustible fund of rich experience connected with the history of his part of the State. Judging from the pride he has taken in preserving the native forest trees in his parks, and the pleasure be takes in sbowing appreciative friends around among them, he is in sympathy with Misa Cary's beautiful poem:

"Of all the heautiful pictures
That hang in memory's hall
Is one of a dim old forest
That seemeth best of all."

Is one of a dim old forest.

That seemeth best of all."

Leoutd hardly do justice to any description of Judge Caton's home and the parks without giving a brief description of Ottawa and lie beautiful situation. The natural beauty of Ottawa's curroundings cannot be eurpassed. It is here that Fox River, a stream of no inconsiderable importance, empties into its more pretentious and better known neighbor—Iflinois River. Both streams are bordered by bigh bluffs, which have been chosen as sites for many of the handsome dwelling places of the more wealthy citizens. Ottawa's a city of about 10,000 inbabitants, and is admirably situated for manufacturing purposes. It has lately been attracting considerable attention as a place of resort, as springs have been found there whose waters possess rare medicinal virtue. But your readers will care more to know about Judge Caton's deer parks. About a alls from the business part of the city, and upon one of the most beautiful bluffs, commanding a flue view of the town, the two rivers, and all the surrounding country, is situated Judge Caton's splendid residence, and just west of the house is park No. 1. At or near the entrance is a small lake, the banks of which have been protrected with cobble stones, and there is a little artificial stone island in the middle of the lake. Hore can be seen some rare specimens—Japanose geese, Chiesesticated Canada geese, and mallard and other varieties of wild ducks—and what seemed stranger than all to me, a pair of sand faller causes and brunt; for i had never before seen the latter named fowls domesticated. There are also in this park a large flock of (tame) wild tracys, and twenty or more deer; all but a few of which are the com. mon Virguia deer. There are two antelops and one mule deer; the lat-

ter the Judge values highly, it having been sent to him by a friend from Mexico. After viewing and admiring the variety of beasts and hirds in park No. I we were conducted to the elk park. This park is surrounded by a very high picket fence, and people are warned to "stay out" or to enter at the peril of their lives, as some of the elk are victous, particularly one cross old fellow, who "killed his matt" hast Winter. This herd of elk, consisting of about twenty, have attracted much attention, it belog the largest herd owned by any private Individual in this part of the country. Their owner takes great pride in this herd, and has much himself acquainted with the habits and peculiarlites of this species of deer. We were highly entertained and instructed by an account given us by the Judge of his recent trip to Norway, and some observations he had made regarding the resemblance the reindeer of Norway bears to the elk and carbon of our own country. The has evidently posted nion, self thoroughly in these matters. We were taken from the elk park to see the alderney and Durham cattle, among which we saw some fine animals, and thence to the conservators, whose we found, in cheering contrast to the bleak appearance of the follage outside, towing to the tardy coming of warm weather,) a grant profusion of rich and fragrant howers. Among other things shown as was a bandsome rose in full bloom, which the Judge had brought thinself from Rome. Also a Japanese tree with the fruit uniquag almost ripe. After seeing other things of interest we bade our host farevell, receiving a cordiat invitation to come again, which we hope to do some time. Should you or your realers ever visit Ottawa don't fail to flue out some friend who can take you to Judge Cuton's. You will find him a genial old mus, and he can entertain you hour after hoor by relating his early ploneer stories, many of them from his own personal experience, and his parks and valuable collections will richly repay you for a visit.

POWDER TESTS.

POWDER TESTS.

E published editorially last week an article which was intended to have appeared only as a commu-nication, with tests of various descriptions of powder. Since then, and upon more careful examination of the different brands tested by the gentleman who furnished us with the tables, we have concluded that such tests are of little value as showing the relations between either Ameri-ean and English, or the different makers of the native article, unless precisely similar grades, with corresponding rank, are used.

In this country each manufacturer makes at least five grades of powder, ranking from the highest to the lowest qualities; each for special uses and adapted to those uses. Each of these grades has its corresponding rank with every manufacturer, and in composition of materials, in finish of appearance, and in other particulars, are designed to be identical. A comparison of different powders should be a comparison of powders of the same grade of the respective makers. Any other comparison is simply unfair, and tends to mislead the public.

to mislead the public.

The Duponts make five grades, of which the first three are—1st, "Diamond Grain;" 2d, "Eagle Duck;" 3d, "Rifle." The corresponding grade of Hazard's make are—1st, "Electric;" 2d, "Duck Shooling," or "American Sporting;" 3d, "Kentucky Rifle." While the corresponding grades of Laftin and Rand's make are—1st, "Orange Lightning;" 2d, "Orange Ducking;" 3d, "Orange Rifle." The "Creedmoor" brand of this last company belongs by composition of materials and finish to their second grade. The Curtis and Harvey No. 6 English powder belongs to the first grade and Harvey No. 6 English powder belongs to the first grade

of that mannfacturer.

The tables published show, thon, the comparison between the first and second grades of Laslin & Rand Company, the third grade of Hazard's, and the first grade of Curtis & Harvey's English make, thus making the tables, as showing tests between powders of totally different grades and quality, entirely valueless.

quanty, entirety valueless.

But after all, this sort of test, though curious and suggestive, gives little satisfaction to the practical marksman, who judges of the suitability of his ammunition by the result it produces. One only of the four powders tested has secured a preference with the experts and sharpshooters of Casalmoor range, and that is the Marsal will be considered. ers at Creedmoor range, and that is the Hazard rille pow-der, which apparently shows the lowest velocity of the four. Practically a powder not too quick proves to be much the steadiest in its impulse to the ball, and is found more reliable than powder of higher velocity, which increases the chance of upsetting the ball and is more or less capricious in its action. Major Fulton, who stands at the head of these experts, states that in using the Curtis & Harvey No. 6 (which by the Burton test showed a velocity of 1,507 feet) he was compelled to make his elevation at the 1,000 yards range five points higher than when using the Huzard (whose velocity by the same test was determined at 1,404 feet), so that the slowest velocity proved itself capable of securing the lowest trajectory, a matter of uo small importance, as every long range shooter knows. Ou the other hand, there are uses to which powders of great quickness are specially adapted, and these are supplied by the other brands included in Burton's tests and the corresponding grades made by the other manufacturers, all of which doubtless have their friends and advocates,

DEATH OF HON. K. C. BARKER .- The Detroit Free Press gives the following particulars of the drowning of the Hon. K. C. Barker, once Mayor of Detroit Commodore of the North Western Yacht Club, a leading member of the Trotting Association and member of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association:—"Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 20th ult., the yacht Mattic set sail for Gibraltar light house, at the mouth of Detroit River. The passengers consisted of Kirkland C. Barker, River. The passengers consisted of Kirkland C. Barker, Frederick Dudgeon, Marely Webb and Peter Miller. When almost opposite Dallas Norvell's dock at Texas Landing, three hundred feet from the Canadian shore, and in a direct line with their homes at Grosse Isle, but little over a mile distant, the Mattie unexpectedly sink. A white capped sea raged, and with great difficulty the holy of Mr. Barker, a corpulant man, was recovered. The rest were all lost.

Mr. Barker was the owner of the celebrated trotting sire Ericsson, and largely engaged in breeding young trotting stock,"

The Rifle.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

THE Spring meeting rommenced most anspiciously an Friday last, the day being perfect and the lawns of Creedmoor looking like velvet under the warm sun. The new Wimbledon targets, circular in form, were used, and the new system of scoring, the bullseye rounting twe instead of four as formerly, center four, inner three and outer two. For the Directors' Match there were thirteen cutries. At 3:30 P. M. a Galling gan gave the signal to commence firing, and the competitors at the 200 yard range took their positions. Major Fulton and Mr. E. H. Santook their positions. Major Fulton and Mr. E. H. Sanford tying, each fired another shot, and Major Fulton make ing a hullseye to his opponent's centre is entitled to wear the badge until the next meeting. The following are the

Name.		See	ore			Totals.
Major Henry Fulton	0	-0.0	P	19	76	Loswie,
E. H. Sanford	-	*	0	9	0	17
Gen. W. G. Ward	2	0	O I	43	9	17
Cot. It. A. Cilidon lancon		U	9	ă	4	15
Cot. It. A. Glidereleeve	1	22	4	2	2	14
Capt. J. G. Story	.3	0	+3	1	3	12
Col. G. W. Wingule		D.	+3	28	92	12
Gen. T. S. Dakm	-10	ų.	7	91	13	14
Gen. M. T. McMahou	- 41	.9	2	• 1	G.	11
Col. As A. Mealsholl	QI.	22	ā		2	- 11
Col. John Wurd	. 5	2	2	:2	t)	- 11
Gen. Atexander Shalor	0	(1	4	+3	+3	10
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Gen. J. B. Woodward			100	u	4	ti
Class Mills are M.	2	2	72	0	1)	tl
Gen, Kilbourn Knox	U .	U	0	0	0	11
12 1 12 1						

Following the above came the short range match, open to all members of the National Rifle Association, any rifle, position standing. Twelve prizes were offered, the first the gold medal presented by the *Spirit of the Times*, the next a life membership in the National Rille Association and \$25 in eash; also nine eash prizes, varying in value from \$3 in \$50. Fifty-uine rittemen appeared as contestants, with the scores as given below. Again Major Fulton was saccessful, seoring 33 out of a possible 35, said to be the highest score ever achieved on a circular target:—

			. 6.				
Name.			Sec	DEM:	5 .		"l'oinle
Major Henry Fulton 5	-1	4	5	fi.	5	5	33
A. F. Lindley	-i	3	ŭ	ä	5	5	3-3
T. R. Murphy		.1					Ting.
P. C. Colaman	4		4	-4	-1	3	27
R. C. Coleman5	1	5	5	а	2	3	27
J. T. B. Coltine3	-1	5	- 3	(1	5	5	25
Philip Klein 4	5	-2	9	4.	a	1	થા
1 L. Price 5	4	3	4	ò	3	Ä	
Otto Schneelock 4	1	3					21
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Alexander Pyle	3	23	0	4	-1	-1	12/4
EGWIRD DEFECT	3	3	-3	a	- 9	3	22
E. H. Madison 1	- 1	-1	-41	-2	Ü	4	22
Gen. F. S. Dakin	2	- 3	3	a	3	i	
Gen. F. F. Millen 3	3	ă	3	3	4		
W. B. Farwell		4				40	21
1 Marketing	2		3	3	10	4	61
L. Tiwany	4	4	- 3	0	- 1	3	21
W. W. Skirldy 5 A. M. Mitchell 3	-8	5.0	- 0	- 3	- 1	-41	21
A. M. Mitchell 3	3	-0	8	4	23	ā	21
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John Meagher2	4	- 2	- 22	- 3	5		20
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F. Carpenter 4	4	4	22	22	- 0	5	18
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F. Whittsker 2	5	1	0	2	4	0	17
J. R. Grohman 3	2	3	4	0	5	0	17
R. Rathbone 3	12	-4	3	3	13	1)	16
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Col. G. D. Scott 0	2	3	1				16
M Marsh				9	2	3	15
M. Morris	2	-1	3	0	-3	-1	15
J. J. O Kelly	0	23	2	0	4	4	15
J. B. Holland 4	Ü	3	0	2	3	3	15
G. W. Smith 0	0	3	0	ŏ	2	ï	14
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H. o. Gourlay0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
On Sucurday under conville t	2	0					

On Saturday, under equally fine conditions of weather, the riflemen competed for the cup left by Major Leech, the captain of the Irish team in the international match. For the first time at Creedmoor the new circular targets were used at the longer ranges, but notwithstanding the change the scores are capital. Several mishaps occurred, throwing out some of the best men. Mr. Canfield was compelled to change his gun, his first becoming disabled through the bursting of a cartridge case, and Mr. Sanford's was so ruined as to compel his retirement. Col. Bodine was the winner, by seven points, pushed very closely by Col. Gildersleeve. It will be observed that the members of the team head the list. Mr. Hepburn, whose name appears fifth on the list, however, caunot join them. Although the match is to be shot at the old targets, the Irishmen are using the new ones exclusively in their practice, and it will be interesting to compute their scores with those made at Creedmoor in the competition for this cup. The conditions were fifteen rounds at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, any rifle or position, no artificial rest; prize, Leech cup, to be held during the year, and a gold badge of the value of \$50. The following are the scores:—

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—On Monlay the meeting closed with the Military Long and Short Range Matches. The day being a holiday, large numbers of persons, both military and civilians, were attracted to Creedmoor. The usual pressure upon our columns this week prevents our giving more than a summary of the shooting. The scores in the Short Range Match

were as ronoms.		
Name.	Total. Name	Total
Llent, F. W. Hofele	28 J. 11. Cownerthwaite	18
Col. G. D. Scott	76 Capt Edward Barker	18
J. H. Stearns	25 W Stuntt	18
Capt H. B. Smith	25 W. Stuart 25 Lleut. Col. J. Rueger 21 A. J. Roux 23 D. T. Kennedy	17
W Beavan	21 A. J. 1000x	17
E. II. Sanford	23 D. T. Kennedy	12
JOHN CORY	Zi Uant, Joseph Rosa	12
Con T & Daylo	99 D A Hondu	100
A 5 Price	22 Major Joseph Holland 23 A. Pyle	10
J. T B, Collins	23 A. Pvla	
W. J. Carintchael	23 J. W. Gardner	
W.G. Carson	22 E. W. Watkins	
H Douglass	22 K. 11, Madison	15
A. Anderson	22 T. M. Henderson	15
R. Pitcher	22 B. H. Madison 22 T. M. Henderson 22 Lieut, Charles Heizmi	su
Thomas Liggid	. 21 If If Visitor	116
1. L. Cameraen		13
Capt. J. J. O'Kelly		1.4
W. d. 11002186	2071 Cuan	1.9
II. FISDET.	201 R. E. Perkins	49
A. Wood	20 Capt W C Roddy	19
(4. W. MIIIII	Military A I K Dane	1.3
W. E. Dodge.	. IP E Carpenter	19
J. K HOUNDY	19fCont J T Von Pana	noting 413
W. KODETINON	18/H Dominick	.0
A. J. Heimion, Jr	18 H. H. Meday	
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In shooting off the ties, Lieut. Hofele, of the Eighth Regiment, took first prize. Mr. Stearns made a bullseye to Capt. Smith's inner. Six tied on 23 aml shol off in the order named in the scores. The prizes were valuable, ranging from a Creedinoor building lot to \$3 in cash. After luncheon, the competitors for the long range match, twenty-two in number, took their positions at the 500 yards range. We give the scores of those winning prizes only:

	Prince only
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	00 4523440-23 51
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Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve 15	00 3445444—28)53
16	00 4454053-25) 33
	00 9494954 00
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In the regular practice of the American leam on Wednesday last all of the members with the exception of Mr. Balland participated. The wind was rather unfavorable, and considering this fact, the scores were good. Major Fulton scored 158, and the others as follows:—T. S. Dakin, 146; II. A. Gildersleeve, 140; L. C. Bruce, 130; A. V. Canfield, Jr., 139; R. C. Coleman, 135; G. W. Yale, 128. Col. Bodine was absent during the shooting at the 800 yards range, but completed his practice at this distance after the rest of the team had fluished for the day, unking fourteen bullseyes and one outer, and the capital score of 162.

—Company D., Twelfth Regiment under the command

-Company D., Twelfth Regiment under the command of Captain II. B. Smith, are practicing for their California match with much energy, and a marked improvement On Thursday last the team shot at Creedmoor with the following scores, the distances being 200 and 500 yards each, seven shots at each distance. The weather was favorable, John Beattic, 45; Achilles Word, 44; E. Il. Madison, 43; W. Y. Carson, 42; J. Henry, 42; H. B. Smith, 40; W. S. Smith, 39; W. C. Reddy, 39; T. J. Dolan, 37; M. Farrell, 36; A. Beattie, 34; G. A. Banta, 34; L. Moran, 30.

-Col. G. W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rille Practice, has issued his first circular to the National Guard. The directions are general, and intended for the several division, brigade and regimental inspectors of rifle practice. On Friday, June 4th, at 3:30 P. M. the above inspectors are directed to meet at Creedmoor with Col. Wingate to compete for the "Marksmen's" badge.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.-Col,' Gildersleeve has transmitted to the Board of Aldermen of this city a sugges-tion that the municipality be represented at Dublin during the match. On the motion of Alderman Cole a committee of three was appointed to accompany the team. Aldermen Cole, Purroy and Billings are the fortunate individuals. The team have also extended an invitation to Mr. A. Alford. of Messrs Remington & Son's, to accompany them to Ireland. This is but a just recognition of the emineut services bestowed by Mr. Alford in procuring for the team their passages without cost, in his exertions in making Creedmoor a success, and in the matter of rifle shooting gener-

-It is probable that the Irish team will be composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Hamilton, Mr. J. Righy, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. 11. Fulton, Mr. J. K. Milner, Mr. John McKenna, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Pollock, with Capt. Walker and Mr. Waterhouse as reserves

-The match between the Irish-American and Scottish-American rifle clubs which was to have come off on Monday, was postponed by mutual consent, in consequence of the regular meeting at Creedmoor making it difficult to procure the requisite unmber of targets.

THE SHORT RANGE CHAMPIONSHIP .- This match being for the elumpionship and the Forest and Stream gold melal, was shot on Monday at J. S. Conlin's gallery, No. 908 Broadway. A number of the crack shots of the city had assembled to do honor to the occasion, and much interest was manifested. Mr. G. W. Hamilton led off with a score of 14 inches, which although good was immediately had a large by Mr. Tongescon, with 12 16 inches. beaten by Mr. John Tragesson with 12 1-6 inches. Mr. Wm. Hayes followed with 12 3-8 inches, and for some lime it appeared as though Mr. Tragesson would be the winner, but at the last moment, almost, Mr. G. W. Yale, one of the members of the American International Team, and by a score of only 12 inches garried of the price S. etc. score of only 12 inches, earried off the prize. So close v Tragesson that a committee comprising Messrs Mc-Donahi and Farwell was appointed to measure the strings, and they decided in favor of Mr. Yale. Mr. McDonald presented the prize in a neat speech, to which Mr. Yale replied in fitting terms. The badge will be shot for at the same place again ou Monday week, June 14th, and must be won three line to become the proposite of the badge. be won three lime to become the property of the holder. The following are the names of the contestants and their

scores:—
John Tragesson, 12 I-16 inch. Wm. Hayes, 12 3-8. G. W. Hamilton, 14; Robert Fuben, 15\; E. H. Madison, 21 7-16; W. H. Howard, 21 9-16; D. S. Beckwith, 26 11-16; F. H. Holton, 27 1-8; J. Stewart, 46 2-3; Wm. Klein, 13 2-3; W. McDonald, 15\; A. G. Hewling, 15 5-16; P. Klein, 15\; C. H. Cheever, 15 6-8; T. C. Moone, 19 6-8; D. Schlisinger, 19 6-8; G. W. Yale, 12; W. B. Farewell, 15 9-16; J. E. Whitty, 23\; A. Marsh, 24 9-16. T. H. Holton, 27\; —The "National Guaril" of Virginia City, Nevada, the oldest organization of the kind on the Pacific coast, has forwarded to Col. Church of the Army and Navy Journal, or proposes to ferward, a gold medal of the value of four or five humbred dollars, to be awarded at the close of the target practice of 1875, to that company of the National

target practice of 1875, to that company of the National Guard of the State of New York making the best score at Creedmoor. "The conditions are that the companies shoot with the minimum number of men required by the law of New York State to constitute a coupany, who shall be actual members on the muster roll at the time of the last annual return. The distance shall be 200 and 500 yards, five shots each distance, under the Creedmoor rules. Weapons, any military gun, open sights, trigger pull six

Our contemporary in commenting upon this very gener-ons offer, says that "its terms are such as may well excite the emulation and mimiration of the best among our crack regiments. A single company of militia 3,000 miles from the fancied centre of civilization in New York city has set the whole militin of the United States an example it may be pround to imitate. For the love of rifle practice the men have willingly taxed themselves to present to their brethern in the east a trophy, asking only in return an official copy of the score that wins the prize."

-Waterbury, Connecticut, is to have a rifle club.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, the gentlemen who are to compete as the American International Team with the riflecompete as the American International Team with the riflemen of Ireland take their departure on the steamer City of Chester for the scene of the contest. The eyes of all America will be upon them, and the result of their visit, be it victory or defeat, will be flashed from one end of the carth to the other. At the antipodes and the furtherest corners of the globe where the English language is spoken, the greatest interest is manifested in this event. We wish our countrymen a pleasant voyage and success,

Game Bag and Gnn.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

-On the Barnstable Marshes, Mass., birds in considerable numbers came just at the usual time of their Spring visits, May 24th. They were principally black and red breast plover, and robin snipe.

The Paine-Bogardus Maten.—This event, which has

heen looked forward to with unusual interest by all pigeon shooters, was decided at Prospect Park on Saturday last. The match was made for \$1,000 a side, the Hurlingham rules to govern, 12 gnage guns. The traps five in number were placed five yards apart, twenty yards from the score, the use of both harrels allowed. Bogarilus was the favorite before the match at 10 to 7, and the issue was scarcely ever in doubt, Bogardus ont shooting his opponent whenever he desired to, notwithstanding that by some ill luck the hard birds came to him. After the seventieth bird he killed twenty-nine straight, missing the one hundredth, but winning by three birds. The "Captain" can justly chim the twenty-nine straight, missing the one innureum, one wraning by three birds. The "Captain" can justly chim the title of champion field and trap shot of America. Paine shot with a Grant muzzle loader, which by the way was found to be 11 guage, and for which he was compelled to stand back one yard. Bogardus used a new Scott 12, breech londer, especially furnished him by Messrs Win. Read & Sons, Boston. The following is a summary:—

Prospect Park Fair Grounds, L. I., May 29, 1875.—Match for \$1,000 between Captain A. II. Bogardas, of Illinois, and Ira A. Phine, of New York; to shoot at 100 single pigeons from five traps, thirty yards rise, eighty yards houndary, with 14 omees of shot; Hurlingham Gun Club rules; Paine to find the birds and to allow Bogardus \$50 for expenses.

The second, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-second and thirty-fourth birds, which are scored as misses, were hit and fell dend out of bounds.

The star denotes that the second barrel was used-Time, three hours.

PIGEON SHOOT AT NEWTON, N. J.
FRIDAY, MAY 21ST.
First Sweepstakes.—First prize, \$10; second, \$6; third, \$4. Entrance, \$2; 80 yards boundary, 21 yards rise; 5 birds.
Bogardus 1 1 1 1 - 5 Valentine 1 1 1 0 - 3
Francos
Dunlap 10 10 10 3 Youngs 0 10 10 3
Ties of three—25 yards rise.
Frances 0 0 0 0 0 toden 0 0 0 0 0 0 Quimby 0 0 0 0 0 Dunlap 1 1 1 -d Valentine 0 0 0 0 0 Drake 1 1 0 -2
Valentine
Second Sweepstakes First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5 En.
Table Color Colo
Valentine
Dunlap
Hardin
Drake. 0 1 1 1 0-2 Boyardus and Reden; second prize to
First prize divided between Bogardus and Reden; second prize to Balle.
Ties of three- 25 yards rice.
Valentine 0 0 0-0 Quimny 0 0 0-0
Duntap
Third prize to Hardin,
THIRD SWEETSTARS.—Conditions same as above, with the exception of three birds instead of five.
Youngs 0 0 0 0 0 8001 1 1 1 3 Valentine 1 1 1-3 F M. Ward 0 1 0-1 Dunlap 0 1 1-2 McDanolis 1 1 1-3 Harrison 1 0 1-2 McDanolis 1 1 1-3 Harrison 0 1 0-1 8 McDanolis 0 1 0-1 H Wwrd 0 1 0-1 8 McDanolis 0 1 0-1
Dunlap
Harrison
Bogardns 1 1—3 Frances 1 1 0—2
1
Ties of Three—25 yards rise.
Valentino
Stolt,
First prize to Bogardus,
Ties of two—25 yards rise,
Dunlap
II. M. Ward
occord prize to Quimby.
Tles of one-25 yards rise.
F. M. Ward
SATURDAY, MAY 22D.
Youngs and Harthu shot a match of seven hirds each; 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.
Younge 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-61ttardin
Youngs and Harrison, five birds each; 21 yards tire, 80 yards boundary.

....1 1 1 1 0-41Valentino...... 1 1 1 1-5 Kays.

OODENSBURG, N. Y., May 19th, 1875.

Parker ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 - 2|

TWIND PRIZE.

Brownlow... 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 4 | Wooley.... 0 0 1 0 7 t 0 1 0 1 -5

Brown... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 -3 | Barnes... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 -5

Lord... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -2 | Lanc... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 -5

Joseph ... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 -2 | Gibbert... 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 -5

Parker... t 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 t 1 -7 | Vilus... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 -1

The shooting was conducted to accordance with State Itales, from 11

and T iraps. Only a part of the pigeons were used, and accide match will take place such, when I presume a better score will to made.

Chusos.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Inclosed I send you result of our quarterly match. The Montgomery shooting (Inh gave a pienic and barheeue at White Hall, on the Western Hailrond, twenty-five miles from the city, on May 13th. The match was shot off at seven birds (piecons,) twenty-parts rise and eighty yards bonodary. The distance was increased five yards each on first and second ties. The following is the score:

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18th, 1875.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

TRENTON, N. J., May 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Having further experimented with the Dittmar powder, I am enabled to give you the result of my investigations, which I have prosecuted with cunsiderable enre, not only for the purpose of reporting the same to you, as per your request when you kindly sent me the powder which I have used, but for the additional object of sall-fying myself of its merits or demerits in commarison with ordinary charcoal gunpowder.

There is on question whatever in my mind as to its superiority over common powder as regards smoke and recoil, the Dittmar producing much less recoil and very little smoke. As regards fooling the harrels, I could see every tittle alliference after a single discharge, but could see a decided difference after a baif dozen discharges in favor of the Dittmar. I find that to get the same ponentiallow I tavo to use three parts, by weight, of the black to one part of the wood. In bulk about the same, or rather more of the wood. In target the wood powder throws the shot considerable lincker, about twenty-five per cent. That is, I think, accounted for from the same cause that produces less recoil, viz., the powder is not signified all at once so nearly, as is common powder, which saves the pellets from being flattened, the effect of which is a very with flight of the same after they leave the gan. I also notice a decided difference in the report, the Dittmar making much less noise.

Of course I ilo not claim that I have been able to analyze this new powder as thoroughly with the Hollted number of shots—some ten or a dizen—which I have made as one could with a large quantity, which will name, viz.: Would it not be likely to be affected by a damp or moist atmosphere more than common powder? Also, can It be relied upon as being always of the same strongth? What says Mr. Ditt, mar on this polut?

I hope to see the results of careful experiments made by ottera, and if

method of maintacture insure evenuess of strength? What says Mr. Ditt. mar on this point?

I hope to see the results of careful experiments made by othera, and if the cost of this powrier is no greater than that now in use, and future developments show it to have no seriously adjectious ble features. I shall be gratified to see it come into universal are, for it is a very clean article to handle, and its smokeless (aloos!) conversion to gas, and slight recoil, are two very great features to its favor.

[Our correspondent, "Tenl," also writes that he has test.

ed the Dittmar powder and is pleased with the result.-Eo.]

BALTIMORE, May, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
YOUR NORMAL COTTESPONDENT gives us some visituable loformation in reference to the Ditim ir powder, but I think omits a very important point. Did be use the three drachms of wood powder by a Dixon mea-

soro, or did he use it by weight? Now, thave been experimenting too, and in the past week have shot some two hundred loads of it with general satisfaction; but I am puzzled about the proportions between the Dittmar and black powders. I find that 2½ drachus, measured by a Divon charger, weighs sevenly-seven grains, and the same measure of Dittmar weighs twenty-one grains. Another weight gives me only a half drachm in weight to three drachms in measure of the wood powder. According to "Ull," three drachms of black, weighting eighty-four grains, and three drachms of Ditmar (this hy weight also) wonth give me a tearful load; but I find that the same loads by measure are in favor of the black powder.

Can any one tell me the explosive force of a drachm of black powder and a drachm of the Ditmar, each being by weight? This is the only way I see to find the reat proportion between the two, for no measure can noesably be reliable as we now three them. The Dittmar mowder is so light that measuring is very uncertain, and until we have a better system of obtaining the proper quantity I think we shall have very varying results. If acceptable, at some future time 1 may give you details of my experiments, but thus far have hesitated became of the greater knowledge and abilly of those who are leading in the experiments. Baltimore.

CHOKE BORING.

EDYTOR FOREST AND STIBAM:—
In your issue of May 6th is an article on choke horing. Allow we to make a few trunks on that subject. I think the scheme has its good as well as its bad points. If a gun to choke hored a very little, say shout the thickness of a sheet of writing paper, it improves the shooting; but it it is choked from one half to a full size, as it is sometimes done, it is infortious. They are left similared, about one eighth to a half inch at the muzzle, and then bored straight through the burrel. As the shot strike the shoulder it crowds them together and mashes them all out of shings. They shot was to the barrel are the most in juried. For dock shooting t think it is a decided advantage to have them choked a little, where long and close shooting is required, and large charges of powder are used; but for snap shooting, on such as quall, subje, and all small game, the old styte is the hest. It is an easy matter to hore a gain on the now plan so that it will put from forty to fifty No. 4 pellets in a toot square at forty yards, but at elgiby to one hundred yards they will spread more than the straight bore. Unless a gain is made expressly for choire boring, I do not think in advisable to have it done; but if the barrels are thick at the muzzle, and straight taper, it will not hyper them. "Cheek Cord" is right. Nearly all the barrels are too light in the middle, and are myt to have thin places to them, onless of very time quality. A friend of nine has a 12-gauge breech loading gon, weight nine only a hall pounds, which I choke hored for him. He ness five drachms powder and one and an eighth shot the hasses shell for heavy shouting with splendid success.

A geutleman mentioned in your paper some time ago that be shoots three drachms of powder in a 10-gauge Remington gain. I should like to see him shoot mallards in the Spring of the year, when they are heavily feathered, flying over the tall ehn trees. The way they do here, it should with light loads, is to fly two in three hundred yards and drop in th

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

PORTLAND, Maine, May 18th, 1875. EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

Editor Forest and Stiean:

Portland, Majne, May 18th, 1875.

Bottor Forest and Stiean:

I find that my little squib on Summer woodcock shooting has stirred up the natives a little, and they have expressed themselves in various ways in regard to it, many of them taking my view of the same. Some, however, take the opposite side, but onderneath it all I see that they have some other "goose to cook." S. K., Jr., of Cohassett, don't want the close time on October 1st, because then he has got to gn dack shooting, and cannot do both. So of course we minet not abolish. Summer cook shooting; it would interfere with "we dack shooters." The article of your correspondent, John DeBanes, of Dausville, N. Y., takes, I think, a sportsmanlike view of things, and t like it. And then comes in trend "Mae," making me eat my own bread. Wetl, I did cover more ground than I meant: in saying the close time for all game birds should be October 1st, I was thinking of my favorites, grouse and wooleock. No, "Mac," I don't want to give up the sport oo "old Scarborough," but I would tike to stop the Summer cock shooting; yet I presame I shall shoot them according to law, Summer or Full. But I cannot allow that we do not have some October days, "when the Autumn tinged the greenwoot, turning all lis leaves to gold," that are most heautiful. Those are the days for cock shooting, when, with dog and gun, I love to spend my time in the woods. That is the time of year when the ruffed grouse can "git up and git," and it takes a keen eye and ready hand to bring them to bag: I can seldom do it, but when I do there is "a hesp" of satisfaction in it-But ecrously, I want a law for the general good, and want It enforced. We have a very good law now, and it has done good already, and will, I bope, do more. We are having a good Spring for hreeding, and I hope the birds will be plenty next Fall. If I don't rust out hefore that thine I shall be there.

MOOSE IN MAINE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:- GREENVILLE, Maine, May 27(ti, 1875.

GREENVILLE, Maine, May 27th, 1875.

A Portland contributor to your paper writes as though moose were not plenty in any part of Maine; but in the worthern part of this State they are abundant, and that gentleman is not acquainted in this region, or he would not have written as he dd.

In the Winter of 1873-11 found eight moose yards in two townships, with from two to turn moose in each yard. In regard to the moose inverses this Winter, it is no protection at all to the moose, and the State get no benefit from the moose killed now, as they are all killed by the Canada Indians and taken to Canada for their bides, when before they were killed to their meat, which was consumed in the camps in this region. The blea of passing a coosel law for the protection of moose and leaving our State border fully explosed! If the State thinksenough of the moose to station men on our border to protect them, why well and good; and if they do not, then let them he slayed as they are by Canada In dians, and the State derive no benefit at all. Would the State protect our border, which it could do at a small expense, the moose could be protected and become plenty, but us it is now they are becoming less, and the geople of the State are not allowed to kill them. Caribon are not very plenty here, large numbers of them being shot on the lee on the lakes and ponds as they come on to feed on the moss on dry trees ou the shore. They are very rarely killed in summer on the mountailos.

[The remedy for the evil complained of is in the proposed International Law for the protection of Game. - Ed.]

—At the regular meeting of the Georgia Game Associatiou held at Savannah, Ga., May 13th, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Jas. D. Weed; Vice President, Robert Wayne; Second Vice President, Robert B. Haburshau; Recording Secretary, W. M. Nichols; Corresponding Secretary, C. Taliaferro; Treasurer, W.H. Connerat; Directors, John G. Buller, S. J. M. Baker, W. F. Chaplin, Jr., F. W. Dasher, Jas. Hirschbuch. A private pigeon shooting match between several of the unsuccessful contestants for the silver medal which was shot for the previous week, was to come off sometime last week, but we have not been advised of the result.

Rational Pastimes.

There are no longer thirteen confesting clubs in the professional areas, as the last week in May saw the Centennials of Philadelphia dishaml and retire from the scene. The Athletic club has been strengthened by the acquisition to their number of the two best players of the Centennials, viz.: Craver and Beelatel, who give to the Athletics just what they wanted—not only a change pitcher and catcher, but two strong men by occupy the positions lately illed by two such men as Fisher and Eggler, the former being subject to breast trouble, and the latter ill with plearisy. The week's play, ending May 31st, was marked by two occurrences discredibible in the one case to the Philadelphia base hall players, and in the second to the New Ilaven club. If there is any one thing of vital importance in the permanency of professional playing, it is that of abiding by the decisions of the nupire in a match. Once let the precedent he adopted that clubs can dispute the umpire's decisions at will, and an end to professional play will soon he reached.

—The game in Philadelphia on the 22th of May

The game in Philadelphia on the 27th of May was one of the best ever witnessed in the city up to the close of the minth inning, but then it was that trouble begue. The Bostons had, in their tenth inning, made their customary rally to the tune of three rans, and it sure victory was auticipated, when the Althelies went to their tenth inning and Chapp and Anson had secured bases, and Craver went to the but and struck a foul; Chapp and to third, Auson to second. Spalding fielded the bull to Barnes at second, and Auson threw up his shoulder sufficiently high to interfere with Barnes (a sure catch), thus causing him to miss the ball. Several of the Bostons appealed by the unpire, who finally declared Anson out. But that gentleman refused to go out, and here the confusion commenced. After some discussion the unpire walked off the ground, and the clubs, finding it impossible to clear the field for play, consulted with the umpire, and a draw game was declared, leaving the score as follows:—

BOSTONS.				AT!	ILETTO.			
14.	ls.	2.0.			11.	16.	PO.	Α.
G. Wright, a. w 0	- L	2	- 1	Force, a a	0	- 9	0	۸
Burnes, 2d b0	41	- 3	- 8	Clapp, e	ŏ	- 0	ÿ	
O'Rourke, 3d b 0	- 1	0	2	Anson, tet h	1	ň	16	ű
Lennard, l. f0	t t	4		Craver, 2d h	1	2	0	1
McVey, c. I	- 1	1			ñ	ĭ	ŏ	3
Spalding, p 1	- 1	1		Hatt, r. I	0	- 1	- 12	ii.
White, continued in	3	6				- ô	ñ	- 2
Mauning, r t 0	- 6	- 1		Brehtel, c. L.		1	0	õ
Latham, let b3	0	9	- 0	Rlehmond, 1 1	. 1	â	ï	ü
		1		hge.		**	<u> </u>	"

—The New Havens visited the Union grounds, Bruoklyn, ay 26th, and were defeated by the Athantics with thu May 26th, and wo following score:—

-The same day the Bostons played the Mutuals their fifth game in Boston, and won by the appeared score:Indags.

0 U 2 0 3 2 0 1 0-8 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-3

Mmplre-Mr. Chamilter,

Mapte-Mr. Chanilet.

—The Hartford and Washington clubs played a close and exciting game at Washington May 25th. The score stood 5 to 5 at the end of the eighth inning, but the Hartfords made three runs in the ninth inning on the errors of their opponents, thereby winning the game. Appended is the score:—

BUSTONS.			CENTENNIALS.									
Į¢,	ta.	P.O.			ls.	P.O.	A.					
G. Wright, 8 #1	1	- 1	2	Radeliffe, s s . 0	0	9	5					
tinrnes, 2d b 1		5	- 6	Craver, 2d h 0	11	5	2					
D'Rouske, 8d b 1	- 1	- 8	- 11	tiechtel, p n	1	2	- 2					
teomrd, I fD	0	- 1	1.	Fields, rf 0	0	1	ū					
MeVey, c 0	- 1	9	- 2	McGinley, c	- (9	- 1	2					
Spahling, p 0	1	- 1	- 1	Somerville, 3d b0	0	3	4					
White, r f 0	- 1	- 0	- 1	Warner, c f 0	1	0	0					
Mannlog, 1st b1	- 2	7	- 0	Masoo, rf0	0	3	- 1					
Beals, cfl	0	0	0	Abadie, let b0	1	13	0					

	_			
Bostons		***	Innings. 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0-5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0	
Runs carned—Bosto 8. Double plays—Ba O'Pourke, 1, Time	ns, 1 rnes of ga	and me-		nle. and At-
PHILADELPE B.		P.O.	HARTFORD.	
McMultin, l.f	1 2	7 2	0\Allson, c 1 0 5 3\Burdock, 2d h 1 2 3 0\Carey, as 1 0 0	A. 2
Addy, rf	2 2 1		2 York, I f	0000
Maloue, 1st h l Fulmer, 88 l Snyder, c l Alarnan, c f l	1 8 2	0 2 1	2 Regisen, c.f	0 0 0
Philadelphia			Innings.	
Runs carned-Philing sielphilas, 2; Hartfords, the Athlelics.	lelph 3.	iits, 3 Time	0 d 3 0 0 2 0 0 0-5; Hartfords, I. Bases on errors—Phi of gaine—1:5). Umpire—Geo. Hall,	lln- of
nostons.	ln. 1	PÓ.	PRILADELPHIAS. B. 18. Po. 8 McMullen, 1 f 1 2 1	A.
G. Wrigol, 8 8	- 1	7 2 0	2 McGeary, 3d b 1 2 3	0
Suntding, p0	0 3 1 0	7 4	0 Meyerb, 2d b 0 H 8 2 Pisher, p 0 O I 1 Malone, 1at h 0 1	0 0
White, c 0 Manning r f 0 Latham, c f 1	2 II 1	3 1 5	2 Adny, f f 0 2 3 0 Meyerla, 2d b. 0 tt 8 2 Fisher, p. 0 0 I 1 Malone, 1st b. 0 1 2 4 Folmer, s s. 0 1 3 0 Sayste, c. 1 2 3 0 Murnau, c f. 3 2 1	4 1 0
Boston Philadelphia			Indugs 0 1 0 2 3 0 1 0 0-7 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 -B ladelphlas, 1. First base on errors mo of game-2:05. Umpire—Jubn Washington	
Rills earned—Bosto Hostans, 8; Philadelph Clapp, of the Athletics	ns, : ins, f	i, Pü i. Ti	me of game-2:05. Umpire-Jubn	В. Е.
Harbridge, c 2 Bordock, 2d b 4	1B.	1:.0. 6 4		A. 0
Carey, 8 8	1	1	A. R. 18. P.11. P. 18. P.11. P. 19. P. 1	8 4
Remsen, c f0	0 2	3 0	1 Ressler, rf	4 1 8 2 4
Mills, 1st b 0 Bond, r f 0	0	9 0 1	O[Doescher, 8d btl 0 1 O[McCloskey, ctl 0 3 nutings.	0
Hartfords	nda, 1	; w	3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0-6 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0-2 shingtons, 0. Umpire—D. Allison,	of
MITUAL. n.	ln. 3	Po.	NEW HAVEN. B. 1a. P.O. 4 O Geer, s s 0 2 2	A _
Start, 1st b. 2 Holdswortb, r f. 2 Nelson, 2d b. 1 Melcalf, * 8. 0	1 1 0	4 2 1	9 McKelvey, r f	0 1
Hicks, c . 1	1	3	5 Gould 1st b 8 0 2	1 0 0 0
McGee, c f 0 Gedney, l f 0 Mathews, p 1	1 1	1 2 0	0 Barker, 2d b 1 0 3 2 Dole, c f 1 2 3	0 3 0
Murnals New Huyeus			ulings, 5 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0-8 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0-5 Havens, 0. Umpire—Mr. Pabor, o	ı
llie Atiantic club.			ssional arena played since ou	- 1
lasticeme and un to	Ma	v 21	et inclusiva ora as follows.	
May 24 - Boston vs. May 25-Hartford vs May 25-Atlantic vs	Cent 3. Wa . Nev	ennlu shing Hav	ford, at Philadelphia	
May 26 - Boston vs. May 26-Harrifo'd vs May 26-St. Louis ya	Phite J. Wa S. Wa	adelpi Isbim esteri	tion, at Philadelphia 710 6 ton, at Washington 610 2 i, at St. Louis 3 to 2	Ī
May 27 - Rosion vs May 27 - St. Louis vs. May 27 - Mutual vs.	Athle 4. W New	tle, a ⊷teri llave	t Philadelphia 3 to 3 1, at St. Louis 12 to 4 1, at Brooklyn 8 to 5	ı
Mny 27—Chicago va. Mny 28—Boston va. Mny 20—Boston va.	Red Mata Mate	Stoc.	Brooklyn. 7 to 3	Ì
May 29—Hartford vs May 29—Philadelphi May 24—Washington	Atha vs.	Attii	an Brooklyn. 8 to 3 an Brooklyn. 9 to 5 etic, at Philadelphia 4 to 2	
May 31—Athletic va.	Phi	tunl ladelj	nia at Philadelphia tton, at Washington 610 2 at St. Lonis 710 3 to 2 at St. Lonis 710 3 to 3 at St. Lonis 710 3 to 3 at St. Lonis 710 4 at St. Lonis 710 4 to 3 at St. Lonis 710 4 to 3 to 3 at St. Lonis 710 5 to 4 at St. Lonis 710 6 to 4 to 4 to 4 to 4 to 5 to 6 to 7 to 3 Brooklyn 710 5 Boston 810 3 at Brooklyn 910 5 tic, at Philadelphia 410 2 Haven, at Washington 910 6 to 8 to	
-On May 28th th	e F	ronf	EUR ARENA. er and Mystic clubs of Brook her, as the score below shows	
PRONTIER.	la.	1.0.	MISTIC.	١.
Quinn, c. f 2 Romey, 2d b o Carney, r. f I Casey, c 1	1 1	1 0	UDunn, 3d b 0 1 4 UDenbain, 1st b 0 1 12	3
	2	3	1 Redinaying.c. 0 0 2 2 McCord, 2d b	0 0 1 0 2 5 0
Corne, p 0 Osborn, let b 0 Fitzgreald, 3d b 0 Campbell, l. f 0	0 1 0	10 2 1	0 Galun, p	5 0
Yla a a di a a			inlogs.	

Umpire, Mr. Britt, of the Nameless club.

First base my errors-Frontier, 4 times; Mystics, 3 times. Rinss armed-Frontiers, 2; Mystics, 0.

Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

—Among the school games of the week played at Prospect Park was that between the Lockwood Academy nine and the nine of the Polytechnic Institute, the score of which is appended. The game was not well played, however, as the score shows,—

The Arlington nine met the Olympics at Melrose May and took them into cump by the nppended score.— The

-The Burlingtons, of Burlington; Mohawks, of Jersey City: Hobokens (the Atlantic) of Hoboken; and Olympies, of Paterson, have entered the New Jersey State Associa-

—A very interesting base hall mutch took place on the Capitoline grounds on May 24th, between the Montauk and Ryerson clubs, in which the Ryersons won by the score of 8 to 5.

—On May 31st ibere was a large assemblage of spectators on the Union grounds, Brooklyn, fully six thousand people witnessing the third game between the Mutuals and Hartfords, the Hartfords winning by a score of 3 to 1.

-The professional games of base ball played outside the etropolitum district, May 31st, resulted as follows. At metropolitum di Philadelphia :—

On May 27th the Chicagos defeated the St. Louis Reals

—The games between the St. Louis Browns and the Westerns, played May 25th and 27th, resulted in victories for the St. Louis uine by 3 to 2 and 12 to 4.

—A summary of the champiouship contests to the close of May shows the leading clubs occupying the following positions:-

Games Played. Games Won. Games Lost Clubs The Centennial games are not recorded.

Merion Cricket Club at Ardmore.—On Saturday last the new groumls of the Merion Cricket club were opened by a club match between the first Eleven and Twenty-two, picked from the members of the club. The time weather on Saturday, and the interest felt in the home club, brought out a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, who testified their approbation, both of the grounds and of the play. By the annexed score it will be seen that the first Eleven was victorious; their score against a Twenty-two of 130 was quite creditable. On the part of the Twenty-two the steady play in the field during the earlier part of the innings was worthy of comment. Mr. Williamson bowled with great regularity and success; most of the first Eleven being unable to hit his bowling with any effect

SCORE. Roberts b. Richards. 6
Fennimore ct. Ashbridge, b. II.
Sayers. Nichards. 6
Richards. 7
Richards. 8
Richards. 8
Richards. 9
Richards. 9
Richards. 9
Rilliamson. 5
Richards. 1
R Sayers
R Evans ct. H. Sayers, b. Richards.
B Johnson ct. Townsend, h. H. Total. Sayers.

H. Montgomery et. Hustoo, b.
Harlshorne
Harry Sayers, run out.
Elllott et. Townsend, h. Hartshorne.
Leaning et Taylor, b. Hartsh'ra
Garrigues et. Balley, b. Harlsh'ra
Garrigues et. Balley, b. Harlsh'ra
Rawle, not out.
J. Thayer st. G. Ashbrige, b.
Hartshorne
Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wides, 3; no
bulls, 1.

—The Manhallan cricket club played their opening game May 29, on the Prospect Park parade ground, in Brooklyn. Sides were chosen by Messrs. A. Gilbert and McDongall, and after the first and only inning had been played the score stood: Gilbert's side, 74; McDougall's side, 38.

—The Prospect Park ericket club, of Brooklyn, opened play May 29th in a one-inning game between sides chosen by Messrs. Ronaldson and Dodge. The first mentioned side was victorious by a score of 26 to 20.

—In September there is to be a grand international cricket tourney in Philadelphia. The English officers of the Garrison team at Halifax are most auxious to visit Philadelphia, and are already training for the contest.

The Staten Island and St. George clubs played a good me Muy 31st at Staten Island, in which the St. George in by a score of 77 to 66. Mr. Giles, of the St. George ven, carried his bat out for 17, the only double figures of

—Young America stock is above par again. On May 29th they whipped the Philadelphians in one inning by 174 to 58 and 59—117. Welsh's 15 was the highest score on the Philadelphia side, Large's 48 being the best on the part of the Young America; Bussier also got 38, and H. Newhall 28.

The New York Athletic Club beld their Spring games on their grounds at Mott Haven on Monday list. A large assembling of spectators, numbering some 3,000, witnessed the sports. The first event was a one mile handicap run, which was easily won by M. D. Stern. The second contest was a 100 yards race, handicap, in three heats, which was won by A. H. Cartis in 103 seconds. The running high jump fell to M. E. Burris, he having attained a height of 4 feet 64 inches. The most interesting feature of the exhibition was a seven mile walk for the club championship between D. M. Stern and James Fraser. Stern made the time in th. 4m. 11s., Fraser completing bis task about six seconds later. In the running broad jump, handicap, M. E. Burris eleared a space measuring 17 feet 7 laches. The seventh feat, a half mile run for the club championship, was performed by M. E. Burris, who went over the course alone in 2m. 24s. Ont of four competitors in a one mile walk, handicap, W. E. McCredy proved the victor, his netual time being 8m. 29s. The concluding contest, a 440 yards race, handicap, was won by W. B. Cartis in 38 seconds.

The New Jersey Athletic Association held their meeting also on Monday, at Ridgewood. The races were all close, being confined to members of the club. The following were the winners:—One hundred yards, won by Harris in 101s. One mile walk, private match, won by Butler in

Sm. 9\frac{1}{3}s. The mile club wulk, won by Lynch in 8m. Owing to an accident to Mr. Cameron, he declined to run the quarter mile on his handicap, and Mr. T. W White and Mr. Kneeland having a desire to run it only on account of Mr. Cameron's entry the race was withdrawn, as was also the 120 yard hurdle races.

Mr. Kneelaud having a desire to run it only on account of Mr. Cameron's entry the race was withdrawn, as was also the 120 yard hurdle races.

Grand National Curling Club.—The minth annical convention of the curlers of America will be held at the Getty House, Yonkers, on Wednesday next, the 9th inst. The arrangements have all been completed, and include a meeting of the Executive Committee, the general meeting of all clubs in attendance, the annual match for the Bell Champion Quoit, and a hanquet in the evening. The Curling convention is one of the great events in the eurler's calendar. It is the means of bringing logether devotees of the game in all purts of the American Union and the Dominion of Canada, and it has hitherto been an occasion of social enjoyment, only second to the Winter meetings on the ice. The chief business of the convention consists of a revision of the huws of the game. In this respect the Grand National is the legislative assembly of the whole fraternity. The rules which it promulgates are accepted as final and decisive on every point by all affiliated clubs. Arrangements will also be made for the medal matches of next Winter. These medals are given by the Grand National to be played for by its members according to the manner in which they are matched at the convention. This series of games is another most prominent feature of each occasion. They are looked upon as test matches, and invariably bring out the best strength of the clubs eugaged. The Grand National, as a central organization, also takes cognizance of all the great bonspeils of each year. The arrangements for an International match between the United States and Cunala have always been remitted to a committee subject to the same body. These and similar matters occupy the attention of the convention, and make its deliberations of paramount importance to the interest of curling.

The afternoon of the day of meeting is devoted to the quoiting match for the Bell Champion Quoit. This trophy is at present in the hands of Mr. A. Dalrym

-Paul Boyton, dressed in his life-saving suit, last week crossed the English Channel from Cape Grisnez in twenty-three hours and thirty-eight minutes.

Hew Unblications.

MAGAZINES.

The Galaxy contains contributions from its well known The Galaxy contains contributious from its well known and regular writers, as well as some whose names are unfamillar. A sketch of the "Marats of Florida" is very interesting. Prince Achilles Mirat, eldest son of the King of Naples and Caroline, sleter of Napoleon I., settind in that country at the deposition of his nocle, and married Miss Gray, whose family had removed from Virginia. This lady, who was already a niece of George Washington, by this inarriage held the same relationship to the Great Napoleon—a brilliancy of connection that could hardly be surpassed. The articles in the June Issue of the Galaxy are all interesting and instructive, but we must admit a desire to see a fittle more froth, if it is only to give zest to the solid.

The Aquatic Monthly for May is at hand, and, as the

see a filtle more froth, if It is only to give zest to the solid.

The Aquatic Monthly for May is at hand, and, as the yachting season is opening, lovers of the "hriny" will find much in its pages to instruct and amise them, not only as regards salling craft, but for those who stick to the ashen breeze. Prof. Wim Wood, well known in rowing circles, con "the case a hierarchy in the coxessual question is fillly discussed, while "Big Topmist," "Centreboard," "Coriuthian," and others argue pro and con, for and against keels and Engitsh models. D. If E. la very sound on the "rig" question. The Aquatic is a necessity for the yachteman, who can find many useful and thindy hints it its pages.

Bigh in scientific miscoullancy and much that is intersection.

Rich in scientific miscellany and much that is interesting Rich in scientific miscellany and much that is interesting in natural history is the American Naturalist for the current month. Dr. Laphan, Prof. Webster, and Mr. Packard base all contributed valuable papers, the latter one entitled "Life Histories of the Mollasca," which is particularly worthy of note. In it we learn of the development of the oysier, and that he is a lamelibranchiate mollusk whose embryology is unknown. We look in vain, bowever, for a solution of the vexed question as to whether clause have the power of motion, and are rather surprised to learn that most of our information regarding the mollasks is derived from foreign sources. The cockle shell (cardium pygmetum) is the only one of whom we have a complete life history, and for that we are indebted to Loven.

The Maritime Monthly drifts upon us from St. John N.

are indebted to Loven.

The Maritime Monthly drifts upon us from St. John, N.
B., like a ray of sanishine through a fog bank. Itaidy and strong, as be comes one horn of a Nortbern race, the Maratime with its substantia table of contents is always welcome. "Livingstone" and bis travels and the "Origin of the Acadiaus"—could one wish for greater variety? The "Valley of the Platte" is also continued, and as for sketches, enthracing the romantic and poetical, this rangazine is in no degree behind its older and more widely circulated brethren.

The Agriculturist is so invariably good that a word in its The Agreements is so invariably good that a word in its praise would be painting the lily. It is, as usual, rich in litustrations and valuable information. We can particularly recommend the plan of furnishing correct pictures of prominent stallions. The breeder at a distance can thus judge for himself whether the borse before blin has the proper points to "alck" with his mare without the labor of a journey and personal inspection.

The Live Stock Journal is another periodical which fills the great craving of our people for practical information. In addition to its regular agricultural unit turf department. It devotes certain of its space to fish enture, under the abte direction of Mr. Fred Mather, whose lucid and valuable contributions have so often enriched our own columns. The Journal is published in this city, and the American News Company supply the trade.

The little folks must have rejoiced when they opened their St. Nicholas for June. As full of good things as a Christmas stocking, this excellent magazine is closing its bold upon the hearts of the ilsing generalion. A great mission it has in forming the tastes of its young readers, and also a responsibility which is nobly met. The current number is almost encroaching on our preserves, as one writer describes the entelling of his first front, and another gives explicit directions as to senside camping. The natural history is good, and so is the poetry.

poetry.

In the current number of Scribner's Monthly Dr. Holland's capital story of "Sevenoaks" is continued, as is also the version of Jules Verne's "Mysterious Island." Albert Rhodes contributes au Ilinstrated paper descriptive of Parts stinlents and the "Latin quarter," and Mr. Waring's excellent description of the Dutch farming and dramage system is continued. There are an unusual number of illustrations in this number, adding greatly to its attractiveness, notably those of Clarence Cook's "Chapters on House Furnishing," which at Interesting and Instructive. Interesting and instructive

-Whateren Eric's financial troubles, the travel-ing public will bear testimony to the fact that so for as the safety, convenience, and comfort of passen-gers are concerned, the road was never hetter con-ducted than at the present time.—New York Commer-cial Advertiser, May 27th, 1875.

Miscellaneous

Executor's Auction Sale

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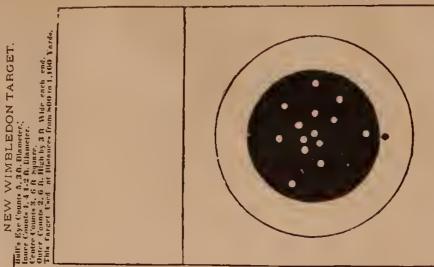


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

i Volume 4, Number 18, 117 Chalbam 81, (Cityllali 5gr.)

Hrom Omaha to Alevada=== Mountain Ranges, &c.

WHEN on my way to Nevada I stopped at Omaha and VV its vicinity for two weeks, and took a general survey of the country for ten or fifteen miles around. Omaha is a growing and enterprising city, and numbers fifteen thousand inhabitants. It lies directly on the west bank of the Missouri River. A fine railroad bridge spans the river bere to Council Bluffs, on the opposite shore. The latter city is two or three miles distant from the bank of the river, on a beautiful plain, and does not compare in size with Omalia. The overflow of the river prevents its being huilt upon its banks; for the Missouri at this place is a treacherous stream, occupying a wide space for its bed, and is liable often to change its current from side to side. The country around Omaha is hilly; the timber is mostly cottonwood, which grows very rapidly, and serves for fuol and fencing. The Platte River, which rises in the mountains of Wyoming and empties in the Missouri fifteen or twenty miles below Omaha, is also an everchanging stream. Although it contains sufficient water for navigable purposes, it cannot be confined within its banks. In Nebraska for a hundred and fifty miles west of the river the ceil con-

posses, it cannot be commed within its banks. It is for a huralred and fifty miles west of the river the soil cannot be excelled, but beyond that it thins out into hroken the Wissming becomes a harsand hills, and before it reaches Wyoming hecomes a bar-ren waste. The eastern part of Nebraska is generally well watered, yet the oft-repeated storms of wind which sweep over its plains like a devouring sirocco, together with the parching droughts, are a drawback for settlements, yet the population far exceeded my calculations. There are two tribes of Indiaus in this part of the State, who are settled about ninety miles up the river from Omaha, at a place called Omaha Mission. They are supor intended, according to the arrangement of the United States Government, by Quakers. A gentleman who lives there and supplies the Indians with goods told me that one of

the tribes a year ago last Fall went with their wives and children on a buffalo hint into the Territory of Wyoming, and, while in the midst of their sport, were attacked by the Sioux—a powerful and warlike tribe, who claim to be the lords of the country. The Nebraskas, being weak and of a cowardly nature, fled before them, losing one hundred of their number besides their game, and borgers. They reof their number besides their game and horses. They re turned in the most wretched and forlorn condition imagin able. Much has been written and said of the oppression of the Indians by the whites, but facts show that the Indian is the greatest enemy of the Indian, and if these Western tribes fade away and become extinct, like the Pequoits and Narragansetts, on the Atlantic shores, it will not be the fault of the white man, but the treachery and cruelty of the Indian to his hrother Indian.

The Uniou Pacific Railroad runs up the valley of the Platte River a hundred miles or more, and then crosses its north hrauch. The great American desert commences in the western part of Nebraska, and entering Wyomlag, stretches the length of this territory to the base of the Rocky Mountains. This is a desolate region; not a tree is seen, and no signs of water appear for a long distance in this stretch of waste, yet the monotony is often broken by llocks of antelopes quietly feeding on the scanty herbage Prairie wolves and prairie dogs abound in this region; huf-falo are seldom seen from the ears, as the noise has a tendency to frighten them away, and from the present indica-tions a few years more will render them extinct here.

In Wyoming the grade hegins to ascend, but no one would think that he was ascending the Rocky Mountains, by an outlook from the cars. The doubling of the engines, however, indicates this fact. Up, up, up the laboring machinery forces their ponderons proportions in spite of the heavy grade to an altitude of 9,500 feet, and this is by no means the highest point in the rountains. uneans the highest point in the mountains. On reaching their summit the problem is solved how a railroad could be built over a mountain so high, and why they are called

The ideas of an Eastern man of a mountain is rocky. The ideas of an Eastern man of a mountain is steep declivities, overhanging rocks, and yawning cañons; but not so. The Rocky Mountains is a smooth plain of so vast dimensions that no one would regard it a mountain; its slopes are gentle and easy of ascent. As to the rocks, they are like pyramids rising from a smooth plain to the height of one and two thousand feet from their base, as heard, they had been placed by heard they had been placed by h height of one and two thousand feet from their base, as though they had been placed by human hands, tho surface of the earth being left unbroken and andisturbed. These rocks give unnistakable evidence of volcanic action; they are generally of a reddish furregineous couglomerate quartz. These rocks are perfectly denuded, so much so that they glisten in the rays of the sun. They are seen in every imaginable form, not in regular ranges, but seem to be scattered promiscuously over the surface of the mountain. Here fine moss-neates are found also chalcedons. Here fine moss-agates are found, also chalcedony.

Sherman Station is the highest point in the mountain

where the railroad crosses, and is five hundred and fifty miles from Omaha. Ogdeu Station is the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and is ten hundred and thirty miles from Omaha. The Pacific road runs from Ogden to San Francisco—a distance of eight hundred and seventy-seven miles. It was at Sherman Station that I first felt the effect of the rarified atmosphere upon my lungs, causing breathing to be laborious. Ogden is on the western slope of the mountains, in the Territory of Utah. The coal mines of Utah are on this slope of the mountain, lying in sight of the railroad. A thousand tons per day are said to be extracted from these mines. This labor is mostly performed by Chinamen, who have the reputation of being faithful laborers. Indeed, Chinamen are the principal laborers on the Pacific Railroad. They all appear to he young men; many of them have families, and live in mud huts along the line of the road. This is the best bituminous coal I ever saw, very hard and compact, quite free from sulphur, and is nearly as good as the anthracite coal of Peunsylvauia. The western slope of the Rocky Mountains differ very materially in appearance from the eastern. The rocks appear to be of the same furregineous quartz, but the face of the mountain puts on a more wild and romantic appearance. The ranges are longer and higher, with wide and deep gorges in their sides. The general surface of the earth is more broken, containing deep and wild cañons; in these cañons signs of vegetable life appear in the form of grass, shrubbery, and timher. Now, the desceut is down, down, down, for niue thousand feet until you reach the great valley of Utah, in which lies the celebrated American Dead Sea or Salt Lake, which, like the Dead Sea of Asia, has uo outlet. I do not say that the city of Salt Lake deserves to be doomed like the eities of the plains of Sodom, yet if its true history could be written it would doubtless reveal abominations quite equal to Sodom.

In descending the mountains in Utah the railroad passes through deep canons and along steep sides of declivities, through deep canons and along steep sides of declivities, the most wild and fearful my eyes ever beheld. Rocks piled on rocks with deep gorges opening in their precipitous sides, as though cut out by human hands. There is a deep and awful canon on the side of the mountain, which has a suhterranean entrance, called the "Devil's Oate." The railroad passes within a few feet of this entrance, but not through it, so we escaped whatever calamity might have happened. The first sign of human habitations we discovered. happened. The first sign of human habitatious we discovered in descending the mountain was a small settlement of Mormons, uestled down in a basin scooped out of the mountuin side, containing perhaps a thousand acres. The rail-road runs along an arm of Salt Lako for a number of road runs along an arm of Salt Lake for a number of miles, while a branch from Ogden runs to Salt Lake Chy—a a distance of forty miles. It is said that Salt Lake lies quite as low as the Pacific Ocean, but on looking at the scale of elevations I find this to he a mistake.

What has formerly heen termed the Rocky Mountains is the first range going west, commonly called Black Hills, but many are perplexed to know where the Rocky Mountains to the west, for after desempting to the

tains terminate on the west; for after descending into the great valley of Utah you begin to rise again, and continue the rise for three hundred miles, which carries you into the State of Nevada, the elevation being more than six thousand feet above the ocean, and between this and Salt Lake

range after range of mountains rise from two to three thou-sand feet ahove their base. These mountains are mostly piles of denuded rocks, rising from the smooth, elevated plain like those ou what is commonly called the Rocky Mountains. From this elevation in Nevada there is a gradual descent to the Sierra Nevada Mountains—a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles. Mountains of rocks, range after range, rise through all this distance, their general temlesses being north, and south. The Sierra Nevada cral teulency being north and south. The Sierra Nevada Mountains are nearly as high as the Rocky Mountains, and mark the boundary line between Nevada and California.

The next and last range of mountains is on the coast—a distance of three hundred miles from the Nevadas. Now, it may be said in truth, that the whole country from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevadas—a distance of one Rocky Mointains to the Sierra Nevadas—a distance of one thousand wides—furnishes a continuous series of mountains and valleys. These mointains will average perhaps twenty miles distance from each other, leaving valleys of this width between them, so that it may be said that the Rocky Mointains only terminate in the Sierra Nevadas. These silvered ranges, which are from two to four thousand feet above their bases, are but mointains upon the top and sides of higher and layers montains, and the valleys essentials of higher and layers montains, and the valleys essentials. above their bases, are but mountains upon the top aud sides of higher and larger mountains, and the valleys, especially in Nevada, are valleys upon the top of a high and exceedingly broad mountain. The people of this coast do not speak of any one range of mountains as the Rocky Mountains proper. Each range from the Black Hills to the coast has its name; also each valley lying hetween these mountains. Nevada being my place of destination when I left New York, I accordingly stopped at Hamboldt Wells, Elko county, which lies in the northeastern part of Nevada. The Wells is a railroad station. From this place Clover Valley extends forty miles south. Nevada. The Wells is a railroad station. From this place Clover Valley extends forty miles south.

Clover Valley, March 15th, 1875. REV. HIRAM CHASE.

OFF THE LINE.

NUMBER TWO.

IN the Fall of '70 Nathan and I built a home shanty at the southwest end of Butts Mountain, and from there a line of traps on the cold stream waters—Misery, Salmon Stream, Moose River, and the Spencer—thus giving as the centre of a circle for headquarters. We designed in the early Winter, before the law expired, to kill deer for the market, and have it answer the double purpose of bait as well as venisor, the scent of the blood being the best thing to draw fur. We always bury the game in the snow till we collect sufficient to ship it, so there is another advantage, as the snow retains the scent long after the carcass Is gone. In this tract of laud, bounded as described, snow falls very carly, sometimes as early as the last of October, and remains. In such Falls and Winters you can

easily find, though not always so easily kill, your game,
But to my story. For eleven days the sun had not shone;
for eleven days it had snowed, rained, or squalled—snow or rain, or both; everything was eneased in ice; snow had settled from a foot and a half to about nine or ten inches, but it was quite solid and fine snow-shocing, so on the morning of December 14th we packed our knapsacks with ten days' provisions and struck for Misery. I took the Misery stream route from Big Cold Stream Pond, and Nathan took the Cold Stream route over the mountain. At Nathan took the Cold Stream route over the mountain. At night, on the shore of Big Misery, we had as the result—one ofter, one beaver, three sable, and one mink, beside the usual number of grouse we had shot on the way. At the Misery we found our camp broken down, Usually it would not have mattered much, but this was a very had camping place, especially so with the boughs all lee and no good wood to barn, and worse yet, the weather was getting decidedly cold, and an ominous cloud gathering in the norwest warned us to prepare for a blow. I had seen the effect of tornadoes in the forest, but never had witnessed one, and Nathan said he "guessed I'll see enough of it hefore morning." Choosing the lee of a friendly hill, we found an old pine log four feet in diameter. It did not lie right, but we concluded that its protective powers on

weighted its uncomfortable situation. Digging the snow up nown to the ground in a year or feet state feet, and a banking it around so, in a year or feet state feet and a banking it around so, which the state is the feet of the pine log, acting as rufers; across these rafters were laid small sticks, and over all was laid ince brief bank in large piles, just as you would lay shingles, only we had to put considerable weight out to the put from carding until weight of the put of the

possible I made after him, but hefere I had run far Nathan's ritle put in end to him. He was a large one, ilressiog 175 pointeds, or rather weighing that two weeks after at Skowhegan.

We were now both of its prelty well tired, and looking at our watches found it was two o'clock. Our packs were far behind its. We estimated that we had run six or seven miles; that is, run when we could, which was not more than half the time, and were now on Spinaw's Cap, near Indian Pond. We were both lungry and thirsty, for all we had was a bisenit each, and a little tea, which I always carry in my pocket for emergency. We looked uround for a spring ur brook; but there was plenty, of birch bark, which would answer for a tea kettle, and us the modum operandi of miking tea without a kettle and water may be interesting to some if your renders I will give a short account. Selecting a nice birch, free from knots, you peel off in piece sufficiently large for your purpose, then make a hasket, Imlian fashion, taking care to put your pins in below the water line. That being really, and a good tire also, you may bury your hark dish in snow in front of the fire, so as to keep it from warping. Close attention must he paid to this, or you will lose your dish. You then place hard wood sticks, with as many crotelets on them as possible, in a slanting position, so that they will incline immediately over the dish. On these sticks place snow balls, and in sthey melt they will fill your dish. Your dish at last filled above the pins, your fire dawn to hot coals, you place your bark on the roals and in a moment your water is boiling. Add your ten, and you soon have as good a necture as it drawn from a metal hettle. After our ten, which we made strong, and our one bisenit devoured, with deer heart and liver for ment, and a little salt, which Nuthan had, for savor, we retraced our steps to our packs and butt a camp there that afterwards came to be known as "Sanoky Camp." The next three days we killed four more deer, ami then commenced building traps

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-No. 10.

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION-BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONER.

THE morning after on arrival at the Anclote we started for Salt Spring, two miles distant. Leaving the river to the left we entered Salt Spring run, and soon found ourselves flonting on the basin of the spring. We found the basin to be one hundred yards wide and eighty first deep at the deepest place. The water of this spring differs from that of the many we have visited in the State, being dark in color, like that of the St. John's River. The basin swarmed with fish, and large tarpun could be seen breaking water in every direction. It is named Salt Spring, but this is evidently an error, for the water in the basin is acrely brackish, while in the run where the tide chbs and flows the waters are very salt. We have reason to believe that Salt Spring is the outlet of Lake, Butler, distant two or three miles. This lake has several tributuries, but no visible outlet; the water is dark colored, and it is at a bunch higher level than Salt Spring. The brackish condition of the water in Salt spring is evidently the result of tidal influence. Leaving Salt Spring and its outlet we entered the river and ascended it for three miles, where we discovered a stream on our right hand twenty feet in willth and ten in depth. This we followed for half a mile, when we came in sight of Salt Lake, an interesting and picturesque sheet of water one mile long and half a mile when. At the entrance lo the lake, snipe, duck, coot, and curlews were visible in countless numbers, and large redfish, sheepshead, and trout fled before the boat in hundreds. This sheet of water is worth visiting, especially if the day is warm and the sportsman found of 'gator shooting. Lake Butler, a noted place for aquatic birds, is half a mile from the sunthern short of Salt Lake. Deer hunting in this neighbor land is fair, and the region would be found worthy of a visit.

Finding nothing of special importunce lo detain us, we

noted place for aquatic birds, is half a mile from the southlive it shore of Salt Lake. Deer hunting in this neighborlive it is fair, and the region would be found worthy of a
visit.

Finding nothing of special importance to detain us, we
descended the river and started for the Wiccawatchee river,
thirty-five miles to to the northward. En route we sighted
the month of the Pithlachestaeootic River, but from inforination obtained we deemed it innworthy of a visit. In
steering a course for Buyport, at the mouth of the Wiccawatchee, we kept the main land from two to three miles to
starboard, finding from lour to five feet of water. In runuing along this section of the coast, it is essential that the
tourist should keep a good lookout for "nigger heads."
Bayport is ensily recognized by a large storeliouse and a
pile of cedar logs. We reached the dock at three P. M.,
and weut in search of soda crackers, and at the store
laid in an addition lo our stock. The storekeeper assured
us that "his oranges were the best on the coast." Upon
his recommendation we purchased a supply, and regret to
say that we found them very inferior. The present popuhation numbers about twenty. Before the war large quantities of certar timber was shipped from this point, but of
late years the trade has almost ceased. Standing on the
dock we noticed a large ofter on the opposite side of the
river, and tried the effect of a Winchester cantridge. It
proved to be a line shot, but the clevation was too great,
and the ball passed about one inch above his head. Ascertaining that the spring of the Wiccawatchee resembled
those of streams farther north, we deemed it best to forego
the pleasnre of ascending the river.

From such data as we were enabled to collect, we have
reason to believe that the cannery buck of Baypert is well
stocked with bear and deer, and feel assured that the
sportsman may secure some excellent sport. The section
referred to can be reached. The louisite will find the neighborhood of Burkville an interesting locali

course selected the deepest and plainest, which soon headed in a mud hole, to the disappointment of all. Returning, we tried the right hand hearnch, and for half a mile polei the "Spray" through recels and Bly pods, when we found the river to widen and deepen. We soon reached the head of the stream and found an enchanting spot, one worthy of the penel of an artist. The basin of the spring of the Christowikki is about one hundral feet in illumeter, and the depth of the water in the spring thirty-sight feet. The water is as pollucial as air, and the most minute object on he plainly seen on the clear white bottom. From appearances, the water issued from an entitle of the boat, we and four high. Looking over examily permanent of the control of the co

THE LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD, -This is rather a large claim to make, even in this country where real estate lies around in parcels of considerable size, but according to the St. Louis Republican it may be fairly applied to the estate of George Grant, founder of the Victoria colony in His farm embraces the whole county of Ellis, is larger than any dukedom of Europe, and contains 576,000 neres. Mr. Grant devotes himself principally to stock raising, and has accomplished a great deal by the introduction of the best blooded stock and exhibiting the best methods of rearing, feeding and improving the foreign and domestic breeds of horses, cattle and sheep. He has just wintered 7,000 sheep, with a loss of less than one per cent., the ecret of his success lying in providing good shelter. is the owner of the thoroughbred stallion Flodden, valued at \$25,000, the father of which won the Derby race in 1860. He lms just purchased for his farm thirty odd brood mares in Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, and he has \$250,000 invested in stock. Among the large number of resident colonists and stock raisers who have purchased land of him, and are now raising stock in Victoria colony, are many young men of promneuce, both in this country and England.

Hish Gultune.

Shad in the Delaware. -The Fish Commissioners of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, having learmonized their views on fish culture, as respects the waters dividing the two States, are preparing to engage more actively than ever in shad culture on the Delaware River. Hatching boxes have been located at Point Pleasant—the same ground as last year—and in soldition at a point at the head of title water, just below Treaton, and at Dr. Hawell's Fishery, a few miles below Philadelphia, one of the most extensive fisheries on the Delaware, where all the shad desired in proper condition for maniputating, will at all times be available.

—Salmon measuring six and a half inches long have just been captured in the Bushkill River, a tributacy of the Delaware, where they were planted by the Peunsylvania Fish Commissioners,

SALMON CULTURE IN NEWFOUNDLAND,-Our frequent correspondent, A. M., informs us that the artificial breeding of salmon from spaws will be attempted at Heart's Content this season,

FISH CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

LEESBURG, Vu., May 31st, 1875.

LEESBERG, VII., May 31st, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stieau:—
I have been so closely confined that I have been anable to make any extensive explorations with regard to fish and tishing. The front distributed from this place are doing well, being whom twice as large as when they were first put is their respective springs. They have shown themselves in all of these localities to be "at home;" so we may consider most of the spring branches in Londonn county suitable places for the footinalis. I camplet one a few days ago with a pin hook fastened fato the notial end of a long shoe string. I have reliable information of trout being caught in nearly all the counties next the Hidge from Landoun to North Caradica—in Londoun, Rapponhamock, Mathang, Nelson, Brdford, etc. It seems to me that they thourist in Virguin mostly in limestone regions in freestine springs, as for instance in West Virginia, I have friends who have caught them in the valley of Virginia, as well as in the remidry west of the Alleghamy Mometalus. They all think the trous streams comparatively free from line. The innestone formation about Leesburg is comparatively free from line. The innestone formation about Leesburg is comparatively free from line. The innestone formation about Leesburg is comparatively free from line. The innestone formation about with fisher means and select an earlier short to deliver him some black biass as goont move on the part of our authordies, as he is a lover of indural history and an endustable sportsman. To is trying now to make arrangements with fishermen or adjers here to deliver him some black biass at Alexandria for distribution through the State. The black hass second to be filling the Irithiaries of the Potomac, and schools of small biass him inches in leigth may be esea in Goose Creek any samp day by the softary student. Goose Creek is a beautiful stream flowing liot the Potomac and Is clear and rapid in its hyper part; but for the dams with no fishways, and the seining, the stream would be fold of the fish to many

HABITS AND METHODS OF PROPAGAT-ING FISH-SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

THE following is an abstract of an essay read before the Illinois Fish Culturists' Association, at its re-cent meeting in Peoria, by Dr. W. A. Prott, the great Elgin

the Illinois Fish Culturists' Association, at its recent meeting in Peoria, by Dr. W. A. Prott, the great Elgin fish enlturist:

"To enter into details of all the varieties of Fall-spawning fish would make a volunce of itself, and I have an time to write a volunce, or even time to do any justice to the subject. I will simply mention a few things which came heatere the fish culturists but quite recently, and may be new to some of you. You not doubt all understand the method of receiving the spawn from the varieties of fish and the manner of hatching the eggs. Till very lately, or within two years, to latelt 2,000 trout eggs in a box eighteen inches square and six inches deep was doing all it was thought possible. Now, with the wire trays, set one above another, six times that number of fish can be hatched and letter cared for than by the old method of hatching on the gravel. Hybridizing fish is carried on extensively in certain establishments in Europe. Considerable attention is also keing paid to crosses between closely allied species of the submondi family, as the Salmo sular, the brook trout (Salmo fontinalis), and the fish thus produced is of a superior quality, is much more lender. It is with fish as it is with other animals with deficient organs of generation; they bear the same relatious to other fishes of their kind as cattle, hogs, and sheep do. Salmon thus hybridized lose the instinct of migration to the occan, and there is no reason why the same method may not be applied to other fresh water species and to certain sea fish with corresponding results, the salmondi and most all species of fish which live in the occan and run up into fresh water to spawn.

There are other varieties of fish that live in the large lakes and run into the tributaries and outlets to spawn, their spawning season heing the Pull, the same as the salmon atterns of rivers and streams in early Summer and pass up us far as an open passage will admit. After reaching a suitable place of abode it is supposed they remain for at least th

that the eel is strictly hermaphrodite—that is to say, that it has both the male and female organs. They are said to be developed to the proper degree in Winter, and the eggs disclarged from the ovary are fertilized by the seminal fluid leaving the body in a condition for further development. Science has hut very lately exploded the mistaken idea that the eel is a hermajdrodite, and what was called the testicle of the female is found to be but a deshy substance, and the male fish is shammer and more flut than the female. It was only decided within lite last year that, with but a pail of water once a day, a large amount of the salmon and treat eggs ear be hatched. A hatching house can be arranged right in one's celiar, and by the small amount of trouble of securing a pail of water from a spring or well one can hatch a considerable amount of eggs. I have mentioned a few things which I thought might be of interest to some persons who may not have made fish culture a study as I have. I want to say that the Fall-spawning fish is not found in our waters, and there is but one fish yet known that inhabit the waters of this State that spawn in the Fall—that being like eel. I trust another Legislature will give as better lows in this State for the protection of fish, and that something may be done in the way of restocking our waters with better food tish."

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF FISH.

We publish for the benefit of enquirers the following law relative to protecting fish in Missouri:-

We publish for the benefit of enquirers the following law relative to protecting fish in Missouri:—

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to place in any river, creek, pand, lake, slongh, bayou or other waters of this State, any medicated drug, fish-berry or coccutus indican or other poisonous drug or substance, calculated to poison, kill or injure any fish in any such waters; nor shall it be lawful for any person to place in any such waters any nitro-glycerine or other explosive thing or substance, whereby any fish therein may be killed or injured; nor shall it be lawful for any person, by means of any explosive thing or substance, to take, catch or kill, any fish in any of the waters of this State. Any person who shall violute any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be confined in the penitentiary not exceeding three years.

SEC. 2. No person shall be allowed to place, erect or maintain, or cause to be maintained, across any of the waters of this State, or in front of the mouth of any stream emptying into any other stream, any seine, net, tramunel net, leag weir, fish dam, trap or other similar device or obstruction, which shall prevent the passage of fish up or down in any such water or stream; nor shall any person or persons be permitted to use my such means or devices for the purpose of catching fish in waters solely upon the premises of the persons without the written consent of such owner or owners; nor shall any person, during the months of July and August, of any year, by means of such device, eatch or take any fish in any of the waters of this State. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined in any sun not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be quilty of a misdemeanor, and upon enviction be fined in any sun not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall stand committed until the fine and cost of process and trial he paid.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act

mery. Approved March 26, 1874.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, Salmo fondinalis, Salmon, Salmo salar, Maskenonge, Esox nobdior.

Salmon Tront, Salmo conflots. Stad. Alosa. Laud-locked Salmon, Salmo Glovert

FISH IN MARKET.-Fish of all descriptions continue plentiful. The most noticeable feature during the week has been the increase in the supply of salmon, large quantities being received from St. Jonns, N. B. and selling for 40 cents per pound. Spanish mackerel are also abundant, coming from the Chesapeake Bay, price 30 cents per pound. Fresh mackerel are not so plentiful as heretofore, and the price has advanced to 12 cents. A few shad are still coming from the Connecticut River and selling at 50 cents for the roe fish and 25 for the male. Sheepshead have arrived in large quantities from Norfolk, selling for 12½ cents; a few from New Jersey bring 20 to 25 cents. Bluefish averaging in weight alout four pounds, are coming from New Jersey and Long Island, and sell for 12 cents per pound. Halibut alundant at 12½ to 15 cents; eod, from Nantucket, 8 cents; weakfish la large supply from Long Island, slow of sale at 8 cents; striped bass have been received from Rockaway beach averaging twenty five pounds each, being taken with a net in the surf; they sell for 15 to 18 cents. During the week soft crabs have been very abundant at from 50 to 75 cents per dozen. Lobsters identiful, large numbers being caught uear Staten Island; selling for 8 cents per pound. Frags legs from Canada, worth 50 cents per pound. Green turtles very abundant at 15 to 18 ecuts, according to size.

-Anglers have been having fine sport with weakfish in the Great South Bay during the past week. One party from Babylon were so fortunate on Monday as to land a sheepshead weighing 17½ pound. It is still a little early for trolling, but a few bluedsh have been taken with the squid in the inlet. The indications are that fishing in the bay this seasou will be excellent.

-Weakfish are now being taken in considerable quanti-tics in the Great South Bay, off Babylon, Long Island. -Salmon made their appearance last week in the Mira-

miehi River, New Brauswick, Canada.

—A letter from Lock Haven, Pa., duted May 31st, menlions that a large party from Bultimore passed through there on a splendid car en route for Kettle Creek, Potter county, where they intended to spend a week in fishing. This region was one of the finest in the country some years ago, but the most accessible localities are now much lisked

The advices from the Magnetewan and Muskoka country indicate that this thoo game region will be filled with visitors this season. We know of several parties going there, and others who would go if guides could be procured, which is not easy.

-The season for salmon fishing is rapidly approaching enough to be their friends are preparing for the "June rise." Rod fishing in Canadian waters is at its prime about

the 20th of Jaly.

Our friend A. J. Wilkinson, of Washington, will fish the York River during the first week of July by courtesy of Mr. Reynolds, its lessee.

Mr. Fred Cartis, of Boston, deserves a large score on his

river—the Dattmouth—for he very generously volunteered last year to let the Canadian fishery officers uet his salmon for hatching purposes when the Canadian lesses declined.

for hatching purposes when the Canadian lesses declined. We hope Mr. Curtis will get full credit for this act.

Dr. Frank Cleik will no doubt pay his annual visit to the Graud River, an excellent stream, in Gaspe; and there are other gentlemen who are booked for choice localities which we should like to obtain permission to reveal, for the satisfaction of their curious friends. At all events, when the anglers are fairly at work on their respective grounds we shall make mention of their whereabouts less grounds we shall make mention of their whereabouts lest their relatives be anxious.

For those who want salmon fishing at a moderate cost there is the river Margaerite—a branch of the Saguenay—which is advertised in our paper by Messrs. Willis Russell, of Quebec, and Abbey & Imbrie, of 48 Maiden lane, this city. Parties can fish this river at \$50 a week, and enjoy

of Quebec, and Abbey & Imbrie, of 48 Manten lane, this city. Parties can fish this river at \$50 a week, and enjoy all the comforts to be expected in camp. There are good buildings and bunks on the river, and skilled attendants. Other rivers which deserve the attention of anglers are the Nouvelle and the Romaine, the former famous for its sea trout in June and July, and the latter for its heavy salmon. Rod privileges for the latter at \$150 for the senson can be had by applying to Capt. J. W. Coventry, Nouvelle, Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, Canada. There are good buildings on the river, and no uets. This chance ought to be eagerly embraced. There are vastly more expensive rivers which will not yield such rich returns. pensive rivers which will not yield such rich returns

-Quite a large number of sportsmen are booked for the witherness of Northern Michigan, which the Grand Rapids and Northern Indiana Railroad has recently opened up. For description of this country, see Forest and Stream April 8th.

-Messrs, J. B. Crook & Co., the well known rod makers, of 50 Fulton street, wish us to inform our angling constituents that they have a lot of selected and seasoned green-heart wood, in the rough, which they will be pleased to dispose of to any wishing to use it for the manufacture of fishing rods. Much of the imported stuff is green, and when worked up warps, but this can be depended on to keep straight.

when worked up warps, out anseem to dependence keep straight.

New Young.—Comp Comfort, the Adironducks, Jane 2d, 1875.—Here I find trolling and illy fishing unequaled—in fact, for the past five years I have not met with equal success. Very few persons in the words, to which I attribute in a great measure success in luck and sport. The Murray fever has subsided; the reaction has commenced; hardly enough here to pay their respects with becoming loaner to a four pound river tront. At Martin's I find registered the Smith party from Buffulo, and Messrs, Batcheller & Co. from Vermont. At Bartlett's, Hon. W. A. Wheeler and wife, Malone, N. Y.; Dr. J. R. Romeyn and wife, Keeseville, N. Y.; Mr. E. Titus and party, from New York. At Paul Suith's, a party or two; names unknown. The woods this year present their usual attractions, and would that you were here, and other cound lovers of the rod, ruel and fly (veterans) to enjoy the unequaled sport, which we have and cherish. As I am writing from the Saranac Lake region—Raquette River and Tippier's Lake country—I cannot add any information from the southwest direction.

S. S. N.

—A Utica party, led by Gen. R. U. Sherman, started last week for the North Woods, and here's a contrivance the Utica Herold says they take with them:

Utica Herdid says they take with them:

"They will carry with them a patent collapsible boat, owned by Chief Operator Howe, of the Western Union Telegraph office. This is quite a novelty. It is about fourteen feet in length, weights sixty pounds, and will carry three persons, or 1,200 pounds in weight. The model is very handsonne, and is provided with a sharp keet. The frame is of hickory, and so arranged as to be taken apart and folded into a size that can easily be accommodated under a langey scat. The covering is of one piece of heavy dnek, which is perfectly waterproof. The design is novel, and Mr. Howe says it is to be arranged so that boats can be folded and put away in the staterooms of steamers, and be ready for service as quickly as the time required for the adjustment of a life preserver. The fishing party will lest the bout thoroughly before they return."

—While fishing in his smack off Montauk, May H. Cant.

—While fishing in his smack off Montauk, May II, Capt. E. T. Rackett, of East Marion, caught a codiish weighing about thirty pounds. When the fish was opened the following carious assortment of articles were found in its stomach: One Russia turnin of good size, one pointe, one parsnip, one cabbage stump, three of the fish called scarobins, some times known as "grunters," The vegetables were all in fair condition, and had evidently been swallowed only a few hours before the fish was caught,

probably for "chowder" purposes. -Montauk (L. I.) As-

*New Jersey.—Kinacy's Askley House, June 1st, 1875.—We are catching bluefish by the hundreds. Not less than 9,000 pounds have been taken to-day by the squid aloue. C. Purker and J. W. Kinsey caught 262 from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The first fish of the senson was taken by E. H. Miller on the 31st. At time of writing herrings are being driven ashore by the bushel. It is a sight to see the shore; for the space of 1,000 yards the sand is covered with them. Three other yachts have just landed, and report from 100 to 175 bluefish caeli. Over 275 have been taken off the shore by throwing the squid. Mr. S. King reports over seventy-five with one line.

Forked River, Ocean County, June 1st, 1875.—The first bluefish caught on a squid line this season in Burnegat Bay was taken by my hoat—the Mattie—to-day. The catch amounted to 683 pounds, and averaged five pounds to the fish.

Mayre—Markias June 3d, 1875.—Black flies and front

amounted to 683 pounds, and averaged five pounds to the fish.

MAINE.—Machias, June 3d, 1875.—Black flies and front are now ripe here.

Calais, June 2d, 1875.—I have just returned from up Grand Lake, Ishing the Little Salmon. There are the usual number of fishermen. When I left yesterilay there were twenty hark canoes, seven boats, and seventy men. About two hundred salmon were taken each day, besides some large brook and lake tront, by the fly fishermen. Fish do not appear to be half as plenty as last year, but may soon come along. I did not hear from the Dolisis club; they have but just got along.

—Bungor, May 31st.—The fresh water salmon fishing (land locked salmon) is now in its prime at Schee Lake. The line of country opened by the European and North American Reithroad from Bungor to the St. John River is teeming with glorious trout brooks and lakes. The sportsman can't go amiss here. Every man on the railroad is a sportsman and a gentleman, from the President and Superintendent to the brakesman. The postal clerks are all anglers, and will take pleasure in imparting information to visitors in search of a few days' recreation. In a few days the black flies will begin to be troublesome.

E. M. Stillwell.

—A society known as the Androscoggin Fish and Game

E. M. STILLWELL,

—A society known as the Androscoggin Fish and Game
League, having for its object the enforcement of the State
Game laws and the encouragement of gaming interests, has
been organized in Gorham with the following officers:
President, Andrew J. Graham; Vice Presidents, B. F. Osgood, Warren Noyes, P. G. Evans, James A. Callahan,
Henry C. Harmon, Emlyu W. Evans, and R. Evans, Secretary and Treasurer.

-The Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, published June 9th, 1807,

nearly three-quarters of a century ago, has this item:

"Twenty-seven fine shad were caught at one haul a short distance above the Dunning's Creek bridge; also 24 shad were bagged yesterday at a place called 'The Widow China's Pond,' about two miles below the Crossings."

The "Dunning's Creek bridge" is only two miles north of Bedford, and the "Crossings" is fourteen miles east of Bedford, on the Raystown Branch of the Juniuta River.

Bedford, on the Raystown Branch of the Jumaty River.

—According to what we believe to be the last emetment, black base can be taken with the ordinary rod and line, commonly called angling, from June 1st to March 1st in each year, the close senson being only the months of March, April, and May. The Schuylkill River contains already a vast number of these fish, the first hatching now weighing from three fourths to one and a half pounds. The river, however, is now too low for successful fishing.—Germantenon Telegraph.

—A fish and game protective club has too been organ.

n Telegraph. -A fish and game protective club has just been organ-tin Lawtenceville, Virginia, with Cup. D. T. Poyner, ized in Lawrenceville, Virginia, with Cup. for President, and Warner Lewis, Secretary.

ized in Lawrenceville, Virginia, with Cup. D. T. Poyner, for President, and Warner Lewis, Secretary.

Catheornia.—San Francisco, May 29th, 1875.—Anglers this season are beginning to enjoy some good sport in Luke San Andreas, the preserved fish there being under the auspices of the California Acclimatizing Society. Many large from a boat with a small sized spinning spoon buit. The society have placed in this lake, from time to time, the following amount of lish, according to the statement of W. A. Newell, Esq., the President: Native tront, 200,000, Hake Tahoe, 150,000; Eastern front, 500, and salmon, 20,000, making a total of 430,500. The society did not place any fish ova in the waters of the lake, but liberated the young fry when able to take care of themselves. The growth and development of the fish have been remarkable. The society has now at its fish pouds at Point San Pedro 60,000 young trout fry, which will soon be liberated in Lake Merced. It is the intention of the society to make this lake one of the best fishing grounds, perhaps, in the United States. And by the late successful catches it really looks very much like it. At Liddle & Kaeding's sporting store I lately saw several fine fish from these waters; among them were two salmon and two trout, the largest of which weighed five and a half and the smallest two and a half pounds. The salmon were placed in the lake ahout sixteen months ago from the Sacramento River. The largest tront is just four years old. There have been a large number of different species of salmon taken this season from this lake, and the prospects are splendid.

—The Canadian fishetics report shows the following as the comparative value of the catch in the provinces men-

-The Canadian fisheries report shows the following as the comparative value of the cutch in the provinces men-tioned for the past two years:

	1874.	1873.
Nova Scotia	\$6,052,301	\$6 517,800
New Britishick	2,685,793	2,285 661
Quebec	1,608,660	1,391,567
Ontarto	146,267	203,000
Prince Edward Island	288,863	207,505
Tutel\$1	1,681,684	\$10,754,038

A steamer is now running from St. Johu, New Bruns k, to the island of Grand Manun.

wick, to the island of Grand Manan.

The Figurales,—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending June 3d was sixty—twenty-nine from Georges, twenty-one from the Banks, and ten from Southern mackereing trips. The amount of Georges cod brought in was 500,000 pounds, and 60,000 pounds halibut. Bank cod, 1,475,000 younds; hubbut, 130,000 pounds. Total receipts of macketel, 2,200 barrels. Mackerel have said for \$51 per barrel in the pickle, and halibut from \$4 to \$42 per cwt. The porty sciners are meeting with fair success, and the fish are selling from \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel. The fleet is small this season, comprising four steamers and some dozen schooners.—Cape Ann Advertiser, June 4th,

BLACK BASS FISHING

BLACK BASS FISHING.

Entron Fonest and Stream:—

The season for black bass fi-hing having commenced, it may not be inopportune to describe the various modes of angling for the black bass, as practiced in the Northwest. As our bass fishing is almost universally alone in lacks and navigable streams, it will be understood that boats are employed in all of the different methods about to be described.

Thotaing write the spoon.

This is a very successful way of catching bass, and is very popular with those infortunates who cannot or will not hearn to bandle the rod; but when considered in the highl of sport it is only one remove from shooting or spearing bass on their spanning grounds. Still, the 'murder-ons spoon' bas its devotees, who are gaite enthusiastic upwin the subject, and who apparently enjoy this very questionable style of sport; but they belong to that class of quant sports men who would not hesitate os shoot into a hevy of quait or a covey of planated grouse when hinded together on the ground, and intervard display their "bag" with feelings of the most evident withsfaction and gratification.

The necessary mekle for this mode of fishing in this Stale (Wiscousin) and throughout the Northwest generally, consists of a strong hand line of linen or cotton, and from twenty-five to seventy-fave yards long; a redium sized surfrel, and a spoon hook, or one of the multitudinous array of splunding halts, troiling spoons, propeters, &c, with the nsual accompaniments of red and white feathers and group of books so extensively advertised throughout the land. The ordinary, original thorbins spoon, with single hook soldered on, with a sayled, will be found to be equal to if not better than any of the later inventions; the single hook is certainly far supernor to the group of two or three books usually found on the so-cailed improved troiling haits.

The outlit for troiling is very simple, and early in the season, before the weeks are fully grown, this style of fishing is very successful. The method is equally as simple

with a good "mackerel breeze," it "wet sheet and a flowing sea," with hand the and squid, trolling for bluellsh is exeiting and excellent sport; but on the bosom of a quiet lake, surrounded with charming rural scenery, trolling with the spoon for black base hearness uninton destruction of a noble fish, and is a cruel pastime, and only excusable when he camping out in ithout suitable tackle, and when, like the boy digging at the tenanties woodchuck hole, one is "out of meat." In the absence of a spoon book, the floor of the mouth of the pickerel cut into the semblance of a fish, is tough, white, and glistening, and is a capital batt; a similar hait cut from the beily of the dogdsh absorances a good purpose.

of a spoon book, the floor of the mouth of the pickerel cut hito the sentilance of a fish, is tough, while, and glistening, and is a capital batt; a similar hait cut from the belly of the dogdsh also ansirers a good purpose.

STILL FISHING.

This mode of angling lis very popular, and is the one generally practiced by the average angler of the Northwest. The rod and reed here come into play, but as I have heretofore, in the Porrer and STREAN, fully described the hass rod, reed, line, and dook, any further description of them at this time is unnecessary. I will simply remark that the finer and more delicate he tackle crapboyed, the greater will be the sport experienced; but as a rute still fishere use clumay tackle.

The angler must provide bimself for still fishing with a snitable rod and reel, and fifty pards of approved line, together with books, sarivels, sinkers, landing net, and balt; the latter should be minnows or erawfish. Minnows are far the beat, and If sinkers, are the very best hait that can be used. Chub come next, and small yellow perch are also good, especially if the dorast divs are ellipted of with a strong pair of seiscors, lift the intomos are lively and strong, and there is a softeent depth of victor, a floor is not necessary; but if the ground is vecty, and then a stratter shallow, or if crawfash are used for buit, a cork finat must be used. If the mitmors are large, usert the hook through the lower by vaid out the notefit, if small, hook them under the dorsal fin.

Our still fisher being fully equipped proceeds to the fishing ground, anchors he boat, and propares for the fray. Having butted his hook and cast his line, his thomb must be kept upon the coil of line upon the reel, as the line slackens be must red it in. When a base takes the built thin have the for a short time, say from five to len seconds, secording to the mood of the fish, whether they are on or off their freel, whether energy of the solve and the proper time our angler must check him by before the congression of the humb a

CASTING WITH THE MINNOW.

CASTING WITH THE MINNOW.

This is the most scientific way, and the very acme of black hass fishing. It is the most scientific way, and the very acme of black hass fishing. It is the mode adopted by our most expert base anglers, and combines all the best features of still fishing and trofting with the minnow, healines possessing advantages which those methods do not. The very hest rods, reels, and lines must be used, such as I described in a former number of Fonest and Stream. The augler proceeds in his boal on the initide, or deep water side, of the fishing grounds, and casts we toward the feeding grounds, the careman rowing along rapidly or slowly, or holding the boat stationary, as circumstances demand. The brut being in deep water the fish are not so apt to see it, which is a great advantage. The angler can must he any direction and to any distance, greater or lesser, within the length of his line as be may desire. He can cast astern and proceed as in trailing, or east to either side, or forward, and by reeling in the line keep the but in motion. It can readily be imagined how expert casting has so great an advantage over any other method of base fishing, and libat when once acquired it will never be relinquished for any other

mode. This is the best method to follow when fishing from the banks of a stream, where there are no trees or bushes to interfere; it is also the best method to pursue when wading the stream is practiced—it is, in fact, the "evuning mode of black bass fishing," and will, before many years, be the only recognized artistic method.

[Energy of the control of the minnow, when a fish is hooked let the carsman pull out at once to deep water, so as to give the fish hetter play and more room, and also to prevent his taking to the wends.

The angler should never be in loo great a burry to land his fish; for if he is well hooked he cannot get away, but if he is hooked in a thin or weak part of the month, there is a greater necessity that he should be glogerly played and lenderly handled, until he is completely "inchered out," and turns up his belly to the sun. There is never anything gained by too great a hurry in bass dishing. On the contrary, "the more haste the less speed," is a maxim particularly applicable in this case.

In landing a hass the carmon cheath of the present the belief to the sun.

into a haste the less speed," is a maxim paraceurary typic one in this case.

In landing a buss the oarsman should, at the proper time, bold the wet just uniter the surface of the witer, and hold it perfectly still while the angler brings the fish into or immediately over the net, when the narsman should lift it up quickly and with one motion. He should never he suffered to fulling the fish with the net, or by sudden larges afteupl to seeme him; for this only serves to frighten the fish and put your tackle in Jeopardy. Remember that the largest bussulways escapes when nearcest the hout, and when about to land him. You will therefore take due notice and act accordingly, and resolve that hereafter none shall be lost though middle haste on your own part, or through any mykwardness of the boatman, if hy your power to prevent.

I shall reserve my remarks on "Fly-dishing for Bass" for another communication.

BLUEFISHING.

BLUEFISHING.

Entrier Forest and Stream:—
The near approach of this exciting sport induces me to give a few hints and a little personal experience for the braefl of your reviters.

My thining grounds for blueflest for the past year have been Barnegat Bay. Blueflest make their appearance by the shove waters on or about the 20th of May, never, for seven years past, varying six days from that date. The first run are always the largest, listing some two or three weeks; they run from six to twelve pounds. The past two years I have always been on burnt for them and have captured as bigh as 1,300 pounds per day. As some as the fish make their appearance I am on the ground and can be among them in five minutes time, whereas from the multifiel. I prefer stopping at the Intet; when once there I am on the ground and can be among them in five minutes time, whereas from the multifiel sor flood tide. Another consideration is, that should there he no whild to sall after them, you can have fine sport enteining them from the heach Very frequently they come in from sea and only remain for an hour or invo during the flood tide. If not on the spot you miss this fishing. As an example: On my way over on the 21st day of May last year, I was beenlined at the turn of the channel. I could see the guils to the later ur the lighthouse, which haddened the presence of fish. We were detained until near samet, and when I reached the house I found two gentlement from Jersey City with some 1,00 pounds of hinefish taken from the heach and in row boals. As I did not expect to lish on the first day if my arrival I was not much disappointed; still, it was provoking to sit in the boat within half a mile of such sport and not take a hand in it. Houver, we made up for it inc day following, a yest of mile friend catching 87, averaging seven ponnils. If any of your renders are destrons of having a few days of capital sport, engage your yacht, write for information when to start, and on receipt of answer, gn.

MATERIAL FOR FLY RODS—HORNBEAM,

MATERIAL FOR FLY RODS-HORNBEAM

Boston, Mass., May 28th, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:—

Hornbeam, Carpinus betulus. Tupello tree. Hy'ssi multiflora (Walker), Called Hornbeam from the extreme longthess of the wood—a tree widely disseminated throughout the New England, Middle, and Southern States, with various synonyms. If a straight grained, well sea-oned piece of this timber is worked properly, and well filled with artist's oil, carefully applied with a soft rag for several times, it will make a very fine classic lip or a complete rod. We know of one that has been used on the Saco, and other rivers of New Humpshire, by one of the oil school of experts, for front a number of years, and is now as good as ever, resisting the heaviest strains required from a rod while front thing. Mr. C. Harding, a former well known artist of Buston, priceived some of the hornbeam wood from Dr. B., a resitent of the White Monntains, and took it to England for manofacture laton a saluran and ity rod. This was probably when there were not as many artists in rod making here as at the present time. The result, however, proved very raitisfactory during the balance of his fishing days, as reported; for if there ever was an untiling disciple of the rid, it was Mr. Burding—sort of Wikind of the North on river, lake, or stream, a perfect terror to vill the sulmo family. You may have heard of blu.

The difficulty is to get the evoid straight grained and properly seasoned for the purpose asked for We have never known hackborn to be used in this branch of the business, but do know that it makes a first-class heige, if kept in order.

GREENHEART FOR RODS

GREENHEART FOR RODS.

New York, June 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Allow me, through the culumus of your vulnabile paper, to state my ophilou of the material suitable for a fly rod, and hom it should be made, through tend in the business for the last forty years, I have tried all kinds of twood, but have never found out until within the last flue years the wood that will insiver all the requirements that a fly rod is supposed to possess. About five years ago, Mr. Blossom of this city, a thorough angler, brought to my store two swimm rods to be clement and warnished, and I was so thoroughly pleased at finding the u ond so stiff and light, but very powerful, that I asked him what kind of material they were made of, and he told me it was greenheart. I tried everywhere to get some of it, but could not, and flually I sent to Liverpant and had a log shipped to me; but it did not turn out as I expected. It was the dark color and very cross grained. It got to late in the senson to get my more, but in the following year I sent ugain, and told the negerit to be sure and send me light color. It did come, and I have been making runts up to this time, and I can say without fear of criticism that it is the only wood suitable for a rod. Now, for the jointing and mounting of rods; my experience is that the less joints you have in a runt the more strength you get. I have on hand now a sample of rods made all in one piece without spilce or ferrule, for a Mr. Bolmer of this city, to be used on Moosehead Lake, in Maine, a thorough angler, who has lished there for the last fifteen years, and is known by everybody as the "Commodore." He leaves his rods there from season to smasm. It is theory is that ho can kill as large fish with a greenheart rund weighing is, or, all in one piece, as a person cun with a 10 oz, and and languaged fig. or, all in one piece, as a person cun with a 10 oz, and and languaged fig. or, all in one piece, as a person cun with a greenheart rund weighing is one of the rod in the remains with a greenheart rund regishing in the rods are heavy, some f

Matural History.

-The Farmington (fll.) News mentions the capture in that vicinity of a cross of black, gray, and fox squirrel. The legs and belly were black, the back gray, with a regular fux squirrel tail. The most singular thing is, that there never was seen a black squirrel in Illinois, and consequently there is a line of the squirrel of the squirrel of the squirrel in Illinois. quently there is no way of necounting for this cross.

INSTINCT IN THE WOODCOCK .- Mr. Shepherd, of Passaic while walking near that place a few days since with his nephew, nicee and dog as companions, flushed a woodcock, which, after fluttering before them for some distance, rose which, after fluttering before them for some distance, rose in the air, holding a young bird in its claws and tightly to its hody. After flying a hundred yards or so it deposited the young bird by the side of a large stone and fluttered into the brush. The dog remaining on a point, Mr. Shepherd went to the spot, and, being struck by his remarkable firmness, searched in the grass until he found another young woodcock almost under the dog's nose. The old bird fluttered around the purty until the dog turned, when it flew away, ficing rejoined by the young birds when set at liberty.

THE POLICE FISH OF THE OCEAN.

MONROE, Mich., May, 1875.

Monroe, Mich., May, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The shipwam, or loredo, is a hivalve shell fish which, as if in revenge for the nuceasing war waged by mankind against its near relative, the oyster, serms to have resulved to extinguish the vitality of as many kuman beings as lies within its power. That power, though exercised by an insignificant shell fish, is a prodigions one; for ever since mankind inrued attention to nanifical affairs and weut "down to the sea in ships" the leredo has uncreasingly endeavored—unfortunately with loo much success—to sink their murine conveyances. Nor have vessels alone have the object of his attacks; for many a goodly dock and pler has it riddled into shreds, not to speak of bolder attempts, such as the endravor to swamp Holland, by destroying the piles of her endkankments. The shipworm is the only mollask that has ever succeeded in frightening politicians, and more than once it has alarmed them effectingly. A centrry and a half ago, indeed, all Europe believed that the United Provinces were doomed to destruction, and that the teredo was sent by God to pull down the crowing arrogence of the Hollanders. In England, although in no danger of being suddenly submerged, as their Douch neighbors might have been, they have suffered seriously in their dock yards and harbors by the operations of the sbipworm, to which the soundest and toughest oak offers no impediment. Our own docks and plars will be and are found to have suffered from the ravages of this destructive little nantical pest. Like most molnesk, the teredo, though fixed when adult, is free in its young state, and consequently is enabled to migrate and attack which must puzzle them greatly). Even lead, and sissor woods, hard as they are, dissolve before it; and though the chemical process of kyanizing Himber successfully defeats the ravages of time, it fails before the voracity of the teredo. By a remarkable instinct the shipworm tunnels in the direction of the grain of the wood, whatever be its position, and then succee

How the cavity in which if lives is excavated, is still a matter of discussion.

There are many shell fish endowed with the instinct to burrow luto wood or clay, or even into slone; and it is not certain whether they do so by mechanical or chemical agencies, or by combination of the action of an anger and a solvent. Many sea snails, as well as bivalve shell fish, have the power to perforate solid substances, and some of the predacions kind exercise this faculty to the detriment of their outer coverings and extracting the juice of their bodies by means of long, soft, and extensile tranks. There is reason to believe that this operation is effected by the silicious teeth, which stud their long, ribbon-shape tongnes. These interascopic teeth are heautiful objects, exhibiting regular and constant shapes; so constant, indeed, that by a mere inspection of the longue of a sen or land snail the naturalist can pronounce to a certainty upon the affinities of the creature to which it belonged. Even its particular genus may be verified, and I am not certain but its very species may be thus distributed of the common limpet a tongne two inches in length may be extracted, armed with no fewer than one two inches in length may be extracted, armed with no fewer than one hundred and fifty or norme bands of denticles, twelve in each row, so that in all it may possess nearly two thousand teeth. The thought particles the substance of the sea went on which it feeds. In some of our garden sings as many as twenty thoughts of the common the control. Wonderful, indeed is this complication of minute organism.

The Rennel.

THE WATERTOWN BENCH SHOW.

The Bench Show of Dogs last week at Watertown, N. Y., in conjunction with the annual State Shoot and Convention, attracted much attention. The number of dags on exhibition was seventy, which was a very fair show considering that the exhibition was for hunting dogs. show considering that the exhibition was for hunting dogs only. The receipts reached several hundred dollars more than enough, we suppose, to defray expenses. The affair was under the immediate supervision of Dr. N. Rowe, "Mohawk," of the Turf, Field and Farm. The judges were E. H. Lathrop, A. B. Lamberton, and John B. Sage, for the setter classes; W. Jarvis, C. H. Raymond, and N. Saltus, for the pointer and spaniel classes, and W. B. Jenkins, Edward Wheeton, and Dr. A. Russell Strachan, for the fox hounds. The following were the entries:

Class 1—Red Trich Setters.—1. Jack, Robert Sullivan, Brooklyn; 2. Bush, Nicholus Sultus, Brooklyn; 3. Brsg, Imported, N. Saltus, Brocklyn; 4. Shunrock, William Jarvis, Claremout, N. H. (5. Duke, A. C. Wudhled, Newton, N. J. (5. Purdy, Henry Shipman, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Class 2—1. Paxy, A. Russell Strachan, New York; 2. Marat, Dr. E. Lemire, Waterlown, N. Y.; 3. Rake, A. Russell Strachan, New York;

Don I., A. Russell Strachan, New York; 5. Carlo, J. Grafton, Wartown, N. Y.; 6. Pride of the Bordor, Chas H. Raymond, Morris lains, N. J.; 7. Fairy, Chas. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J.; 8. rance, Bruce & Lake, A. L. Sherwood, Skaneateles; 9. Russa, A. L. berryend, Skaneateles; 9. Russa, A. L. berryend, Skaneateles; 9. Russa, A. L. berryend, Skaneateles; 9. Russa, A. L. Shertwood, Skaneateles; 9. Russa, A. L. In May, Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J.; 12. Buff, L. Barber; 13. N. Y.

France, Bruce & Lake, A. I. Sherwood, Skancarleis; 9 Brissa, N. J.; Sterwood, Skancarleis, N. J.; Sterwood, Skancarleis, 9 Russa, A. L. Sterwood, Skancarleis, 19 Russa, A. L. Spot, J. A. Nichols, Syracose, N. Y. 12 Budl, L. Barber; 13. Spot, J. A. Nichols, Syracose, N. Y. 12 Budl, L. Barber; 13. Spot, J. A. Nichols, Syracose, N. Y. 12 Budl, L. Barber; 13. Spot, J. A. Nichols, Syracose, N. Y. 12 Budl, L. Barber; 14. Spot, J. A. Nichols, Syracose, N. Y. 12 Budl, S. Hero, Banj, W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; 5. Hero, Banj, W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; 5. Hero, Banj, W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; 5. Hero, Banj, W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Mn. Y.; 4. Boh, Dr. E. L. Sancen, Watertown, N. Y.; 5. Prie, Mr. G. A. Strong, Meriden, Gonn. Chass 5-Nonal Pointers, -1. Sancho, Benj, W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Mn.; 2. Ben, A. C. Wadhell, Newton, N. J.; 3. Pell, A. C. Wadhell, Newton, N. J.; 3. Budl, A. C. Wadhell, Respectively, M. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; 2. Flax, Inte Belle, Renj, W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md. Class 6-Cocker Spanists.-1. Jone, Frank Blasell, New York; 3. Sho, Henry Todd, Baltala, N. Y.; 4. Bell, A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.; 3. Rover, H. Cole, Clause Corner, N. Y.; 4. Drive, D. W. Candell, Coppendagon, N. Y.; 5. Fanny, H. W. Eddy, Watertown, N. Y.; 6. Theer, I. Sixbnry, Evans Mills, N. Y.; 7. Sprint, J. A. Vun Wormer, Watertown, N. Y.; ----dark hrindle dog; -----, pair black and white spotted, with hlack and tan heads; ----, white with blark marks.
CLASS 10-Champkon Puppy Class --1. Dan, A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.; 4. Grypev Queen, J. H. Filchot, West Troy, N. Y.; 5. Frank, W. F. Porter, Watertown, N. Y.; 5. Pank, H. P. Porter, Watertown, N. Y.; 6. Panca, H. Raymond, Morris Philus, N. J.; 4. Grypev Queen, J. H. Filchot, West Troy, N. Y.; 5. Frank, W. F. Por

CLASS 1-Red Irish Setters.-N. Saltus, Brooklyn, Dash, gun; W. Jars, Claremont, N. H., Shamrock, diploma; N. Saltus, Brooklyn, Bess,

vis, Claremont, N. H., Shamrock, diploma; N. Saltus, Brooklyn, Bess, solid gold dog whistle.

Class 2-Pield Trial. Laverack, or any other breed of setter except Red Irish and Black and Tan.—L. Barber, Syracuse, Buff, solid gold dog whistle; C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J., Pride of the Birder, diploma; France, A. L. Sherwood, Skaucateles, highly commended; Paxy, James Gordon Bennett, New York, commended; C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J., Fniry, Forest and Student C. H. Raymond, Morris Plains, N. J., Fniry, Forest and Student Ch. Raymond, Mighly commended

Chass 3-Black and Tan Setters.—Geo C. Colburn, New York, Dash, solid silver medal; T. A. Jerome, Locust Valley, L. 1., Shot, diploma; B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Hero, highly commended; B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md., Allre, solid silver cup; Mr. Fisher, Brooklyn, Flit, diploma

B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Hero, highly commended; B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md., Allre, solid silver cup; Mr. Fisher, Brooklyn, Filtri, diploma
CLASS 4—Large Pointers—A. C. Waddell, Phil, solid gold dog whistle; Mr. Strong, Meriden, Conn., Pete, diploma; Dr. J. R. Strachan, New York, Shin, bighly commended,
CLASS 5—Small Pointers—B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md., Sancho, gold medal; Dr. J. Russell Strachan, New York, Flash, diploma; A. C. Waddell, Dell, penri, gilt and silver plated revolver.
CLASS 6—Cocker Spaniels—H. Todd, Balavia, Shot, silver cap; F. Class 8—Gocker Spaniels—H. Todd, Balavia, Shot, silver cap; F. CLASS 8—For Hunds.—G. D. Kilburn, Champlain, Dan, silver cxp; CLASS 7—For Hunds.—G. D. Kilburn, Champlain, Dan, silver cxp; CLASS 9—Bachels—No entries.
CLASS 10—Champion Fointer.—A. C. Waddell, Phil, solid gold dog whielle.
Champion Seller—L. Barber, Syracuse, Buff.
Champion Fuppy—A. C. Waddell, Dan
Special Class—Clumber Spaniels.—B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md., Juck and Flax, 25°C ash
Exhibition—G. W. Flower, Watertown, a water spaniel, Beauty, highly commended.

POINTERS vs. SETTERS.

WHITE HOUSE, N. J., May 17th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I notice that nearly all your notes are on the setter and his strain. I cannot think with most of your writers, as I consider the pointer suporior in all cases, andess with rare exceptions, where briars or thorns are too thick, and then if the dog is properly trained and of a pare strain he will go nearly anywhere the setter can get. I do think I have studied the notice of the dog as closely as the next one of my years, and I have owned a number of them of different breeds; but I consider the pointer superior as a bird dig, and if properly handled, of great service for other uses.

[We agree with our correspondent in regard to the usefulness of the pointer in many parts of the country; but from our long experience in shooting in Delaware, Mnryland and Southern New Jersey, where the "cat" brier abounds, the setter is decidedly the most useful deg. We have never owned or met with a floroughbred pointer which would continue to take such cover day after day. By the way, this correspondent has a two year ald pointer, perfectly formed, liver colored, except an breast and fect, which are dotted with white, and a dog that any one would be proud to exhibit in the field or at the kennel.—Ep.]

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohlo, May 31st, 1875.

Bellepontaine, Ohio, May 31st, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stideau:

Mr. John J. Palmer's fine pointer bitch, Fly, dropped, on the 11th instail, eleven jumpies, sirell by a celebrated Euglish pointer owned by George T. Branden of this place. They are very handsomely marked, as well as fine stock. Mr. Palmer is a first-clase shot and always keeps in fine brace of dogs. Ho makes it his business to protect the game and fish laws in every respect.

Our shooting match, which was held at Hunlaville on the 25th and 26th instant, was a success in every way; weather was good, birds fine, and good shooting was done for amateurs. The fishing was splendid this Spring.

From our correspondence with Mr. John J. Palmer we are fully convinced that he may be ranked among the best field sportsmen of our country. No man has been more caroful than he has been in the selection of setters and pointers for his kennel. Wo have selected for him several tine dogs, and there is no doubt but that the pups from his Fly are A No. 1 in all respects.

The Borse and Course.

The American Jockey Club.—One was reminded on Saturday last of the Scriptural objurgation to the lilies of the field, that neither toil nor spin, for verily no flower bed or bank of lilies ever presented a greater variety of colors than did the ladies' stand at our greatest racecourse, Jerome Park. The Solomons were there also; those in fine mineral and decorated with Lake George diamonds, as well as the wiser tribe who made the pool stand their Mecca and laid their slekels on the uncolared horse, Wildidle. A new starter officiated in place of Capl. Conner, who, probably from inexperience, was multie to control impatient jackeys and tractious horses, and left the multitude to indulge in mild profanity. Now, starting horses is one of those things which look so easy, and yet requires the greatest skill and coolness. In England a

professional travels from one ruce inceling to another to officiate in this capacity, and the name of Mr. McGeorgo is as familiar to English turfiles as the anothings themselves. There is no use in denying the fact, we are lamentably behind our consins in the details of racing. Why the very reports of our races are gardbell and inexpressive, rarely giving the name of the jockey or the weight carried by the horse, on both of which so much depends. To be sure there is a weight for age, but penalties are tarely published, and in hamilicaps, after the first list of acceptances, few seem to pay attention to the weights. The first event on Saturday was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of \$400, for all ages; entrance 5 per cent, of purse, to go to the second horse, of which the following is a summary:

to go lo the second horse, at which the following is a summary:

D. McDanlel's ch. f. Madge, four years old, by Anstralian, dum Alabana, 105 pounds. Hennessey.

M. H. Sanfaul's b. h. Made, six years old, by Anstralian, dum Mattle Gross, 118 pounds. Hayward...

R. W. Cameron's hr. m. Inspiration, four years old, by Warminster, dam Sophie, 105 pounds. Hughes.

Timo-147;

The following also started:

J. Coffee's br. b. B. F. Carrer, J. S. Callamen's ch. f. Minnle Mc, Robtneon, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Searcher, 4 Donobae's ch. h. Spin-drift.

Robinson, Mogan & Co.'s h. c. Searcher, A Donobae's ch. h. Spindritt.

Searcher, coming from the South with his lately made record at a mile in 1.41%, was made a favorite, and lots of mency was dropped by his friends. Although getting a good, start, he never showed prominently in the race, Madge having it safe the entire distance.

The next race was the eighth renewal of the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, at \$50 cach, half forfeit, only \$10 if declared ont, with \$500 udded; the secund to receive \$200 out of the stakes; closed with fifty three nominations, of which twenty-three declared ont and paid \$10 cach; winners, after publication of weights, of \$1,000 to earry 51b.; of \$2,000, 71b. extra; value of stakes, \$1,780; oue mile and a quarter. The following is the summary:

M. A. Littel's b. k. Wibidde, two years old, by Austrolum, dam billewild, its pounds.

N. Hayward.

J. Donobae's cb. h. Spindfift, aged, by Beanle Scotland, dam by Wagner, 118 pounds.

Chambers.

M. H. Sandford's b. Preakers, aged, by Lexington, dam Bayteaf, 131 pounds, including 5 pounds extra. Hayward.

Time—2:12.

The following also started:

The following also started:
J. Douohue's h. h. Carlbon, R. Cutheart, Jr., h. g. Kadi, A. M. Burton's h. h. Survivor, D. McDunief & Co. 's br. f. Josie H., J. Hunter's b. c. Lelaps, J. Harher & Co. 's ch. f. Australind, J. M. Harney's b. f. Oenge, G. Lungstoff's b. f. Counters, D. J. Bannatyne's h. A. Arda-

Wildidle, a fivo year old, with only 101 lbs. np, was a very good thing for the knowing ones, and the desire to get "on," put him at the top of the list in the mod selling. Running second for most of the distance, he went to the front when given his head, and won easily by two lengths. Preakness, tiring with the weight, could get no better than third, Spindrift landing the "two centuries," to which the second was entitled.

The third race, and most important of the day, was the second renewal of the Withers Stakes for three-year olds, at \$40 each, half forfeit, with \$1,000 added; the second to receive \$200 out of the stakes; closed January 1, 1874, with fifty-seven nominations, two of which were void by death; value of stakes, \$4,400; one mile. The following is a summary:

The following also started:

The following also started:

It. P. McGrath's b. c. Che-speake, T. Puryear & Co.'s h. e. Warrick, Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s h. e. Dob Woolley, D. D. Wilher's b., by Glodiateur, J. F. Cuamherlin's ch. c. Lord Zulland, W. Controlle h. f. Ascension, Doswell & Co.'s h. f. thyolce, J. A. Grinsteni's r. D'Artagan, A. Beimont's imp. h. c. Maiador, D. McDanlet's ch. c. oc Cerns.

In the books opened on this race Aristides had been the In the books opened on this race Arisides had oeen the favorite, at 2 to 1. After an bours' delay at the past the flag dropped to a bad start. At the bluff Arisibles took second place and kept it around the lower turn to the local of the stretch, where Mutador, who had been leading, full back, and the favorite, going on with a clear lead, fluished first by two or three lengths; the others in the order named above.

The mile and a half dash and the selling race were naeventful, and resulted necording to the summary given below: Purse of \$600, for all ages; entrance, 5 per cent. of purse, to go to second horse; three-year-old mainlens allowed three pounds, if four-year-olds or upwards five pounds: one mile and line-quarters.

D. McDanicl's ch. h. Springbok, live years old, by Australian, dant Hester, 114 pounds. Hennessey.

A. O'Donnell's ch. c., Miner, three years old, by Leanington, dann by Lexington, 87 pounds. McCartney.

Robleson, Morgan & Co. 's ch. c. Big Fellow, four years old, by War Dance, dam Fly, 108 pounds. Wilker.

Time—2.12

The following also started:
Sam, J. Sayler's ch. c. Big Sandy, J. Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook.
Purse of \$500, for all uges; entrance, 5 per cent. of the purse to go to the second horse; the winner, if to be sold for \$1,500, to curry weight for age; if for \$1,000, allowed 5 lb.; if for \$750, 7 lb.; if for \$500, 10 lb.; one mile and a half

Trestandering at the late of the largely attended, were comparatively inneventful. Manige was again a winner, carrying off the \$500 All-aged purse; time, 1:45.

Theo Westehester Cup brought but four to the post, the race being considered a certainty for Ballankeel. He justified the expectation by winning in a canter, doing the wo miles and a quarter in 4:064.

A bail start marred the interest in the Maryland Stakes for three-year old fillies, Mr. Belmout's Olitipa winning in such slow time as to give no indication of her abilities; time of the mile, 1:49.

Springhok and Mate met in the second All-aged race, the former winning handily with only the mild weight of 100 pounds for a five-year old; time of the mile and a half, 2:434.

2:434.
The Grand National Steeplechase wound up the day's sport. Six started, and all managed to go the course without mistake. Diavolo was the winner; no time taken.

Nachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week.

	Date.											Bo.	ston.	New	Fork.	C harleston .							
June 10 June 11 June 12 June 13 June 14 June 15 June 25			• •															11. 4 5 6 7 7	M. 40 30 21 8 61 46 80	1 2 3 4 5 5	81, 29 15 7 53 43 81	n. 0 1 2 3 3	M. C2 32 2; 8 57 46

—The New York Yacht Club Regatta will be sailed on Widnesday, Jace 16th, over the usual course with the exception of the following alterations, to which the attention of yacht owners is directed.

Yachts will round broy No. 16 on Southwest Spit, instead of No. 3½, will keep to the southward of largy No. 8½ and ontside of broy No. 5½ on the point of the Hook going and returning. There will be uo stakeboat at the Southwest Spit.

Spit.

Yachts belonging to the club and not in the race are re

Yachts belonging to the club and not in the race are requested to keep to be ward of and behind those engaged in the race, and to be careful not to interfere with them in any way, particularly at the torning points.

There will be four prizes of the value of \$250 each, as follows:—One for first-class schooners—Those measuring 7,000 cubic feet and over; one for second-class schooners—Those measuring 12,000 cubic feet and over; one for second-class schooners—those measuring 2,000 cubic feet and over; one for second-class sloops—Those measuring less than 2,000 cubic feet. The regatta will be sailed according to the sailing regulations of the club, and with time allow-measuring regulations of the club, and with time allow-measuring.

On the same day the club offers a prize of the value of \$250, to be competed for by steam yachts belonging to the club, the course being almost the same as that named for the sailing eraft. They will be restricted to the government allowance of steam, per certificate; to the use of only wood and coal for fuel and to steam power alone for propulsion. The time for starting will be fixed by the Regatta Committee on the morning of the race, and will be so arranged that the steam yachts will not interfere with the sailing yachts.

REGATTA OF THE OFFICE Y YACHT CLUB — The first regat.

REGATA OF THE QUINCY YACHT CLUR.—The first regatta of the Quincy Yacht Club for the season of 1875 came
off ou Saturday last at Quincy Point, Mass.—Two courses
were assigned, one for the first and second class yachts,
and the other for third class yachts. The former was eight
miles and the latter six miles. It is estimated, however,
that in consequence of head winds, the yachts going over
the eight mile course sailed a distance of fourteen miles.
The result was as follows:—

	Awl	nal t	tine.	C01	trecl	Time	
Name and Owner Nettle-F. Whitmarsh	- 11	м.	98		M.		
Nettle-F. Whitoparsh	1	200	13(0	1		Dit	
Indu-Frank French.	. 1	41	15	- 1		11	
Leon-H M. Federhen	· i	7,12	49		07	53	
		11.4	20	~	UI	19/3	
8ECOND CLAS							
Mahel-J N Roberts	1	41	15	1	45	35	
Wildfire -H. A Kelth	- 1	48	401	Ť	46		
Secret-J. Binney	1	47	90	- i		16	
Maletr-J. H. Slade	- 5	5.5	1.9	- 1	57	57	
Mahidad Shaw, Jr Water Lily Kate J. Silvern	112	1.2	53	12	68		
Water I Dr	- 1	- 24	31	12	1.25	33	
Trans. 1 Silvers	7	or B	aken,				
Male o Suverto	. i i 20	01 18	iken.				
TRITO CLASS							
Rocket B F Bass	1	24	50	1	20	53	
Tuhp-W Bargess,	i	1/2	30	- 1	21	37	
Red Lton-G W Murlon	- 1	12/2	47				
Howa Wo Are Cl. E. Boatsley	- 1			1	27	2-2	
Here We AreG. S. Buckley		38	23	- 1	52.1	311	

Here We Are-G. S Buckley 1 38 23 1 34 36

There were two prizes—mounted boat compasses—for each class, and winners are indicated by the table of correct time. The judges were Messrs Potter, Souther and Holden. The annual series of races for the club championship between boats in each of the four classes will begin in July, during which mouth also several of the boats will take part in the Isles of Shoals regatta; a grand cruise of the club is also spoken of.

Annual Meetinn of the Boston Yacht Club,—The adjointed annual meeting of the Boston Yacht Club was held Wednesday evening, 26th alt., at the Club House, City Point, South Boston, when the following named gen flemen were elected officers of the club fur the ensuing year: Commodore, Benj. Dean; Vice Commodore, W. H. L. Smith; Rear Commodore, Geo. B. Durfee; Secretary, Thomas Deau; Treasurer, Angus, Russ; Trustees, S. D. Nickerson, Arthur Chency, A. Claxton Carey; Regulta Committee, Coolidge Barnard, F. E. Peabody, Rosene D. Oweus, Clarence Jones, Benj. C. Dean; Measurer, D. J. Lawler.

South Boston Yacht Club.—The regular monthly meeting of the South Boston Yacht Club was beliffed by Mednesday evening, June 2d, at the Club House, City Poiut, South Bostou; Viee Commodore J. A. Woodward in the chair. Mr. Arthur Dean, owner of the Niagara; Mr. William Frizzle, owner of the Ranger, and B. L. M. Tower, owner of the Mystery, were cleeted members of the club. The accessions to the club are good boats. The Niagara is a cal-rigged, centre-board boat, 26 feel water line; the Ranger is a keel schooner 31-4 feet water line; the Ranger is a keel schooner 31-4 feet water line, and the Mystery a cal, 18 feet.

Mr. Peterson, a member of the club, has received his newly purchased boat, the Admiral, cat rigged, 22 feet water line.

The Regutla Committee of the club have decided to have

The Regatla Committee of the club have decided to have the first race on the 10th inst. The general classes are two in number, and the division is made for all boats over 24 feet water line in the division is made for all boats over 24 feet water line in the first and under 24 for the second. These will be sub-divided into keels and centre-boards, with prizes for each. The first class will be restricted to working sails and not allowed to shift ballast. The second-class are not 10 be restricted in these matters.

The club is not now a chartered institution, but arrangements are being made to take advantage of the recent act of the Legislature and scentre a charter.

Messrs, Frank and Wm. Whittaker have remodelled their pleasure stemmer, fitted her with new machinery and propeller, and have added her to the flert.

Sours Boston, June 5th, 1876

EDITION FOREST AND STREAM:—
All the yacht buddlers of South Boaton are quite Lusy just new
Pierce Brothers are putting the Miduel in racing from, and the Lurdeys
are doing the want for the Vidosus. The schouner Rimmuce is at Ribbor's, and is bring thoroughly overlauted. Her masts have been short-

ened about three feet. I see that the Niagara has foined the South Bostoh Club. She is a valuable acquisition—She was built by the former owner of the Riptle, and util probably take part in the South Buston Club Begatta, which romes off on the 10th of Juno. By the way, it is expected that this will be one of the most interesting races the club has ever held, especially the contest among the first-class bonts, which are allowed to use working sails only.

READY ADDIT.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA

The following are the entries for the Schuylkill Navy gatta, open to all amateurs, which takes place June 16th and 171k, 1875:

regatta, open to all amateurs, which takes place Jane 16th and 17th, 1875:

Four oaren shells.

Friendship Boal Club, New York—Crew to be selected from Robert Tillson, James McCarliney, Augustus Schneider, Thomas Welch, Phillip Christic, William Inriby.

Semandara Boat Club, Bronklyn, i. I.—Crew, W. H. Orr, J. W. Maxnell, J. Pilkington, J. Il Johnson, Substitutea, A. Ci. Harrhacher, John Keppel, W. Kinoth, Rot. Tyler, dr.

Waverry Boal Club, New York—Crew, Robetta, Smith, (bour.) Washington A Coster, Henry M. Howell, Win K. Williamson, (strake.) Triton Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—Crew, Sammel A Smith, (bour.) Fred. E. Tournley, W. A. Brinzinghoffer, Jr., Alex Handy, (stroke.) Argonaula Rowing Association, Bergen Point, N. J.—Crew, Ed. Smith, (bow.) J. F. Ward, B. Stephensem, F. C. Eldred, (stroke.) Smitslitute, Waller Man.

Undlae Barge Club, Phi add-lphia—Crew, A. S. Roberts, Jr., (bow.) J. N. Dellaven, P. M. Hrsser, John R. Baker, Jr., (stroke.) Substitutes, C. G., Petersen, Theo. Frothingloun, Club, S. Barnes, Geo. Bright, Quaker Clty Barge Club, Philadelphia—Crew, S. Stinson, (bonr.) C. R. Adams, Frank Henderson, J. D. McBealth, (stroke.) Smitslitutes, Oscar F. West, Frank Wood, J. E. Reyburn, S. Gorneley, College Boat Club, Philadelphia—Crew to be selected from Samuel T. Kerr, Steeling Morrison, H. L. Willonghby, W. R. Philler, W. H. Addicks, W. W. Potter, Engene Tournsend, Calinoan Megargee.

PAIR OARRD Subtlis.

Waverly Boat Club, New York—Crew, Henry M. Howell, W. K. Williamson, Substitute, R. L. Leffman, Argonauta Roming Association, Bergen Point—F. C. Ridred, W. T. Taylor, Ed. Smith, W. Man.

Nassau Boat Club, New York—Crew, Frank B. Brown Double, Scills.

Chicago scullers, Chicago—Crew, Frank B. Yates, Wan B. Curils, Substitute, O. A. Pearson, Churles T. Corning.

Waverly Boat Club, New York—John A. Walker, Frank G. Bron n. Vesper Boat Club, Phila.—Lohn B. Mingus, Harry McMillun.

Sinole Scillas, Clilego—Crew, Frank E. Yates, Wm. B. Curils, Frlendship, Hoat Club—Bames McCartuey

Vesper Boat Club, Phila,—John B. Mingus, Harry McMillun.

SINGLE SCITLLS.

Chicago scallers—Frank E. Yndes, Wm. B. Curtis.

Friendship Boat Club—James McCartucy
Seswanbaka Boat Chub—A G. Harrhether
New York Athletic Club—W. E. McCreily
Warerly Boat Club»—David Rouch.

Argunanta Roming Association—Walter Man.
Vesper Boat Club—J. H. Mingus, Horry afcMillun,
Quaker Club Barge Club—Frank Pleasandon.

Capitains of crews will please notify the Chalman of the Reception.
Committee, Mr. A. Kennbhar, 1601 Spring Gaden street, he shou as
possible, when and where their boats will arrive, so that they may be
properly housed and cared for J. Gillisghim, Secretary.

BALTIMONE, Md., June 7th, 1875.

BALTIMONE, Md., June 7th, 1875.

The Schuytkill Navy crew arrived here on Sahurday and have been improving the time in practice on the course. The weather has been very bail, and the water rough until the creating. The Patapace crew are somewhat heavier this season than last.

SUIGLS.

—In the race between the picked arews of the Schuylkill and Patapsco navies of Baltimore on Thesday, the Schuylkill crew won with case in 13 min. 533 sec. Distance, two miles. The race between the home crews for the championship unfortunately resulted in a fonl.

REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLAIL.—The annual regatta of the Vesper Boat Club, which took place Saturday upon the Schuylkill, proved a decided success. It was rowed over the national course, from the Falls Bridge to Rockland, and the banks on either side of the river were lined with spectalors, in carriages, ahorse and afoot.

The first race was for single scalls, prize, a club cup. Competitors, Vim, Will. J. Kerr; Vision, Will. W. Maris; Vox, Will. T. McNeely. Distance, one mile and a half. The shells gol away well together shortly after 5 P. M.; but Kerr and Maris soon fonled, and consequently McNeely obtained a fair lead he never relinquished. He won the race in twelve minutes and thirty-four seconds, Kerr being second.

The second race was for double scall girs.

Neely obtained a lair lead he never lengthshed. He won the race in twelve minntes and thirty four seconds, Kerr being second.

The second race was for double seull gigs; prize, a club cup. The contestants were: Vivandicie, Howard Mirphy, stroke; J. DeF. Junkin, bow; coxswain, C. McCord; Vamos, Alonzo Parsons, stroke; Elias Hauson, how; coxswain, Thomas fludson. Off Peters' Island the Vamos were fully nine lengths ahead, and they maintied this position to the gool. Time—Vamos, 13 minutes, 15 seconds; Vivandicre, 13 minutes 44 seconds.

The third race was the finest and certainly the most exciting. It was for the champion fours of the club, and was contested by the crews of the Viper and the Vambal. The first mentioned crew comprised Theo. Vogel, stroke; C. F. Godshal, A. E. Abbott, J. B. Mingus, how. The latter, H. W. Peacoek, stroke; W. T. Corson, T. B. Evans, Harry McMillan, and W. J. Kerr, coxswain. The bow of the Viper steered that shell. A capital start was effected, the Vipers gliding quickly in advance of their foes, but steering so frightfully with that they hast several lengths, and came very near fouling several times. It was not until half the course was covered, however, that they and has managed to get on even terms with their opponents; but when they did, they held their position sturdily, and it was a bow and bow race down the home stretch. The Vandal's bow finally pointed her nose honce, victress by one second. Time—Vandal, 10 minutes and 27 seconds; Viper, 10 minutes and 28 seconds. Unipire—E. E. Griffith. Judge—A. J. Marphy. Timekeeper—Samuel 11. Kneass.

—Tho young men of Wilmington, North Carolina, are

-The young men of Wilmington, North Carolina, are about to organize a rowing club.

The Colleges.

University of Pennsylvania, June 7th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Streau:

We have learned since our last that the reason the University was not represented at the last Saraloga convention was not due solely to the defiguate's invitages. As has been automated, the Schotykill Navy hold their automit regular June told and told. The college local chib will unler a crew for the four-mared shell nucle to be scheeded from the following gentlemen:

W. B. Athicks, '74; Samort T. Kerr, '75; Calhoom Megarger, '75; W. W. Purter, '75; Eugene Townsend, medical department. The crew in all probability will be Addicks, stroke; Morrison, 2; Porter or Kerr, 3; Townsend, bow. The boot to be used will be one nor being built by Fearron, of Yonkers. But to quit the physical and lurn to the incollal, from branen to brain, from the chase of examinations for degrees [May 2981] up to Commencement day (June 24th.) '75 has built leisure to reclibe in their Alum Mater's lap, and deck her with the chalces! Howers of their fancy, and this they have done by celebrating the time-homored events of rines and vivy days. Upon the first occasion all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the History; all that they had acted was see forth by Mr. R. B. Morris in the Insert. Quantity of the devision of time can only serve to nonicish.

The three of Sammer night affection for their Alum Mater, which uge or the devisiation of time can only serve to nonicish.

The three of Sammer night affection for their Alum Intelligence of the "shifting lights" of the class; and in place of the noforesall deves a thon

shoat marks the stern emal, and rocks, where sits the syren, who, like analytion, lives men to their ruin.

II.ARVARD UNIVERSITY, June 27th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The foolball under between throward and Tufts came off yesterday afternoon. Both elevens played very well; and Harvard was declared defented. The rules were somewhat like the McGill rules, but with sufficient difference to reader the practice Harvard had lad under these rules of hittle account. To an ontsider, Ifurvard scened to have not the slightest chance of winning, as her men were all of light weight, from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty-five pounds; while Tufts brought ont men most of whom would weigh one hundred and fifty at least and one hundred and eighty at most. She had but one man who was very light, and two who were considered as about first-class runders—one made the 100 yds. dash in 104 seconds, and all were in good training. When the play commenced the superior manner in which 'Infits backed her own with her own was noticeable, while Harvard was much the quicker. The unipies were Prof. Pilman, for Tafis, and Mr. Whiting, for Harvard. Prof. Pilman learned the game while in a foreign university, and has trained his men in all the line mints. He seemed bound to have 'Tufts win, and, as Mr. Whiting scenned to be overawed by his colleague, gave all the donotful points to Tufts.

The clevens consisted of Aldrich, Benoch, Brown, Camp.

and has franced his brea he all the flow points. He scenned bound to have Trits win, and, as Mr. Whiting scenned to be overawed by his colleague, gave all the donotful points to Tufts.

The clevens consisted of Abdrich, Bennch, Brown, Camphell, Dwinnel, Fletcher, Gernec, Hendle, Harrington, Perry, and Whitchend on the Tufts cleven; Ellis, Fencan, Cray, Frebble, Culo, Cushing, Leeds, Leamans, TriEmy, Thomas, and Lombard for Harvard. The test plays were made by Harrington and Dwinnel, with Prol. Primm the back them on the Talls tean; while Thomas made some prely good spurts for Harvard, and Lombard forest some prely good spurts for Harvard, and Lombard frew several men in a very pretty manner.

The maces at the Union Boal House on Manday afternoon were quite good. For the single scull race Mr. Wiley, '77, took his own time, and came back in 15 minutes 58 seconds. Mr Mulge was to have contested in this race, but at the last moment found that the stretcher in the boat be was to use was too short. The four onred mee was between the Union Boat Club, with Williams, stroke; Morse, 2; Stevens, 3; Endon, bow; a crew consisting of Loring, '78, stroke; Barcan, '76, 2; Taylor, '77, 3; Morgau, '78, bow; and a crew from the Scientific School, with Otis, stroke; James, 2; Thayer, 3; Yzangu, how. Loring's crew casily came in ahead in 14 minutes 15 seconds. The prizes were handsonae silver cups.

The Freshmen of Yale and Hurvard played the first match of their series here lo-day, with a score of 6 to 3 in Harvard's favor. The jahying was very good on both sides, and the druble plays of Richards, (ceutre held,) and Thayer, (second buse,) and of Holmes, (catcher,) with Thuyer, were piays which Harvard Freshmen should be proud of, he the game with Brown yesterday Holmes had a blow in the right eye from a foul tip which knocked him alown, and remired his playing—for he commenced again after ten minutes—during the rest of the game withole him hown, and remired his playing—for he commenced again after ten minutes—form and ulthrough th

Western Scientific Expeditions.—Dr. Powell and Licht. Wheeler are making preparations for their respective expeditions to the Western Territories this Summer. Both the expeditions expected to start about the first of June, and some of them will be in the field by the middle of June. Licht. Wheeler will send a small party of naturalists to the Pacific coast and some to the Pacific islands. The latter are a computatively unexplored field.

-Drawning casualties of the most painful nature, notably at Detroit, Michigan; Arlington, Massachusetts, and Parrishoro, Nava Scotia, unve characterized the opening of the yachting senson.

Bational Pastimes.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT IN SEPTEMBER.—This will be a return fourney for the Halifax Tournament of last year, in which the Philadelphia twelve came off champions, and will undoubtedly be the event of the Philadelphia vricket senson. Arrangements are already as train to reader this affair more attractive than any of the cricket fetes herefore held at the Germantown grounds. The re-appointment of the same committee who so successfully managed the International Tournament of 1863 and 1872, is a guarantee that the arrangements will be properly conflucted. Late advices from the captain of the Garrison team at Halifax, states that the English officers are keen to visit Philadelphia, and are already training for the contest; and the Canadians expect to send a stronger representative twelve than have ever before played together. The Spring cricket fete will be omitted this year, the usual interest in that event being merged in the Fall tournament.

—The Peniusular cleven of Detroit played eighteen se-

The Peninsular cleven of Detroit played eighteen selected men from different parts of Michigan on the 31st ult., the Peninsulars winning by a score of 208 to 75. We are indebted to Mr. Calveri, Secretary of the Detroit club for a full report, which we regret a want of space prevents our publishing in full.

BASE BALL-PROFESSIONAL GAMES

The events of the past week in the professional area have been the defeat of the Red Stocking champions in St. Louis, and the whippings the New York Mutnats have received in Chicago at the hamls of the White Stockings. Bostons defeat resulted chiefly from the fact of White's being disabled, the Brown's also playing a very fine up hilt game on the occasion. But in the first match, when White played the Red's beat the Brown's 10 to 3, and in the third game when he resumed his place, they beat them 15 to 2. This tells a story worth recording. The St. Louis nine, however, are entitled to the credit of being the first to defeat the champions in 1875, and that too, after Ferguson's Hartford toam had faded to do it. There now remains only the Chicago chtb as opponents likely to trouble the Reds. The following games have been played since our last:—

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innings.								
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June 2, the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., visited the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and played a game. But for errors at right field the Atlantics would have been defeated. Score:—

Altius.	انتلخات									
Afhleffe Union	.3	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	04 02	
The Riverton Club hul a plotons on June 5th, at Brooklyn,	III.S	ani	g	ណា	10	W1	th	th	e Arling	7
Inni	ags.									
Riverion Allington	.0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	03 17	
The game between the Arphia, played June 5th, resulted	eh	er:	an	\mathbf{d}	Рa	cif	ic	of	Philade	1

.0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0-4 .0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0-3 "The following is the score of the match played June

sionals, the best on	record of	the	k	ine	d :-	_				
Imitings.										
	0									
Valor	0	-0	43	- 11	43	•	-0	v	11	

The record to June 7th inclusive is as follows:-

CLUB.	Athletic.	Atlantic.	Boston.	Co-operatives.	Chicago.	Hertford.	Mutual.	New Haven.	Philadelphia.	Red Stocking	St. Louis.	Washington.	Wentern.	Games Won.
Athletic		2		7	Ħ	2	1		3			3		t5
Allautic				2							١			2
Bosini	1 2		Ж	9		2	5	2	3,			6		20
Cn-operatives	١. ١					М								- 8
Chicago	i			М			1				12	١.		10
Hariford	2	?		E k			3		iΠu		i	1 2		18
Madein		ы			17				3			١.		8
Mintani		l ^		l iii	Ľ		•		M			l.:	м	-
New Haren	23	3		8	8	2	w							9
Philadelphia	ы	-	_									i i		2
Reil Stockings	ш		м	 5	2	• •	8	1.	22					8
St. Lonis	•	•	ш	Ð,	2		8	8	•	• •				ុំ ត
Washington				ш		•••	<u> </u>	w	ш	* -			• •	~
Western								•	4	-10				
	П	_	3	10	Ξ.	_	10		10	3	TA	13	Ę.	102
Gnnies Lost	91	13	ц	HU	91	ls.	IU	- 0	HU		,	,	<u></u>	

The amateurs have not bren playing so well the past week, if we may judge by the scores of games played. Among the best games were the following:—

CHEP12V A2		
Chelsea	0.010021000-4	
HEATH AT	PS. YALE.	
Hnrvard	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
HIDIOKEN	Va. PRION.	
Hobuken	. 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1-4	

Mew Unblications.

A SUMMER IN NORWAY-Illustrated. Janson McClung

A SUMMER IN NORWAY—Illustrated. Janson McClung & Co., of Chleagu, are getting out a bonk a ritten by Hon. J. D. Caton, of Illinois, entitled "A Summer in Norway," of which are have some proof sheets giving an account of the eider duck, and of the senery on the Norwegian coast in the Arctic circle, which may interest our readers. The book will be out early his month. Wo quote:

"The next murning, when I went on deck, we were gliding swiftly along the still readers between the letands. The tslands were more precipiture, the birtle shimbbry not su abundant, and the interestex along lite shares less. Still we were rarely out of slight of a fisherman's mid, and frequently clusters of thom, where the ground would induit; sometimes two or three of these little settlements round he on the same belond and quite near together, with no roadinay between them, then may interested that each menther of a family can pull an our or set a sail skillfully and is quite as much at home upon the twater as upon the land.

It was very rare we near out of slight of disheumen engaged at their work, although they seemed more generally in sailed the night, or the hours which are night in other countries, rather than the day, because the first health on the fish know the difference.

Now the snow vorcered the tops of all the mountain islands, and in protected places extended to the very edge of the numbers. The finning riviers down the mountain sides showed that the suow was fast melting inder the influence of a pergennal sun.

The riviets looked the subset furgeds against the dark background of

hours article are night in allier committee, father sum are any according to the thing the dash bits the best, things I am at a loss to determine hour the dash know the difference.

Now the snow powered the topic of all the mountain islands, and in protected places extended to the very rigo of the neutres. The fluaring remises down the mountain sides showed that the anow was fast melting mader the indistrace of a perpetual sun.

The rivulets looked that the silver fureads against the dark background of the smooth and almost vertical rock, in the face of which they have worn for themselves hille channels which concentrate the neutres. Sometimes many of these where the tream, which oftenthuses makes a sleer leap of two raw hundred feet, the light apray awaing in the rained the river the probability of the print of the print will be the brilled veil in the Yos-entite Valley. In one place, this slay, we control trends you for for an individual rock, which rose almost vertically from the waters of the food many hundreds of feet high, and about half a mile long.

It is impart middled in the Arclic circle in the Sammer time that the riched scenes of light and shade are presented to the travelor among the Islands on the Norwecian coast. Objects are then presented as in the shifting scenes at a moving panorania.

Sometimes he arest the sleens in the glittering snow on the distant mountain top as the bright laws of the sna are reflected back in governisplentor, some portions much ligher than others. Presently an intervining Island shate out the view, and then again a differention is opened in his slight. Before thin be think sees she brightness diving our by his chanced position, till a souther shade seems to settle durin mountain to as they are protected by stringer and diffuses best over a fails while and is seed to the control of a globule for nice burst for a control of the stranger of the stranger of the steamer aliams them, and they gly a virgin intipatives, which lights up all while and in the bright stranger of t

vigor, and, when hard pressed, dive and swim some distance unitrivator.

The cider duck, which the Norrecgians call eider-fugi, abounds on both sides of Finnark, being as abundant in the Varauger Fjord as on the usest coast and in the Loffodous. It is at home also in Greenhand, terland, and Spiribergee, and the other islands in the Arctic Sens, but the great aller of its skins has offered such indocement for its pursuit that it is sensibly dimmished in numbers where not rigidly protected by law, and I may add, by public oplaion.

Although importly ranked as an Arctic fowl, it is not strictly so. Though feeland and Southern Greenland are briow the Arctic ricle, yet, is we have seen, they must be included in its babitat, and if was formerly found even south of Trouditiem, and perhaps now and then a stray one may yet he seen still farflier south. But south of that point it is beyond the profection of the law, while north of that laining the penalty for killing an eider duck at my time is one specie dollar. It is only when we remember that a little money gues m great may there that we can understand bour tills is an adequate protection.

The islands where these lards bread are called by the Norweglans fugile vary, or bird Islands. I saw mone of the king cider (Sonnateria speciabilis), which is soil to be smaller and much more beautiful in its cotorings than the rider linck, but I obtained a robe composed or both skins of the king riller. From these skins the feathers are all plucked, leaving mily the very lack coar of down, except where a part of the feathers are left to show the more brantiful markings."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following linoks from G. W. Carleton & Co., New York:—
Ecce Femina—The Woman Zoe. By Cayler Plac.
A Mad Marriage. By May Agues Fleinlag.
Shiftless Folks. By Christobel Goldsmith.
A Woman la Armor. By May flurtarell.
From Lee, Shiephaid & Dillingham, New York:—
Wolf Rini. By Elijoh Kellagg.
The Morals of Abnu Ben Adhein. By P. V. Nasby.
Socialistic Fragmenta. By Win. B. Greens.
From Porter & Coates, Philadelphin:—
The Diseases of the Horse and How to Cure Them. By Robert Chawner, V. S.
From J. Disturnell, Philadelphia:—
Saifing on the Great Lakes.
From Jas. B. Osgood & Co., Boston:—
The Maritime Provinces.

Answers Co Correspondents.

J. W. G., Plitsburgh. - Where can squirrels be shot in the State of Ohio? Ans Ashlabula county is a good locality.

J. H. R. - The manufacturer of the Boarden jack lamp maintains that it fills errery requisite for a boat light in speading. Address White Manufacturing Co., Bringeport, Cenu.

A. B. H., Montreal. - In reply to your luquity regarding pocket filters, we have hearned that H. A. Hall, corner of Federal and Franklin streets, Rostou, Mass., has them for sale; price \$1.00.

M. B. L., New Orleans. - Please tell me where and all what price I could practure a chart of Chirilotte Harbor. Fla.? Ans Address Br. Charles J. Kenworthy, of Jacksonvilly, Fla., who will produce our for you.

J 1... Cambridge.—Will you be kind enough to print a receipt for naking: a first-class article of bird lime and obligh? Ann. The best bird line is said to be made of imported lineed oil, boiled unfil it attains the onsistency of molasses candy.

C. C. S., Boston.—Can you tell me whether the cells an oviparons or a viparons dish? In Wallon's "Complete Angler" (chap. 13, page 345) are appears to be a difference of opinion. Ans. See Forest and track June 3d, page 261—the preceding issue.

TREMAN JONE 3d, page 261—the preceding issue.

TREMAN, Lost Creek, Wis.—I wish fo purchase a good, first-class, breech loading rifle with modern improvements, soon. Whese make would you recommend? Ans. See our advertising columns; one that would jumbably suit you for sale at this office.

ALBERT, Norfolk, Va.—Picase beform me if "Birds of North America," for sale by you, has colored plates, and if the three volumes include both land and water birds? Ans. Land birds only; game birds, soog birds, and rapidores. Platts not colored; but can obtain them for you. Price \$30; worth the money.

J. H., Boston.—What is the best work on training dogs, and whetles the price? Is three such a breed of setters as the Thompson, and whence originated it? Ans. The best work out is "Dinks, thicknisson and Mayrive". Can send a copy; price \$3. There is no such strain of setters.

W. H. B., Wilmington, N. C.—We wish to get up a rowing club here. Will you send us circulars antipuicalist of sulfathe boals? Ans. Address Stephen Roberts, No. 398 South street, N. Y.; Thus, Fearon, Yonkers, N. Y.; C. B. Elliotf, Greeopoint, N. Y., or Win. Blaker, Cambridge, Mass.

J. C. B., Troy, N. Y.—Picase inform me whether there is any book.

Mass.

J. C. B., Troy, N. Y.—Pirase inform me whether there is any book unbinshed which is calculated to teach the theory of riding horseback? Ans. Trof. Field and Farm have been publishing a series of arileles on filled the "De linesigny School," which we believe are to be published in book form. Address them at No. 37 Park Row.

Sener Conv.—What is your remedy against poultry killing on the part of a dog? It is foul play, disgraceful to so intelligent an animal. I have a setter jump nine months old so addicted. Ans. A three-fine ranchide judiciously applied is an effectual remedy. An old friend—Dr. Coleman, of Trenton, N. J.—need to say: "If a setter or pointer pup will not kill chickens be will never amount to much."

Garnous, St. Louis.—Lum about ordering a fine breech loader, and

ranhide judicionity applied is an effectual remedy. An old friend—Dr. Colmun, of Trenton, N. J.—need to say: "If a setter or pointer pup will not kill chickens be will never amount to much."

Gordon, Si. Louis —I um about ordering a fine breech loader, and vouid like to have your opinion as to which is the best material for the barrels, Damascus on laminated steel? What is about the correct weight for a lo bore; also a 12 bore? Ans. Laminated stred we consider the barrels, Damascus on laminated steel? What is about the correct weight for a lo bore; also a 12 bore? Ans. Laminated stred we consider the best material for gun barrels. For a 10 gauge gun, about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pounds.

Nat, Beintlagton, Vt.—Will you inform me if there is any law against using coemins indenes for stapefying fish, and the lest manner of using it, amit the best place to purchase a large scoop net? Aus. Your lefter indicates a strange ignorance of the game purfective larva and the object of them. The using of coemins is a serious affence. Call on Henry A. Itarman, Swerctary of the Benniogton Club, and join that association.

L., New York.—Are fhere any regulations for platel shooting: if so, what is the distance for target practice, what the size of target, rules of seeding. &c? Is there, or has fhere been in this country, any piteld association after the fashion of the Riko Association? Ans. The unswer to all your questions is a negative. We is could refer you; however, to Mr. J. S. Coulin, No. 808 Broadway, for further intermation.

J. S., Grass Valley, Cal.—Will you inform me if the limproved Winchester riff is an accurate riffe, and if if has schieved any good target shooting, and about its incriis generally? Which is the most reliable breech loading riffe now made for correctness? Ans. For your country the improved Winchester is an excellent arm. Where long range shooting is desired, say up to 1,000 yards, no ivould suggest fue lemington, Sharps, or Whuney.

J. S. N., Temlon, Ont.—Would you inform me in what may I co

supply the volumes you desire; price \$1 each, bound.

F. W. G., Erir, Pa.—I bave a spaniol puppy about nine mouths old. He had the distemper hadly in February. Since recovering, his left side has been very weak, with twitching about the shoulder. For some time he han no control whatever over his left side, but has now gained a good deal of strength. He eats well; have tried bromide of potassium. Can you inform me of a remedy? Ans We have scurcely ever known a dog afflicted as yours is, of chorea, to entirely recover. We have no knowledge of any remedy for that disease. Sometimes young dogs partially recover and became useful.

C. B., Cleveland.—Some time ago I saw an edition of a work entified "Zunlogy of New York," published by D. Appletum & Co., 1813 (by De Kay), the same profusely illustrated with colored engravings. Can you tell me whether or not I can get it and the price; if not, what other work is there relating exclusively to American Zonlogy fully libratized, and what is its price? Any DeKay's Nahral History of the State of New York was published by the State. Copies of the Zoology can be had from Myestes, Legatt Bros., No. 3 Brekman sfreef. Price, with colored plates, \$15; plain, \$3.50 to \$5 per volume.

MULDOWN—In a game of base buil played at Athona, Pa., on May 22d, tells bull year attack, and hatsman ran to, first here. In attamuting to

colored plates, \$15; plain, \$3.50 to \$5 per volume.

MULDOUN—In a game of base bull played at Attoona, Pa., on May 22d, a tair bad was attrack and hatsman ran to first hase. In attempting to put him out, the fielder overthraw that base, and the runner started for second base, after having hesitated at first, but was flually cought between these bases and put out, making the third hand out on the side. Byfore he was put out, however, and while running between first and secund, a man who had been on third base came home. Should the latter run home counit. Ans. The run counis if the home hase was touched before the third player was put out. See Rule VI, Sec. 7, Dr Witt's Base Ball Guide.

before the third player was put out. See Rule VI, Sec. 7, DrWitt's Base Ball Guide.

D. L. B., Bald Mountain, N. Y.—What has become of, or what is the matter with, Chas. Snydam, who published "Fur, Fin and Frather," at 61 Warren street? On April 5th I sent blim fifty cents for a copy of the above publication, which I urver received. He we written him three nimes since about it, but can get no reply. Directed once to the above number and street, and twice to 140 Chambers street. Ams. Address 61 Warren or 188 Chumbiers. Do your know of any book culted "Wild Spurts of Southern Africa," the Young Cant. Wm. C. Harris (British)? Ans "Published in London in 1852; handsomely illustrated. Can be had of Messrs. Scribner, Wilford & Armstrong, No. 731 Broadway; price \$5.

H. R. C., Buston.—At what age should I put a setter dog into the hands of a trainer? What is your opinion as fo the Gildiersteeve strain? Who would you recommend as a responsible and thorough trainer in the within of Boston? Ans. let. When a breaker takes a pup to break it is best fhat the dog should be old chough to stand several hour's work in the field, say from seven to turde months old; yet we have seen pups at six mouths old do protty good work on game; and then again, some dogs may be well broken after they are affreen or eighteen months old. One of the heat pointers we ever saw never had any breaking on a bird shot to him before he was two years old. In our opinion there is no better strain of setters than the Gildresleeve extant. 34, We have no ampaintance with any breaker in the vicinity of Boston.

**Efficiency of the heat pointers we ever saw never had one of the retain of setters than the Gildresleeve extant. 34, We have no ampaintance with any breaker in the vicinity of Boston.

Several Answers to Queries hald over until next week,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PPACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURS, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, APD THE INCLUDITION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OCTOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

To Correspondents,

All communications whatever, whether relating to husiness or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Fourst and Stream Publishers Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be jublished if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clabs and Associations are neged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the conntry to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising sunouncements.

The Publishers of Forrst and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and conntenance of that portion of the community whose refund intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that

patronsge and conntenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is benutiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those hase neces which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be semitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. STARRIS, Business shauger.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

Thursnar, June 10th.—National Sportsmen's Convention, Cleveland Oldo—Racing, Jerome Park—Trotting, Goshen, N. Y., Hertford, Conn., Ringston, N. Y., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Yachting—Regatta South Boston Yacht cluh—Base ball, Excelsion vs. Shihe; J. B. Doerr vs. Expert, Phila; Boston vs. Western, Keokuk; Arlington vs. Keystone, Brooklyn; Manhattan vs. Staten Island, S. I.

Manhaltan vs. Staten feland, S. I.

FRIDAY, June 11th.—National Spurismen's Convention, Cleveland, O.

—Trotting, Gosben, Hartford, Grand Rapids, and Omahs—Base ball,
Boston vs. Western, Keckuk; Eagle vs. Expert, Communipaw, N. J.

SATURDAY, June 12th.—National Sportsmen's Conventioe, Cleveland,
Obio—Raclog, Jerome Park—Trotting, Sycamore, Ill.—Base ball, Harvard vs. Yale, New Haven; Riverton vs. Germantown, Riverton; Boston
vs. Western, Keckuk; Hartford vs. New Haven, New Haven; Hobokeo
vs. Alpha, Hoboken.

Monday, June 14th.—Yachting, Philadelphia, Yacht, Club.

vs. Alpha, Hoboken.

Monday, June 14th.—Yachting, Philadelphia Yacht Club regatta;
Seawanbaka Yacht Club Corintillan regatta; N. Y. Yacht Club course—
Rifle, Forest and Stdeam Badge at Conlin's gallery, 908 Broadway—Base
ball, Boston vs. Chicago, Chicago; St. Louis vs. Washington, St. Louis;

ball, Bosion vs. Chicago, Chicago; St. Louis vs. Washington, St. Loois; Hoboken vs. Fly Away, Hoboken.

TUSSDAY, Jone 15th.—Racing, Jerome Park—Trotting, Fleetwood, N. Y., Mankato, Mhun; Omaha, Neb.; Provideoce, R. t.

Wznnesnay, Jone 16th.—Regatta N. Y. Yacht Chib; Schuylkili Navy regatta, Phila,—Trotting, Fleelwood, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Providence, R. I.; Great Falls, N. H.—Base ball, St. Louis vs. Washington, St. Louis; Hoboken vs. Amity, Hoboken

GROUSE VERSUS GRASSHOPPERS

A LETTER from Delphos, Kansas, bewails the hard times and the destitution and distress caused by the grasshoppers. This latter sconge followed a severe Winter, which almost annihilated the game in some sections. Our informant says:

"It will take at least three years before we can have as good quail shooting here as we had last Fall. Out of two bevies of quail that I have fed all Winter I have only eight left. The balance were shot by people passing or were Irozen to death."

Another correspondent, writing from Fort Scott, informs us that the Legislature of Kansas has passed a bill making it a penalty to kill grouse between Murch 1st and October 1st, but leaves any person at liberty to trap them on their own premises between October 1st and March 1st, thus discriminating against the only friend of the grouse—the sportsman. Our correspondent writes that shooting will soon be very dry work in Kansas, and suggests that the only means of relief is legislative enactment making it a misdemeanor to ship birds out of the State, thereby depriving not burniers and transparent of the state. ing pot-hunters and trappers of their market. Certainly some mode of relief is required, and that right soon. One would imagine that after the recent visitation of grasshoppers with which Kansas and others of the Western States have been afflicted any, measure looking to even an amelioration of the evil would be readily adopted. And yet the people do not seem to recognize the fact that their prairie chickens can be made the means of escape from a portion at least of the trouble. A correspondent of the Fort Scott Monitor, who appears to have given the subject much attention, asserts that each full grown "chicken" will devour half a gallon of grasshoppers per week, and a quail half the quantity. Further, that during the last Winter the State of Kansas exported 20,000,000 of grouse and quail that had been trapped; and we have before called attention to the fact that hundreds of barrels were being shipped from this port to England even after the commencement of the close season. These 20,000,000 birds would have con-sumed 60,000,000 gallons of young grasshoppers, besides an immense number of eggs, during the time the grass-

hoppers remain on or near the ground when latelied.

In 1870 and the succeeding year certain counties in Southern California were visited by grasshoppers in the same myriads as more recently have preyed upon portions of the West, but with this difference, that in California instead of being scattered over a wide expanse of country they appeared to be moving in a compact body, turning neither to the right nor to the left. Half a vineyard, a nursery of fruit trees, or a field of grain would be devoured and the other hall remain uninjured. Many of the viniculturists assembled their full strength of Chinamen, Indians, or Mexicans, armed with long poles, and working upon them from the windward, literally thrashed the grasshoppers from among the vines, and by the aid of large brush fires sneceeded in turning the column. It was no ticed at the time the avidity with which domestic fowls but more particularly turkeys, pursued and ate them, and the expediency of raising turkeys in large numbers for this purpose was seriously discussed. The succeeding year some damage was done by the hatching of the eggs deposited en route, but ou the third they had totally disappeared. The natives of the district aver that about once in eighteen years they are visited in the same manner.

We have read of the grasshoppers being so abundant in the West during the past year as to stop railroad trains by the accumulation of their greasy bodies on the rails. The writer was once ascending the upper Yang Tsze Kiang when the steamer was compelled to stop for a hour owing to the immense cloud of grasshoppers that was crossing the river. In inconceivable myriads they filled the air, their white wings looking like flakes of snow in the heavi-Objects a boat's length ahead were entirely obscured, and the decks were so covered with them as to make walking almost impossible. Across the fairest por-tion of the province of Nganhwui, the province of peace and plenty, they took their course, and into Kiangsi, derouring the young rice fields, and leaving famine and devastation in their wake. The Chinaman lacks the energy to compete with misfortune like this, and attributing all to the spirit of evil, burns his fire-erackers and joss-stick and chin-chins until the mischief is accomplished.

-As we go to press the National Sportsmen's Association is in convention at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Charles Hal-lock, editor in chief of this paper, is in attendance as chairman of the delegation from the State of New York. The Sportsmen's Association of Ohio is also holding its an-

nual convention at the same place.

The National Association was convened on Thesday evening at the Brainerd Opera House. The attendance was not large, many delegates not having yet arrived. A. T. Brinsmade, President of the association, delivered the opening address, welcoming the delegates and congatulating the association on its growth and strength. An interesting paper by Dr. Garlick, of Cleveland, on "Hybridizing in Fish Culture," and one by Mr. Hullock, editor of Forest and Stream, on "Unclean Creatures," were read. Mr. Hallock claimed that nearly all game and fish when out of season is unwholesome and unfit to cat, and therefore uu-

-Through the courtesy of the "Central New York Sportsmen's Club," of Utica, we were last week made an honorary member of that club, at the instance of the Hon. honorary member of that club, at the thousand herewith beg to Chas. W. Hutchinson, its President, and herewith beg to chas. W. Hutchinson, its President, and herewith beg to render our acknowledgment of the compliment and our carnest desire for the continued prosperity of this very useful aml influential body.

-Mr. Wulter M. Brackett has on exhibition at his studio, in Boston, for a Iew days, a new series of salmon pictures, duplicates of the "Rise, Leap, Struggle and Lunded." They have been visited by hundreds, and greatly admired. The artist has promised to send them to Chicago for the In the artist has promised to send them to Chicago for the Iorthcoming art exposition, which is to take place in September, and will arrange with Snedicor, of this city, to take them some time in the Fall for view in his Fifth avenue gallery.

-Mr. E. II. Crane, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is the embalmer and taxidermist, and not E. H. Cram, as our printers spelled his name last week, although he does stuff

-A letter from an officer of the Rhode Island State Association for the Protection of Game, dated at Providence,

sociation for the Protection of Game, dated at Trovidence, says:

"There is not much activity in our association in Rhode Island at present. We have open rooms, however, with a library and the periodicula on file, and told an informal meeting every Wednesday evening. There have been one or two prosecutions for violation of the game laws, and, upon the whole, the influence of the association is left beneficially.

F. H. H."

STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

HIGH TIMES AT WATERTOWN—GAME AND FISH—PIGEONS, Dogs and Men-The Press and THE CROWD

MOSE who attended the Annual Convention of the New York State Association for the Fish and Game" last week, will never regret that the occasion gave them the opportunity to visit the charming rural city of Watertown, with its shaded streets, its winding river, clegant residences, and general air of comfort, competence, and refinement. To metropolitan residents, the locality selected for the convention, with all the green and freshness of its vernal verdire, was vastly more grateful than if it had been a populous city emulous of the capital. Besides, it offered advantages for the satisfactory disposition of the rifle and pistol ranges, pigeon traps and ecops, stands for fly-easting, quarters for press reporters, kennels for the dogs on exhibition, booths and private tents, standing ground for vehicles, and elbow room generally, such as are seldom available on occasions and festivals of this standard of the property of the prope character. The dogs were kenuelled in the horse sheds of the River Park Race Track; the pigeon shooters took position within the course; and eleven immense coops of pigeons were set quietly apart, down by the river side, pigeons were set quietly apart, down by the river side, where the birds might be free from molestation and fright; the fly easters had a pier built out into the river, expressly for their use; the riflemen had a natural sand bank to drop their balls into; the shelter of trees, tents, and sheds, from sun or rain, was sufficient; refreshments were abundant and well chosen, and the committees of arrangements competent and courteous. The multitude in town was large, but well provided for by the several comfortable hotels, at which something like six hundred persons must have been quartered, the majority being delegates and contribu-tors to the Bench Show of Dogs. That so large a number of gentlemen of wealth, influence, and social position, as many of these were known to be, should gather here, is evidence of the rapidly growing interest in field sports and in the protection of our game and fish, and an carnest of future success in the efforts now being made to secure suitable protective laws.

The whole arrangements were in charge of the Jefferson Sportsmen's Club of Watertown, of which the following are the officers:-

President, Dr. E. L. Sargent; Vice President, Edwin C. White; Secre-ry, Charles R. Skinner; Tressurer, E. A. Andrews; Board of Managers, F. Porter, W. D. Wilson, Charles Weidner, George W. Wiggins, Dr.

The officers of the State Association, under whose auspiecs the annual convention and its business were condueted, were:-

President, G. W. Ftower, Watertown; First Vice President, Linus J. Peck, Lockport; Second Vice President, N. W. Nuthing, Oswego; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, Charles R. Skinner, Watertown; Treasurer, S. M. Spencer, Rochiester, Standing Committee, Charles Borgess, Lockport; Rudson C. Tanner Oswego; James Manning, Syracuse; William Bowman, Rochester; W. J. Babcock, Rochester.

The week's proceedings were opened by a business meeting on Monday night, held at Washington Hall, when President Flower welcomed the delegates in a neatly turned and appropriate address, which we regret we cannot print for luck of space. When the roll of delegates was called, it was found that the following twenty-nine clubs re-

Was found that the following twenty-nine erans reponded:

Although Rife and Sportsmen's Clab, Albion, four delegates.
Andy bon Clab, Buffalo, five delegates.
Central Clay Sportsmen's Clab, Syrachse, twelve delegates.
Dean Richmond Clab, Batavla, dve delegates.
Forester Clab, Buffalo, etven delugates.
Genesse Sportsmen's Clab, Londequoit, five delegates.
Jordan Sportsmen's Clab, Watertown, five delegates.
Jordan Sportsmen's Clab, Watertown, five delegates.
Leather Stocking Club, Oswego, five delegates.
Leather Stocking Club, Oswego, five delegates.
Leather Stocking Club, Oswego, five delegates.
Leather Stocking Club, Conceco, five delegates.
Livingston County Club, Geneeco, five delegates.
Madison County Club, Morrisville, five delegates.
Monroe County Club, Morrisville, five delegates.
Monroe County Club, Rocbester, five driegates.
Mad River Sportsmen's Club, Camden, five delegates.
New York Cratral Sportsmen's Club, Utica, six fielegates.
Niagars Falls Shooting Club, Niagara Falls, tive delegates.
Phoriax Sportsmen's Club, Scancea Falls, six delegates.
Phoriax Sportsmen's Club, Skanceateles, five delegates.
Skancealeles Sportsmen's Club, Skanceateles, five delegates.
Field and Forcet Club, Watertown, five delegates.
Riverside Shooting Club, Buffalo, one delegates.
State Park Club, Watertown, five delegates.
State Park Club, Watertown, five delegates.
Tloga County Club of Owego, one delegate.
St. Lawrence County Sportsmen's Association of Little Falls, three delegates.
Herkimer County Sportsmen's Association of Little Falls, three delegates. tlerkimer County Sportsmen's Association of Little Falts, three dele-

dirondack Club of Adams, eleven delegates. ansyltle Sportsmen's Association, Dansyllle, five delegate

Fowler, Westchester; H. V. Perry, Chautanqua; John Williamson and Mr. Wilbur, New York; A. H. Fowler, of Tompkins. The eight last named are new clubs.

Tompkins. The eight last named are new clubs.

Mr. S. M. Spencer, State Treasurer, reported as money on hand at this date, \$872.40. Besides this there had been received \$350, making in all now in the treasury, \$1,222.40.

President Flower explained that \$50 had been paid to an informant who had procured the conviction of a Big Woods pot hunter.

Dr. Rowe moved that Messrs. Wheeten and Jenkins, of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, of Maryland, be invited to scats in the convention. Carried.

The President announced Messrs. Silver & Flock of

Carried.
The President announced Messrs. Silsby & Klock as Captains of the State Shoot.
Mr. Babcock moved that the Association's offer of a reward of \$50 be continued, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

ward of \$50 be continued, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

President Sargent, of the Jefferson Club, invited the delegates to the club rooms below, and the convention adjourned to a hountiful repost that had been provided for them.

TUESDAY'S PHOCERDINGS.

The delegates assembled on the grounds this morning, and sides were chosen for the State Trap Shoot, by F. Klock and H. Silsby, Shooting commenced promptly.

STATE THAP SHOOT.

Caller, E. B. Hamblelon; Scorer, B. D. Adslt; Judges, R. Auger, Jas

K1.00	K's side.
	7(G. P. Bowen 3
M. Hoav	7 E () Saco
W R. Trowbrldge.	7 E. O. Sage
H. B. Klug	3 3. L. Sherwood 5
V. Tompkins	7 John Bedford 8
J. S. Warner	4 C. McKinly10
M Rumsey	8 W. A. Laverack
W. P. Porter	5 G. B. Church 6
J Manning	6 George Rawlins 4
E. H. Mann	9 11, R. Jones 9
W Challhoom	IT A Sirippor 5
R L Sherman	418 N Allen 7
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(1 W Monne	.8 C. E. Best
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The shortest three strings were Jus. Carter, Lockport, 18 2-17 inches; E. G. Chase, Geneseo, t8 15-16 inches; M. L. Forsyth, Geneseo, 19 15-16 luchos

PISTOL SHOOT.

At the pistol shoot this morning, W. D. Wilson and Dr. W. R. Trowbridge were the judges. The result was as follows:

At the word—J. B. Sage, 17 3-16; E. D. Hambleton, 51 8-8; J. B. Highman, 27-4.

Deliberate—J. B. Sage, 114; E. B. Hambleton, 26 11-16; J. B. Highman, 24 -8.

The shot used in the State shoot was a superior of the state shoot was

Intin, 245-8.

The shot used in the State shoot was donated by T. O. Leroy & Co., of New York, and is a superior article. The firm is represented by G. S. Fitzshmaons.

AMATEUR TRAP SHOOTING.

This shoot, open to all who had never won a prize at a State shoot, was called at 13 P. M., with seventy-six entries. The following is the

500HD,
E. H. Mann 91F. W. Estes 7
James Franklin, Jr 6 C. Weidner 8
W. D. Wilson 7 S. Taylor 8
James Manning
A. S. Lowe
E. T. Curtis 4 G. P. Bowen 8
N. W. Nutting 9 ₁ F. P. Denison 4
W. S. Fage 6 B. Lyndle 5
O. G. Jones
J. S. Warner 4 Thomas Kimber 8
Frank Dorr 9 J. A. Nichols 7
t' C. Cole 5 d. H. Wood 6
11 R. Jones 10/A. M. Kenyon 8 M. A. Uackley 5 W. F. Porter 7
M. A. Hackley 5(W. F. Porter 7
J. H. Brownlow 8 E. G. Chase
d Sidway 9 E. B. Graham
S. Brown 4 F. Lansing 4
A. B. King 4 W. S. Carlisle 6
W. A. Laverack 5 M. L. Forsyth 5
John Bedford 9 G. C. Chambers 4
D. Trowbridge 8 G. W. Flower 8
S. M. Allen 8 William Stallbaum 7
C. Chamberlala 8 J. B. Sage 7
G. R. Vine 5 E. A. Andrews 5
J. W. Parker 4[A. M. Beadle
C. G. Turner 4 G. B. Church 4
E. Ambrose 5 A. R Warner 5
E. O. Suge 5 II. A. Skinner 6
W. M. Cornell 4 H. H. Morse 6
G. W. Lyman 7 M. J. Slevens 4
H. D. Woolley 6 E. L. Burgess 4
A B. Lamberton 5 George Hass, Jr 9
E. L. Sargent 9 A. W. Wheeler 5
M. Rumsay 4
TIES OF 10-26 YARDS.
H R. Jones 4 E. B. Graham 2
A. D. Lewis
The first prize, an elegant gold watch, handsomely engraved, and pro-

sented by Carl Drexel, Watertown, was awarded to Mr. H. R. Joues, of the Forester Club of Ruffato

J. H. Brownlow...
John Bedford....
W. R. Trowbrldge
S. M. Allen...
C. Chamberlalu...

BUSINESS MEETING.

At 8 o'eloek the convention assembled at Washington Hall and proceeded to business.

The D. S. M. Band was present and favored the audience with several fine selections.

NATIONAL DELEGATES

Linns J. Peck, of Lockport, moved that the convention send five delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, to be appointed by a committee named by the Chair for that purpose. Carried.

The Chair named as such committee L. J. Peck, Lockport; G. B. Church, Albion; W. F. Porter, Watertown.

Mayor Hutchinsou, of Utica, moved that the delegates have power of substitution. Carried.

The following gentlemen were sppointed:—Charles Haltock, of New York; Roswell P. Flower, of Watertown; A. B. Lamberton, Rochester; Jonathan Sidway, of Bulfalo, and C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica,

they are eaught. He urged, therefore, that the law be repealed. It was unjust and oppressive. There should he a better and a juster law upon our stainte books. He introduced a resolution to that effect.

Dr. Brownlow, of Ogdensburg, desired as a delegate to call attention to a bill recently passed which permits a net to be drawn across the St. Lawrence River at its throat, which will prevent fish in spawning season from entering Lake Ontario. He desired the aid of this convention to protest against the law, and asked for the repeal of the same.

After some debate, an amendment was submitted asking for the appointment of a committee to go to Albany to lay the case before Gov. Tilden. Lost.

The sum of \$100 was appropriated for the ensuing year to assist in the prosecution of persons killing game out of

to assist in the prosecution of persons killing game out of seasou.

Mr. Hopkins, of Madison county, introduced a resolutiou asking for a committee of three to prepare an amendment to the game laws.

Mayor Hutchinson, of Utica, opposed the motion. The eye of the State were on this Association. It must act consistently and carefully. It had the credit of proposing the first effective game law that had ever been introduced in this State. He moved, in amendment, that the President of the Association confer with the President of the local clubs in reference to the game laws, and prepare such amendments thereto as may be by them deemed necessary and advisable.

Mayor Hutchinson's amendment prevailed.

Mayor Hutchinson's amendment prevailed.

CHANGES.

CHANGES.

Mr. Babcock introduced some amendments to the rules for Irap shooting.

Hon. Mr Mattoon, of Oswego, was in favor of such amendment, and suggested that a committee formerly appointed on this subject be now asked to report.

The matter was deferred till Wednesday evening.

Genesee was selected as the place for holding the next annual convention, by a vote of fifty-nine for Genesee to forty-seven for Syracuse, with seven scattering. The vote for Genesee was afterwards made unanimous, on motion of ex-Mayor Carroll, of Syracuse.

On notion of Levi II. Brown, Mr. Charles Hallock was admitted as a delegate from the Sportsman's Cluh of New York City. Carried.

Adjourned.

Eleven newspapers were represented at the convention.

Adjourned. Eleven newspapers were represented at the convention.

WEDNESDAY.

Fly casting was the first on Wednesday's programme There were an unusual number of spectators, a hundred or more, including some ladies. The judges chosen were Charles Hallock, of Forest and Stream, New York city, Dr. F. S. Lowe, of Pulaski, and Horace Silsby, of Seneca Falls. There were nine entries, just as many as there were prizes; entrance fee five dollars. The length of rods varied from eleven feet and ten inches to eleven feet and the length of lenders eight feet two and a half inches to eight feet. The result was as follows:-

R. Wood, Syracuse, 1st, 75 feet; C. Northrup, Rome, 2d, 74; A. M. Kenyon, Watertown, 3d, 72; M. P. Outterson, Phlaski, 4th, 69; S. M. Allen, Oswego, 5th, 67; H. B. King, Adams, 6th, 69; Henry Morse, Roehester, 7th, 66; J. B. McHarg, Rome, 8th, 60; P. M. Soule, Watertown, 9th, 55.

The judges in making the above awards of prizes have taken into consideration the length of red, style and case.

taken into consideration the length of rod, style and accuracy as well as length of east.

FLY CASTING.

TO-DAY AT 8 A. M.

First prize—Hegeman, manufacturer, Ballston Springs, N. Y.

Second prize—Fine Isneewood, silver mounted fly rod. Donated by M. L. Marshall, manufacturer, Oswego, N. Y.

Thirit prize—An elegant fly rod and book of flies, valued at \$35, manufactured by Thomas Bates Mills, No. 7 Warren street, N. Y., and presented by Charles Suydam, publisher of "Fur, Fin and Feather," N. Y.

Fonrih prize—Book of flies in morocco case, donated by Mayor Chas. W. Huichinson, of Utica, N. Y.

Fifth prize—Six assorted trolling spoons, manufactured and donated by W. D. Chapman & Son, Theresa, N. Y.

Sixth prize—Analf dozen trolling spoons, presented and manufactured by G. M. Skinner, Gananoque, Out.

Seventh prize—Armo as sixth.

Eighli prize—Armo as sixth.

Eighli prize—One annual subscription to Turl, Field and Farm, New York, donated by publishers.

The double bird shoot commenced at 10 o'clock A. M.

The double bird shoot commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. The double rise each. Judges, F. Noble of Ellisburgh and Joseph Smith of Utien; referee, T. C. Banks of the Rod and Gun; scorer, F. H. Hovey of Rochester. The following is the score:—

P. Tompklus
11. B. Hooker
A. B. Lamberton 9 T. R. Vine
J. Prapklin
E. L. Sargent
W. R. Trowbeldge
C. Lohb 8 F. P. Denison
II. Walzer 13 G. J. Marsh
W. F. Porter 8 W. D. Witson 1
E. Hudson
W. M. Ely
N. W. Nhuing. 12 F. Dorr 1
H. Stephenson 15 A. Brownell
J B. Higham
II, J. Bahcock 12 C. McKinley 1
E. B. Hamilton
R. Newell
W. S. Barnum
T. Tenman
H. C. Tanner
In shooting off ties of 17, Hooker won on third trial.
A set at the principle of the blade to discovering

In the of 15, Sileby won with eight birds in five pairs.
In thes of 14, Hamilton won with eight birds in dve pairs.
In thes of 13, Walzer and Vine took five birds each in five pairs,
In ties of 13, Walzer and Vine took five birds each in five pairs, and
Walzer won on second trial, 3 birds in three pairs.

Barnum of Syracuse won first prize, Parker gun; Hooker of Rochester
second prize, \$50; Sileby of Seneca Falls third prize, writing desk;
Hamilton of Buffalo, fourth prize, 25 pounds glaze "Falcon" powder;
Walzer of Irondequoit, fifth prize, climax creaser.

and C. W. Hutchinson, of Utica.

PROTECTING FISH AND GAME.

II. L. Hopkins, of Madison County, called attention to two sections at the Game Law in reference to penalties for trespassing. He said there can be no property in wild animals unless they can be captured. The fish in a natural stream running through a man's farm are his property after.

Walzer of Iroadequoh, fifth prize, climax creaser.

In the afteruoon was a single trap shoot, open to organized clubs and county delegates; shot limited to 11 oz. There were seventy-four cutries, ten single birds each. E. B. Hambleton, M. M. Maybew, and W. S. Murray lied on ten birds; won by Mayhew, by a score of 4. There were seventy four only Mr. E. Hudson, by a score of 5, and fifteen lies of eight, won by Mr. Hoag, by a score of 5,

First prize—One of Bather & Lefever's extra fine, double barrel, breveh loading shot guns, value, \$290. Manufactured and doubted by Messra L. Barber & Co., Syrachae, N. Y.

Second prize—A full cordurpy houting sull, made to order from measure of whiner. Donated by Messra, John C. Streeler & Co., Grand Control Clothing House, Watertown, N. Y.

Third prize—Gold medal, hand-somely engraved. Donated by D. W. Bendsley, Eveleigh House, Sacket's Harbor, N. Y.

Fourth prize—Dose ellmax creaser, &c., plain. Donated by Messra, Will. B. Hall & Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Fifth prize—To be hereafter named. Donated by Charles Saydam, publisher of "Fur, Fin and Feather," N. Y.

Judges—W. S. Barnum, H. H. Morse, F. Klock, referee.

In the Rifle Match at 220 yards, twelve and ten shots, between mnzzle and breech loaders, the followering score was made, the shortest string first, and so un in regular gradution:—

James Carter, Lockpart ... 21 in 16 lwn. Ramidell, Albion... 23 2 in l. Wilbur, New York.... 22 1-16 ll. Martin, Rochester... 23

At the business meeting, this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the New York State Association for the ensuing year:—President, James W. Warlsworth, of the Livingston Spontsman's Club, Genesce, N. Y.; First Vice President, Dr. N. Rowe, Mohawk Game Club, West Troy, N. Y.; Second Vice President, Chas. C. Morse, Mouroe County, N. Y. Sportsman's Club, Rochester, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, Buffalo, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, John B. Sage, Buffalo, N. Y.; Corresponding Secretary, Kedder M. Scott, Livingston Sportsman's Club, Genesce, N. Y.; Treasurer, S. M. Speneer, Rochester, N. Y.

The President of the convention maned the following standing committee for the ensuing years:—M. A. Hackley, of Adams; A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester; Linns J. Peck, of Lockport; Dr. Sargent, of Watertown; R. Newett, of Buffalo.

A sharp discussion arose as to the right of the President to appoint this committee, and after a time the convention adjourned sine dis amid confusion.

THURSDAY.

Old Man's Shoot at 9 o'clock A. M. Ten single bivds each.

To be competed for by persons over fifty, and under 100 years of age. No restrictions as to powder, shot or gun. Entrance fee \$5. First prize, \$50; second prize, a gold headed cane; third prize, an ivory headed cane; fourth prize, an old hickory cane; fifth prize, a pair of eye glasses.

SINGLE TRAP SHOOT,

At 10 o'clock A. M. Fifty single hirds cach. Open to members of organized clubs and county delegates. Shot limited to 14 ounces, otherwise to be governed by rules of N. Y. State Association. Entrance fee \$5.

First prize - One hunting wagon of the best material and finish; values350. Manufactured by Emerich & Meader, Watertown, N. Y., and do nated by the Jefferson Sportsmen's Club.

Second prize—A Dayls sewing machine, claborately finished, cabline style, rosewood case, with hunting designs intaid with pearl; value \$200 Manufactured and donated by the Dayls Sewing Machine Company, Watertown, N. Y.

Third prize—A pair of hunding blankets. Donated by Mesers. Moore & Smith, merchants, Watertown, N. Y.
Fourth prize—A Smith & Wesson revolver, silver mounted, pearl handle. Donated by Mesers. Baker & Chittenden, dealers in hunting and fishing tackle, etc., Watertown, N. Y.

Fifth prize—One annual subscription to Fonzar and Strican. Donated by publishers,

RIPLE SHOOTING.

At 9 o'clock A. M. A cash premium of \$100, given for the three shortest strings of ien conseentive shots each, at 220 yards. \$50 to first, \$30 to second and \$20 to third. Entrance \$5.

Whitehead, of New York. In 11-16 polare, of New Britain 20 Bathburn, of Anburn....... 15-16. The awards were postponed.

The second shoot did not come off on account of rain. Immediately after the rifle shooting a State rifle club was organized under the name of the Empire State Rifle Club. The club will hold a convention in Syracuse, the middle of October next, at which three days rifle shooting will be indulged in, open to the world. Prizes and medals will be awarded to the best shots. Circulars will at once be issued and sent to individuals throughout the world. Election of officers took place at the meeting and the following gentlemen from Syracuse were unanimously agreed upon:—L. J. Peck, President; John A. Nichols, Secretary and Treasurer; L. J. Peck, John A. Nichols, and Charles Frazer, standing committee.

The Old Man's Shoot was called at nine, with twelve in-ies. The lollowing is the score:

	G. J. Marsh 9 S. Compson
	[J. Stedman, 8 4. Sunta
	W. M. Ransdell
	II. Slevenson
	W Trowbridge,
	C. Loh
ı	G 4. Marsh, of the Forrester club, Buffalo, was the only one that shot
ı	nine birds, and he received the first prize, \$50 cash.
ı	TIES OF 8-26 VARDS RISE.
ı	J. Stedman
ľ	Second String
•	01147 15 71 - 4-11

W. M. Rutsdell, of the Albion Rifle Shooting Club, Albion, now sport a guid-headed cane.

Ties of 7-26 Yands Dise

TIES OF 6-26 VARDS RISE.

SINGLE TRAP SHOOT.

This shoot was opened to members of organized clubs

and county delegates. Fifteen single birds each. The shoot was delayed till 10:30 o'clock, on account of the Old Man's Shoot being longer than expected. The following is the result of the secret.

result of the score:-	
F. Deese	. 7(F Lansing
1 Weighelt	9 A. Lambertin
E 1. Sargent	11 Ed. Hudson 17
F. Dennison	7.G. W. Flower
P Trueman	11 N. W. Nulting
R B Strong	12 E. D. Pope
Geo. Loddet	7 F. Lansing 5 9 A. Lambertin, 11 11 Ed. Hudson 11 7 G. W. Flower 11 11 N. W. Nultling 11 12 E. H. Pope 8 10 M. Magylew 12 12 W. S. Barnom 20
A. F. Compson	12 W S. Barnom S
F Dorr	10 M M Bythew 12 12 W S. Harnum S. 12 W S. Harnum S. 13 G. Lucas 13 14 G. Lucas 15 G. Urouch, Jr. 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
W. F. Porler	7 G Prouch Jr. 11
P Tompkins	10 C. Lobb 9 6 W Chapman 9 12 C A Sperry 5 3 R T Cortis 5
E O Sage.	6 W Chanman F
H B Hooker	29IC A Sperry
G C Chambers	3 E T Caris.
77 1 7 1 1 1	12 177
L S Dennison	3 K T Cartie. 5 11 W. A. Laverack 8 7 H. Soule 12
C Weldner	8'C C Cole
G. J. Mareli	13 G Iluichluson 8
H. D. Wooley	313V S Morray 11
F Chaffey	19 M L. Foreville 14
11 J. Babcock	12 A. W. Wheelock
Geo. Smith .	13 K 11 (Trubam 2
A Sidway	917 R Harmon 10
11. R Jones.	11 W. A. Lavernek S.
1. Burber.	10 1 Walzer 12 10 1 V Nortou 5 6 R Newell 12 1 R Slisby 15 10 N 2 R Repeated
1 11. Finel	10.1 V Norton S
Wm. Fagy	6 P Novell 12
M Hong	1 H Shirby 15
W D. Wilson	Id John Bedlord
W. Troybridge	14 John Bedlord 9 11 E Hambleton 10
J. Franklin, Jr.	EW M Elv 11
A. Chamberlain	6 W M. Ely 11 12 C. McKluley 12
A Coates	4 11. Gala 11
G Rawline	4.11. Gale 11 11 J. A. Nichols 0
d H Brown	14 8 L. Burgess
11 Compaon	6 R A Backley 1
J. B. Higham	19 R. L. Sherwood 8
W. Lawrence	12 R L. Sherwood 8 1018 W Estes 4
H B Silshy of the Photals Cl	lub, Seneca Falls, was the only man
that killed his fifteen hirds, and	iyas awarded the hunting wagon:
value \$350.	Mas awarded the hubitard wagon,
	YARDS RISE
W D Wilson	3 Ed Hudson 4 W. L. Porsyth 2
J. 11 Brown	4 W. L. Porsyth
Control	2 Otedana

J. H. Brown	٠.
O. J. Marsh	

Geo. 6ml(th 4]	
First Stri	ng.
G J. Marsh	Smith
O J March, of the Forester Club of	Buffalo, received a pale of hunt,
ing blankels for the third prize. The fo	math was won by Newell, of the
Foresters of Buffalo, and the fifth by E	d. Lothler, of the Onondacan of

This day wound up the most successful meeting of the State Association. The Press Match was the first on the

tapis and resulted as follows:		
W L. Lyman 1.1. Hosekstra		0
II. A Brockway		
J. J. Flanagan		9
W. C. Flamb 2: K. T. Carils		2
J W Brockway 1 Dr. N. Roue		. 0
TIES ON THREE.		
H. A Brockway 3 E. T. Curits		7
J. H Durham.	61 1111111111	4

Henry A. Brockway, of Watertown Times, and Field and Forest Club, took first pilze for best shooting. Dr. N. Rowe, of Turf, Field and Furm newspaper and Mohawk Game Club, took the silver medal for poorest shooting.

Game Club, took the silver mental for poorest shooting.

Following this came the contest for the Dean Richmond Cup. The conditions were as follows:—"To be shot for by three representatives from each club, at twenty single birds each. Shot limited to 1½ ounces; otherwise in accordance with the rules of New York State Association. Entrance fee, \$50 per club of three members residing in the county where such club is located."

Soven clubs entered, and the scores made were as follows:—

CENTHAL CITY CLUB, SYRACUSE
Hadson
Harmon 15
Total
PHENIX OLUE, SENEGA PALLS
Silsby
Total 43
ONONDAGA COUNTY CLUB, SYHACUSE. 43
E Lodder 1h Baraum
Total 42
FORESTER CLUB, BIFFALO
Newell 16 Hambleson 18
Total
MONROE COUNTY CLUB, ROCHESTER
Elv 15 Walzer 11
10tal
GENEREE CLUB, MONDEQUOIT
Brown 13 Babcock
Total
AUDUBON CLUB DESCALO
Vine. 17 Franklin 6
Total
The Forester Club of Ruffalo tool

The Forester Club, of Buffalo, had won the cup on the two previous matches and had it been successful on this

ceasion would have become the permanent possessor.

At the close of the State Prize Shoot, which ended the convention sport, the delegates were called to order by Dr. Rowe and the following resolutions unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the thanks of the sportsmen's club of the State are due to President Flower, the Jefferson County Sportsmen's Club and citizens of Watertown, for the excellence of the arrangements for the convention, and for the thorough sneeds with which those arrangements have been carried out.

been carried out.

Resolved, That due acknowledgments should be made of the liberality of all who have donated prizes, and the particular mention of the following firms is required:—
Thomas Otis LeRoy & Co., of New York, for the shot used at all the contests; Carl Drexel, of Waterlown; R. Freeman, of Waterlown; Parker Bros., West Meridan, Ct.; Dapont Powder Co.; Lewis, Henrich & Rounds, Waterlown; Oriental Powder Co., Barber, Le Fever & Co., Syracuse; John & Streeter & Co., Waterlown; Davis Sewing Machine Co., Waterlown; Hills & Hunn, Waterlown; G. W. Wiggins & Co., Waterlown; John ffegeman, Balston Springs; M. L. Marshall, Oswego; Hon. Charles Ifuchin-

son, Titica; Shurps Rifle Co.; Remington & Sons; Turf, Field and Form, for handsome gold medal; Rod and Gun; FOREST AND STIDEAM; Lullin & Rand Powder Co.; J. B. Dougal! & Co.; J. N. Tolley, and to all others to whom the association has been indebted.

Norm-We are indebted to the Watertown Dispatch and e Standard, for the scores as given above

CF-For Bench Show of Dogs see Keunel Department of this paper.

The Bifle.

CREEDMOOR.

-The last regular practice of the team hefore their departire for Ireland occurred on Wednesday last. The new targets with the circular bullseyes were used, and the 900 yards range abandoned for the longer one of 1,100 yards. After eight shots at the 1,000 yards range Major Fulton retired for lack of sufficient curtridges to carry bim through the day's practice. The source were as follows:-

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The summaries of the ten days practice show the follow ing results and averages:-

Name				-Scor	e			Av'go
Maj. 11. Fulton 151								
Col, J. Bodine	155	137	157		-	154		150
G. W. Yale113	_	123	144		148	131	159 186	150
Col. Glidersleeve. 149								148
A. V. Canffeld, Jr., 139								118
Gen T. S. Dakin, 157	145	Jall.	151	141	149	123	146 165 138	147
Capt. L. C. Bruce 156		136	112	-	136	115	143 182 156	142
R C. Coleman								139
L. M. Ballird	_	-	110		123	117	· - 172 117	130

The competitions of last year, upon the scores of which the members of the present team were allowed to stand,

Name,	S	core.		Average.
11. Fullon	168	171	159	164
dolin Hodine 156	158	158	132	156
11. A. Gildersleeve	151	155	143	151
T. S. Daklu	158	139	147	146
G. W. Yale	150	162	197	1.15

The difference is owing unquestionably to the wretched weather which has prevailed during a larger portion of this Spring's practice days. The competition for the Leech this spring's practice days. The competition for the Leech cup has week, gives us the first opportunity of comparing team scores with the practice of their adversaries. Both were at the same distance, at which the much will be shot, but at the new targets, whereas the old square bullseye will be used at Dollymount:—

AMERICAN TEAM,	Totals. TRISH COMPETITORS.	Toluts
Colonel Bodine	, 25 John McKenna	203
Colonel Gildersleeve	198 J. Wilson	962
Major Fulton	198[1]. Fulton	10.1
R. C. Coleman	195(E. dohnson	161
A. V. Canfield, Jr	1776J. K. Milner	19.1
Caplain L. C. Bruce	170 Pollock	.706
G. W. Yale	165:3Vaterhouse	379
General T. S. Dakin	180 A. Barlow	774
		regions the
Total	1 321 Potel	

At another competition for places on the Irish team the At another competition for places on the Irish team the following scores were made, showing a much smaller total but very uniform scores:—Mr. William Righy, 190; Mr. Wuterhoase, 180; Mr. J. K. Milner, 186; Mr. J. K. Rigby, 184; Mr. Pollock, 178; Mr. A. Barlow, 174; Mr. E. Johnson, 166. Total, 1,268.

Following the international match, on the 30th of June, the grand challenge cap will be shot for, from the successful competitors for which will be chosen the team to represent Ireland in the competition for the Elcho shileld at Wimbledon. On the Saturday following the All Ireland Shield will be shot for, in which the Americans will take part. Four men from each tenm will be selected; the distance, 1,000 and 1,100 yards. The shield is to be held by the successful team for one year, and whether the Americans win or lose, Major Leech has arranged that they shall have another opportunity of shooting for it at Philadelphia next year.

When the team visits Wimbledon they will meet repre sentative riflemen from Canada, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN TEAM, - On Saturday the rillemen who are to contend with the chosen sons of Ireland in the return match growing out of the competition at Creedmoor last September, took their departure from our shores in the steamer City of Chester. Anxious to do the thing in proper shape and give the "boys" a send-off which would serve to insuite and cheer them in their make the would serve to inspire and cheer them in their undertaking, Col. Wingute had scenred the sleamer Nelson J. Hop kins to convey them and their friends to the Lower Bay, where they were to be transferred to the large craft whose stannch hull would carry them swiftly to their destination across the seas. A party of ladies and gentlemen, comfortable in numbers, assisted in this most interesting ceremony. Taking a position alongside the large craft, the Hopkins escorted her down the buy amid all the noisy demonstrations of strain whistles and caunon. Before reaching the point of deburkation Col. Wingate summered the members of the team and their friends to the rabin and addressed them in the following terms:

and addressed them in the following terms:

Gentlemen: For the first time a team of native born Americana leaves our shores for the purpose of purheipating in an international rite match. They are not professional shots, neither do they literal to compete for any peculiary advantage. Members of the Amateur Rifle Plun, they are thoughout a sacrifice of their personal business laterests (which new appreciate,) to represent their country in this contest. White their opponents have proatteed for years at the ranges at which this match is to see shot, none of them have more than a year's experience, and some only in few months. Yet, with all these theadvantages, they have discharded such skill and nerve that we feel couldent that the name of the experience in all of them, the fullest reliance upon the skill and fudgment of the experienced marksman they have selected as start leaf in under whose direction we feel couldent that nothing will be left authors which mails in the harden and the fullest confidence in all of the American Rifle Club and of the National Rifle Association, who have had charge of the arrangements for the match, and on behalf of those of as reliase business engagements have compelled them to remain behind, and of all Americans, I desire to assure them of our earlier confidence, and to say God speed them on their errand. [Applause and three cheers for the American Team.] [Applause and three cheers for the American Team.]

Cal. Gildersleeve being called upon responded as follows Cal. Gildersleeve being called upon responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I prepared no speech for this occasion or my other, but it is impossible for me to resist saying something to the many friends I see around me before we put ifmally. In the team that has been selected to uphold America in this international contest I will presume to say that some of the best material of the country in point of shooting is represented. I will go further, and say that the men in life team no worldy of representing America, for I know them to be men who are capable of sacrificing a great deal. They are not presumptions, and in their ways I might designate them as bumble, but they go across the occas la vindicate the nerve and muscle of American ritherner. We are very thankful for the genetoris way in which we have been treated. It was more than we expected. And now, gentlemen, you will accept our thanks for the way in which you have behaved in seeing as off in this gallont fustion.

Subsequently the Hopkins was placed alongside the City of Chester and the team transferred to her decks. Gen, Dakin had previously been placed on board from the Neversink, which steamer had been chartered by his friends to perform the same kind office for him as had been done

Dakis and previously been placed on board what has rescussive, which steamer had been chartered by his friends to perform the same kind offlee for him as had been done by the Hopkins for the other members of the team.

—The different duily papers of this city have contained bingraphical sketches of the members of the team, front which we condense as follows:—

Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, captain of the team, was horn in Dutchess county, N. Y., August 1, 1840. At the commencement of the war he assisted in recruiting the One Haudred and Fiftieth New York Volnateers, serving with distinction, and participating in many leading engagements, as well as 'Sherman's march to the sea, and recriving a commission as Lieut. Colonel "for galbant and meritorious services." At the conclusion of the war he entered Columbia Cologe has school, and after granharing was admitted to the bar and has practiced ever since. In 1870 he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. Subsequeatly he was appointed by Gen. Shaler A. A. Geueral of the First Division, with the rank of Col. His experience with the tifle latter from the opening of Creedmoor, since when, hy persistent practice he has become one of the first of the long range stots of the country.

Major Henry Fulton was horn near Rochester, in Monroe country, N. Y., in the year 1845. In October 1863, he entered the Twenty first New York cavalry and served with that regiment until the close of the war. He was present at the battles in West Virginia and Maryland, was wounded and taken prisoner at Saicker's Gap and imprisoned in Libby. After his exchange he rejoined his regiment and was almost immediately sent. West to tight Indians. During this time Major Filton crossed the plains ten times, five times on horseback and five ty stage. He was findly mustered out at Deuver, Colondo, and him May 1870 commenced practicing his profession of civil engineer in Brooklyn. In February 1874 he was elected Lieutenant of Company D. Twelfth Regiment. In the following Decemb

with the Femenhord the palm of victory to the American team.

Mr. Geo. W. Yale is a native of New Haven, and is fifty years old. His whole life has been passed in the gan anautacturing business. In the year 1852 he became Superintendent of the Sharp Ritle Company, which position he still retains. His long range practice has been canfined to Creedman. He won prizes in the "Sharpshooter's championship," and all-comor's matches in 1873, and recorded a score of 157 in the international match. In shaoting he uses a Sharp's rille, and, lying on his back, rests the muzzle of his gun over his left thigh.

General Thomas S. Dakin was horn in Orange county, New York, in the year 1831. As early as 1849 he became devoted to the interests of the National Guard, and in 1862 he organized a company, was elected Cuptain, and accompanied it to the war. In 1866 he was elected Major, in the following January Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1869 became Colonel of that regiment. During the latter part of the same year he was elected Brigadier General of the Fitth Brigade, and in the month of February hist was appointed Major General of the Second Division. He had had no experience in rifle practice previous to the opening of the Creedmoor range. He is a very scientific marksman, many

ufactures his own cartridges, carefully weighs the powder and ball, and records their weight upon the wrapper. His score in the last international contest was 139. His record is much better this year. On one occasion he made 157, at another time 151, and his average last year was 1464. Mr. Ruswell C. Coleman was born December 3, 1840, at Goshen, N Y., but resided in this city until he arrived at the 1856 of twenty years, at which time he graduated at the Free Academy, when he returned to Goshen, and subsequently repaired to Albany, where he attended the Albany Law University for three years, and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1863. Since that time he has practiced law at Goshen. Previous to this year he has never had any experience in the use of the cide. Upon reading the reports of the international match last Fall, he conceived the idea of establishing a rifte club in his tiwa, and, carrying out his intention, organized the "Leather Stocking Rifa Club," and was elected President. He has developed some very good shooting thus far, his highest score being 148 out of a possible 180 points.

Mr. Ardon V. Canfield, Jr., the youngest man on the team, is a native of Bedford, Westelester county, where he was born June 24, 1853. He attended school at Grammar School No. 15 in this city, and fluished his education in 1867. His shooting experience dates from his cutry into the National Guard as a member of the Twenly-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. in 1872, when, with his fellow gnavisanen of that command, he shot at their range at Clifton, N. J. This range was the first established in this country. In the competition for places on the American team for 1874 he made a score which placed his name on the list of reserves, and in the subsequent practice has steadily increased in skill.

Captain Leslie C. Brince was born at Lexington, Ky, March, 25, 1849. He is a graduate of the Kentneky University. He came to this city in the year 1871 and entered the Turf, Field and Furm basides on Senator Leslie Coombs, and an epiew o

Major Rockwood, 33th Brigdot, 24 0 8 0 9 Willslaw.

The three last named gentlemen were mable to shoot at 500 yards, being obliged to leave by the 4:10 train.

The desire to wear the "marksman's badge" is quite genral among the National Guard, particularly those going to Boston, and it is expected that a large number of applications will be presented within a few days by those desiring to compete directly for it in the first instance. It is understood that Gen. Shaler has announced his intention of shooting for this badge, and wearing it if he wirs it, which he will unforbitely do. The General has recently come forward very prominently as a rilleman.

The Saratoga Rifle Chun.—On Friday, May 28th, the above organization contested for its silver cap at the 200 yards range. The following are the scores:—

Nunte.	Score, T	mat.
Dr. W. H. Hodgmmi 5	44454233342335	116
II. W. Hays 4		56
A. M. Mitchell 4	83333343353333	.61
Hilell Giftes,	33223153523234	49
A. F. Flimsburgh 5	24838333333442	48
Joel Hayes0	44885824484054	48
W. H. Renson	405 2 1 4 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4	47
B. W. Amsilett2	4 0 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 4 4 8 8 4 4	44
M. Grimes0	32414532344532	41
Jerome Pitury 3	55203222023002	31

at a future time. It is proposed to call the range after the gentleman who presented the ground to the club — Mr. T. II. Tanapkins. It is the intention of the club to have a match immediately after the regatin, open to all amateur rifle clubs. Turne valuable prizes have been afterol. Full puriticulars and programme will be given as soon as passible. Why would this not be an excellent apportunity for an intercollegiate rifle match?

—The Hulynke Ritle Club are having a series of con-tests at their 200 yards range. That of Saturday last re-sulted as follows. Seven shots at above distance:—

	Score. To	tal
A. Knlght 4	4 3 2 8 3 3 5	11
E. C. Smith 5	5 2 2 3 5 3 2	Sh.
II. White	5 1 5 0 3 3 2	
A. Monger	2 9 2 2 3 3	11
D. H. Smith &	6 3 2 2 2 0 1	19
S S Chapman	6 2 2 5 5 6	2
R. McDamild	3 3 0 1 3 3 1	ii.
8. Climpiton		н

The following score was made by Smith and White, in

Mr. Smith winning the badge for the second time.

-The Seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association has been definitely fixed for the 31st August next. In addition to the usual matches, for which a large amount in prizes is offered, there will be a cavalry match, open to sections of four mounted men from any volunteer cavaly troop in the Province. The rifle to be used is the Sniller carbine, carried on back or slung to suddle, the distance 200 and 400 yards, the time twelve minutes, including the course. The men are to ride about three-quarters of a mile, taking two flights of bardles in the course, and fire dismounted at the two distances, the horses at the firing point to be linked or held by alternate files. The first prize will be \$50, the second \$30, and the third \$20.

Game Bag and Gm.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME

-Mr. Chas. Hallock, editor of Forest and Stream, and Joseph Gillinghum, Esq., the Philadelphia representa-tive of that journal, were last week made honorary mem-bers of the Forest and Stream Club, of Philadelphia, in which act we recognize a twofold compliment, and tender our thanks herewith. This club is an active organization, and promises to become "a power." We publish the score

A Wisconsin correspondent writes:-

—A Wisconsin correspondent writes:—
"Last August, about the 20th, nine of us chartered a small steamer at Stillwater, Minnesotu, and took a four hour's trip down Lake St. Croix, "goose hunting." We ran into two tlocks, killing from the first thirty-one geess, and from the second, seventien. We were urned with double barrel shot guns and lying behind an inverted battean on the prow of the steamer. At the signal of our captuin discharged one harrel at them sitting, and the remaining barrel is they arose. So you so we took forty-right gress, all white enforch, at thirty-six discharges; pretty fair, was at it? as four of the nine made no pretensions at spartsmanship."

The same correspondent casually mentions having ent an inch ballsaye (with a rifle,) three times consecutively at forty yards, which is first class shooting.

DITTMAR'S POWDER.

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, May 29th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The idea expressed by several sportsmen that it lakes so much more of Ditmar's sporting pounder than of the black powher to produce the same effect, is erroneous. Its strength is precisely the same as Illazard's lineking powder No. 2. Any sportsmin who will use three and one-quarter dractims in bulk of Ditmar's sporting pounder No. 15, coarse, and one ounce of No. 9 sbot, will flud that foul as effectual on quanti, sulpe, or any small game, as any load he ever used. I am speaking of a 12 gauge breech loading gun; if a larger gan is used, of coarse the load ulli be greater, but the same proportion of powder and shot ought to he nach. I use on the powder first a filin card wad, then a heavy Ely felt wad, and a light wad over the shot, having the ends of the cartridge well turned down. I have used Dittmar's powder all Spring and I find it perfection in all respects. Yours truly,

J. J. P.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DITTMAR POWDER.

New York, May, 1873

And the common the content of the common that is common to the common to the common to the common to the common that common
as of my principto: In a ceries of tests made with Ditmar's powder, and 26 grains charge against 70 grains or black powder, the 22 grains eve 300 feet a second loss than the black powder, the 25 grains gave ser 200 feet a second loss. The result proved the wood powder very can and but little smoke, but the pressure on the shell gave writing of to danger; the base and sides of the brass shall was wedged so fast in ce chamber of the barrel that it had to be driven out by resemble blocks ith a rammer. The shells, after firing 70 grains of black powder, would mp mit by bolding the gon mazzte up hy weight of the built of breech lone; and even when firing 110 grains of orange lightning the shell could drup out by gravity alone, holding the cun muzzle up, the urange glattning powder gloing over 100 feet a second greater velocity; 22 grains of wood powder flied the same space as 70 grains of black powder (ordinary rife powder).

of wood powder filled the same space as 70 grains of black powder (ordinary rifle powder).

I am convinced that were it not fur the great strength of the modern made gui barrels, that ere this many would have come to gelef, and when I read of persons recommending increased charges of this wood rowder, I shudder at the thought of what will be the result. The nint alage, "Robs rush in where angels fear to I read," is here exemplified, and then the blea of compressing the powder in the shell which, with nood powder or gun cotton, increases its power immecontably, makes my blood chill. Ere lung, Mr. Editur, you will have the impleasant task of chronicling the loss of some nuble fellow, a vicilia to mood powder. If I am the means of specific so threatening an evil by warning the public of the dangerous consequences attributing the use of such powder. I will consider myself highly remunitated for my pains.

I am, Sir, yours very sheeredy.

THE DANE SHOT GUN

LA CROSSE, Whe, May 16th, 1875.

LA CROSSE, W. L., May 16th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

Mr. Joseph C. Dane of this place bas invented an improvement in breech loading shot gous, which I think worthy of being called to the intention of your readers. This improvement consists, first—in his self-recolling, or momentum firing pla, which Is a perfect guarantre against premature discharges by cardess handling, so often heard of all over the country. Secondly—his putent flager piece, which tours the fore part of the guind, and as a part of the mechanism for operating the lock down, it takes the places of bottom, top, or side levers. In ordinary gams, as overybody knows, the hammer follows the plunger to the explanetve point, when it rebounds, followed by the pin back to its place, that he man gam the hammer is arrested by the mapple, through which the pin is impelled by its momentum to its work. Anyloting less than the full force and swing of the hammer would not be followed by a discharge. Here is its perfect safety; for in no other way but a full cock and force on the frigger can me explosion take place. This is a great desideratum, and one which will atop the casualties of shooting.

R

SHOOTING IN WISCONSIN

ELETIONN, Wisconsin, May 30th, 1875.

Edition, Wisconsin, May 30th, 1875.

Edition Forest and Stream:

Thave waited all brough the Spring shooting season with the tupe that something would "turn op" here of sufficient interest to the field sporting fraternly to marrant its communication through from Interesting journal, but the season tas passed, and only a minimum of sport has been realized. Practically, our spring shooting season is belef, and includes but few kinds of birds. The killing of mallant, wand-inck and lead is probiblied by law, and our local sportsmen have by common consent given up the practice—that formerly obtained—ad shooting Wilson sulpe in the Spring thore, which arrangement occasions a great saving of ammunition, and leaves for "pursuit with linear to kill" only the few varieties of migratory water fowl that favor our takes and streams but a moment during their northern flight. These are pursuit, binehill, butterball, widgeon, redhead, and rudity duck, with occasional whistiers, scoolers, and canras back, the blaebill predominating largely in this synction. Usually we have good shooting from the 10th to 20th of April, but there was no good shooting libs Spring. Blaebills minic their inperature in small numbers early in April, and were seen more in less (mustly less) until the first week in May, but wore at un time plentiful. The best day's sport I know or heard of was on the 20th of April, and Lakes Lambendah, when there has scored to three gains the ty-bour bluebills, seven butterballs, and one ruddy finek. This seemed small compared with former scores on the same waters. We don't know whicher the exactivy of wild fowl was owing to the pecultarity of the spot on or to the fact that continual "banging" has occasioned a diversion in the line of flight. Of course we hope that this season was only an exception to the ract that continual "banging" has occasioned a diversion in the line of flight. Of course we hope that this season was only an exception to the ract that continual than your before. The Wilson same is a fold. Quall ha

GEORGIA GAME ASSOCIATION.

SAYANNAH, Ga , May 28th, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STIESM:-

Editors Forest and Sturam:—
The Georgia Game Association, composed of about sixty-five members, and formed for the purpose of protecting game, held their first sucial meeting an Friday, May 7th, down on Beach Hammick, a very fine place facing the sea, about eighteen utiles from the city, on which beershould be gauged in a piacon and rifte match. A prize was offered for the best shot and a leather medal for the worst. The following members particlipated, first in the piacon match shooting, which proved quite exciting and resulted as follows:—

exciling and resulted as for	Idwa.—	
Name.	Killed. Name,	Killted.
R Wayne	4 II. B. Gonim	3
J. G. Butler	1 W. J. Folliard	. 1
W H. Connerat	5 M. C. Murpby	5
W F. Chaplin, Jr	5 Juline Kantzian	1
J. P. White	4 Joseph Herschback	4
B. C. Aright	441, P McBerrien	4
S. J. M. Baker	4 J. H. Sbmfer	5
Will. N. Nichols	5 W F. Scherif	5

Six of the above were ties, which were shot off and resulted as fol-

H. Gonum. 19th W. F. Scherff. 25th W. J. Folliard. 38 R. B. Habersham 25th Juseph Hyrschback carried off the prize for the best shot and W. J. Folliard the leathen medal for the worst shot.

The association is now in a flourishing condition, and composed o none but good amateur hunters. W. E. Scherff.

Third Avenue Stables

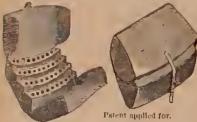
Third Avenue Stables.

Of the large stables in the world, that of the London Omaibus Line is probably the most extensive. The next in size is in this city, and hydongs to the Third Avenue Street Car Company, and is situated on Third avenue and Sixty afth street. The building is immense, being 600 feet by 200, is made mostly of fron and brick, and besides turing enlistontial, and about the same as freproinf, it presents, an appearance unisually attractive for a structure of the kind. The fascade lass three towers, there being a five clock in the unin one; and the general arribuctural design is not only tasteful, but peculiarly sulted to its position and purpose. There are three similes—the first for furres, the second for cars, and the third for horses; with perfect arrangements for larges and egress, and with ventilation, drabage and all appointenances so complete that it would seem the to pragosa a charge. The number of horses ander its roof and skylights is now about 1,700, in fine condition, and average vary well for such extensive stables, while many of the teams are notweably superior in size, smoothness and first. Frifty thoms and pounds of corn and oats, ground by two "rum" in steam mills, mixed with cut hay, are fed daily. Twenty thorse shoers are occupied shoeing in the shops, and the number of grooms attending the stable proportionately large. The general management by Sami. L. Phillips, Esq., President, is unday stood to be dreidedly acceptable to the horses, as he was recently orerheard to give an order prohibiting any num research indication of pala or panishment to an animal under any circumstances; which regard for the feeling of brates seems as coomendable as it is gentlemanly and humane. The more immunediate superintendency of the stables devolves upon Dr. J. M. Heard, V. S., who, while he looks after the horses had all very condition. Is of course improved, and the surmundings more airy and agreembly. For the interests of the company, it would seven that the horses are in good hands is beyond

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WHAT GEN, SHERIDAN SAYS OF IT.

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indeed to the very convenient of the portable and valuable for hunting and fishing purposes, furnishing a
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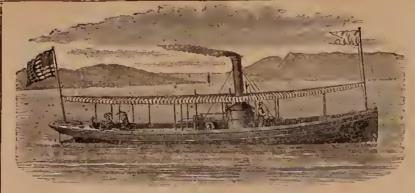
W. H. HOLABRID,
Indeed transport residued.

p Lounge received. I have set it up and tried tworks very comfortably indeed. Hope to tree temp this Summyr.

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41	11	Otisville.	715	**	44	**	**
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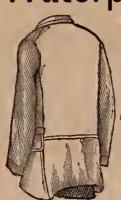


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

Volume 4, Number 19, 17 Chalbam 8t. (Cityliali sqr.)

Hevada, Its Mountains and Inhabitants.

NEVADA is decidedly a State of mountains and valleys. The chief occupation of its inhabitants is mining its mountain regions, and cattle raising in the valleys, though there is more or less attention paid to the cultiva-tion of the soil in the valleys throughout the State. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; but little Indian corn is raised, on account of the early frosts. The only means of watering the fields of grain and meadows in the valley is by irrigation, as but little rain falls during the season. Cattle do not require feeding dur-Winter, although the snow may he six inches or even a foot deep. They thrive on the white sage and the tall grass, which grows in ahundance in most of the valleys throughout the State. Up to this time there has been no snow, hut to day snow is falling plentifully. Two years ago snow had fallen to the depth of two feet throughout the norther part of the State, thousands of cattless. out the northern part of the State, thousands of cattle per-ishing with cold and hunger, which could not be avoided, as hay was not gathered in the Summer more than to serve their domesticated horses and cattle. Single individuals often own from one to ten thousand head of cattle, and one man owns fifty thousand head; during this season he lost ten thousand head, so that it will be readily seen that to provide for cattle here as in the Eastern States during the Winter would be utterly impossible.

San Francisco is the great cattle market for this State and California. These vast herds of cattle do not cost their owners more than the necessary expense of procuring help to look after them and mark and brand the calves. There are no fences to mark the houndary line between ranches; indeed fences are not used, except occasionally to enclose a small garden. After the cattle are collected in the Spring for the purpose of marking and branding, they are turned looso into the mountain ranges, where grass grows luxuriantly on the mountain sides and in their vast canons, which is called bunch grass. It is very tich and sweet. These canons afford water for the herds during the Summer months. After the crops are harvested on the ranches the cattle arc brought from the mountains into the valleys, where they are allowed to remain until the herding season in the Spring. The cattle belonging to different owners mingle together, and it not unfrequently happens that they wander from fifty to one hundred miles from their ranch when collected and brought back in the

The herding of cattle is an exciting business. Every man and boy who is able to ride, within an area of twenty miles is mounted on a pony with whip and lariat. The lariat is manufactured from the green rawhide, is suple and pliable as a string, and will hold any bullock or wild horse. This as a string, and will hold any bullock or wild horse. This is made fast to the horn of the saddle—for all use Mexican saddles in this country, which are secured to the horses hy a girth a foot wide, made of hair; this is drawn as taut as possible by the strength of a man, and fastened by a strap to an iron ring on the side of the saddle. This being done the saddle cannot turn when the lariat is thrown over the horns of a hullock or the head of a wild horse. Ten thousand earlier nearly head in an adverse owned by many and cattle may be herded in one drove, owned by many different parties, perhaps, and all herded on an open plain and surrounded by men mounted on horseback to keep them together, while each owner in turn rides through the herd to "cut out" his own and drive them in a herd by themselves. This is no small task, for the cattle are wild and mostly of the Spanish breed. The metal of the horses is often tested, as well as the skill of the rider in this employment. ployment. This work heing finished, each owner drives his cattle home, and yards, marks and brands the calves. These yards are called corrals. When a large stock of cattle is owned by one individual it is necessary to keep horses to gather and herd them; in some cases it requires

as many as one hundred mustangs for this purpose.

Clover Valley, from which I write, is one of the hest and most lovely valleys in the State, and embraces about forty

miles in length north and south, and will average about fifteen miles in width. Ifumboldt Wells lie in its northern extremity. It is bounded on the west by a lofty range of shivered rocks and yawning cañons, which afford an abundant supply of water for the valley. Nearly every mile perhaps a fresh cold stream comes dashing down through these openings along the mountain sides. From through these openings along the mountain sides. From these streams ditches are cut in all directions to irrigate the vast meadows which lie beneath, stretched out to the op-posito mountains in the east. A peculiarity of these east-ern mountains is, that very little water oozes from their western slopes; but silver and galena are found in quanti-tics. Another remarkable feature is the vast number of the Sierras, which head in the mountains of Nevada east of the Sierras, which have no outlet. They either terminate like the Humboldt River, in a low morass, or are taken up by the meadows in the wild valleys.

In the centre of Clover Valley, east and west towards its southern extremity, is a lake into which all the surplus water of the valley is deposited; but this has no outlet, and at some seasons of the year becomes nearly dry, but never entirely so. At the southern end of this valley a creek sufficiently large to run a mill breaks out of the hase of the foot hills of the mountain, the water of which is too warm to drink, even at this season of the year. It evidently passes through a composition of minerals which impart to it this heat by their chemical combination. The water is impregnated with lime, magnesia, sulphur and borax. It is not unpleasant to the taste when cold, but if taken freely, operates as a cuthartic. On this creek is a fine ranch of four hundred acres, with a public house fitted up with every convenience for the entertainment of guests who throng this thoroughfare from Humboldt guests who throng this thoroughtare from Aug. Wells station on the north, through this and Ruby to the southern part of the State. This ranch belongs to the estate of the late Mr. Broomfield. A few miles south of this in Ruby Valley, which is only separated from this by a few low foot hills, are found about fifty hot springs. all within a few rods of each other. The temperature of these springs varies very much; some arc holling hot; food is often cooked in them, and the farmers near by, when butchering, scald their hogs in them. The depth of these springs has never been ascertained. Steam rises from these springs Winter and Summer, and the amount of water in them always remains the same. Calk center is formed in large masses around all of these springs.

Humboldt Welts are another curiosity. source of Humholdt River. There are a number of these wells, which are of different forms and sizes, and they rise like the hot springs of Ruby Valley, out of a smooth, sunken valley. Though often attempted, these springs have never been sounded. The water is cold and clear, and of a good quality for usc. It was by these wells that the old emigrant road passed in going to California, and was made a camping place for the weary and worn traveler. The rich bottom grass flourishes at all seasons of the year. In crossing the dry barrens over the Rocky Mountains the wagon wheels would become unsafe from shrinkage; Humboldt Wells was a convenient place for repairs and to recruit man and beast. One time a company of emigrants reached the wells with wagons rickety from a long journey through a dry country. Their wagon wheels were immediately taken off and thrown into one of the wells to expand by the dampness and tighten the tire. To their dismay the next morning they could not be found, as they had settled to the bottom of the well, and they could not procure a rope of sufficient length to reach the bottom. Although water flows through the mountain streams in great ahundance, there are vast tracts in the valleys lying uncultivated hecause they cannot he irrigated, for the reason that they are higher than the streams. These uncultivated soils are rich and fertile, and covered with a heavy growth of wild sage, which grows to the height of two feet and has a strong odor, like sage, and the leaf very much resembles our domestic sage; hut nothing will eat this shrub hut a large gray hen, as large our domestic fowl. These are called sage hens, and are quite as good food as the prairie chicken. The sage hens go in flocks, and are

quite numerous. They are not found east of the Rocky Mountains. The wild sage grows very rank, with half a dozen shoots or stalks coming up from the root, each as large as a man's arm, and is of a woody texture. Indians use it much for fuel. Irrigation kills it; it cannot endure water, hence it only grows on high and dry ground. Could artesian wells he sunk in these elevated places many thousands of acres of the best lands in these valleys could be utilized. Applications have been made to the U. S. Government to give such lands to partles who would sink wells for the purpose of irrigating them, but as yet no action has been taken.

The valleys of Nevada afford no timber except the wild sage, which in some places occupies miles in extent. Sometimes will be seen growing along the foot hills of the mountains a kind of juniper, or what the people call cedar, though not to be compared to the cedar of the Eastern States. These trees grow of sufficient size and length for fence posts, but only one can be obtained from a tree. timber is found on the mountain sides and In the canons. These canons commence high up in the mountains and extend down through the foot hills to the open plains. In the lower end of these canons is often found a heavy growth of aspen, or a species of poplar; this is used for building purposes and for fencing corruls for the cattle. The first houses built in Nevada were made of aspen timher in the following manner: Logs were cut of eight or ninc feet in length, sharpened at one end and driven into the ground, or placed in holes dng for the purpose, up right, and as closely together as possible; then timbers laid across the top, close together, with grass thrown on them and then covered with earth. Sometimes a floor was lale and sometimes it was not; then by cutting a doorway and windows the house was complete, excepting the plastering up of chinks with mud. Having hut little rain in this country such a huilding would be comfortable in Winter and Summer for many years. Many men worth thousands of dollars live in such houses. At the present time there are many good frame and brick dwellings in the valleys.

The principal timber found on the mountain sides is

mahogany and pine. The mahogony is a very hard and mahogany and pine. The mahogany is a very hard and heavy wood. The bodies of the trees are very short, like all timher growing in high altitudes, but some of them are large with large and gnarled tops. This wood takes a beautiful polish and makes the most beautiful furniture, but in consequence of its gnarled and winding grain is very least to word for fuel in the work. Pine is the principal wood for fuel in the It also has a short hody, never above twenty or hard to work. State. It also has a short hody, never above twenty or thirty feet long; but some of them grow very large at the base, tapering to a point at the top. The branches of this base, tapering to a long and arroginess of at a point at the conditions of the base of the state of the st base, tapering to a point at the top. The branches of this pine are large and long, and are given off at about ten or twelve feet from the ground. There is also a species of the yellow or pitch pine, with burrs growing on them resembling those of the yellow pine of the Eastern States, but unlike the pine of the East each bask or folding of the hurr has a nut deposited at its root, so that in one hurr there will be from thirty to forly nuts, which are as large a marrowfat pea, though oval in shape. One large tree will yield a bushel or two of nuts. These, like peanuts, are roasted before caten. The inhabitants call this hy the name of nut pine. The Indians used these nuts for food before the whites settled the country. They are very palatable, having a slight piney taste.

Rev. A. Chase. table, having a slight piney tasto. Rev. A. Chase.

Warm Creek, Clover Valley, Nevada, January 18th, 1875.

BITE OF THE RATTLESNAME.—A post office agent traveling in Texas, tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake as an antidote for the lite of that reptile. In rattlesnake as an antidote for the litte of that reptile. In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and hecoming purple. A friend of the writer, who spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance an Indian's dog near the camp was hitten in the nose by a large rattlesnake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administrative with a coll. The case was rapid and offertual and for the case was rapid and offertual and the case of the case was rapid and offertual and the case of the case was rapid and offertual and the case of the case was rapid and offertual and the case of the case was rapid and offertual and the case of tered the gall. The cure was rapid and effectual .- St. Auguetane (Fla.) Press.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-No. 11

BEING NOTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION—BY OUR OWN COMMISSIONER.

THE morning after our arrival at the month of the Homosussan we were moving by davlight, and after hrealfast followed in the wake of our new frieuds, as their bostman professed to be acquainted with the channel. We had not proceeded over one mile before we found the Spray to be hard and fast on a cove oyster bar. As the boat beloneing to our new friends was light draft, they left us aloue in our glory. Finally we found the channel, and proceeded but a short distance whom we discovered what appeared to be two rivers, and we naturally followed the widest. By the use of the lead we found the channel to shoul rapidly, so we returned and took the right hand stream, and after sailing a distance of four miles we sighted a residence on a high shell bank and an attractive hoat house at the water's edge. As we reached the handing the rain descented in torreuts, and we pushed the stern of the Spray mider the boat house. We had bariely secured the boat before a youth presented himself and invited in to accept the hospitalities of the homse. We inquiried for Mr. Jones, and were informed that he was absent, so we politely declined the invitation so hospitably extended. As it was blowing a gale we deemed it prindent uot to light a fire in our stove, but indulge in a homoopathic ment, consisting of three red herrings, a cup of lemonade, and a few soda carackers per man. Our frugal repast was barely thished when we received a pressing invitation to dinner, and as our clothing was not very ornamental, we offered as a excuse that we had dlued sumptionsly. Soon after we noticed a lady rimning through the rain toward the boat house, and her pleasant and studies from the stabilishment under the circumstances. Finding that "no excuse would be accepted, and that would have gratified both a gournand and a gurnet. For nearly two montes we had not the fact and the circumstances. Finding that would have gratified both a gournand and a gurnet. For nearly two montes we had not excepted, and that would have gratified both a gournand and a lo THE morning after our arrival at the mouth

where fish can be seen. We measured the deepest point in the hasin and found tho lead to reach bottom at forty-eight feet, around the basin and along the banks of the river we found large numbers of water turkeys, cormorants, fish hawks, and species of the heron and crane families, which were more easily approached than on any stream wo have visited. Ducks, not to be enumerated by thousands hut hy square acres, were visible to the right and left and before and hehind us. The sportsman can find accommodations at Mr. Jones', and can fully occupy his time. Near the house excellent sheepsheading exists, and these noble fish, of large size, can he eaptured until the arms ache, By trolling with a spoon or spinner redfish can be caught ranging from five to thirty pounds. A year or two since a gentleman from the Hub engaged in this kind of fishing, and pickerel fisher like, placed the line hetween his teeth. He secured a bite, the line fonled, and at the end of the performance he has minus a tooth, but landed a thirty-two pound redfish. By visiting the spring four miles from the house the knight of the rod can land fish of large size as annielly as he can bait and secure his fish. If he desires larger and more clumsy game he can amuse himself capturing turtles ranging from eighteen to thirty inches in length. In the Houseassa and Salt Rivers and in the bayons and blind creeks near Mr. Jones' residence the shootist will find ducks by the square acre, and if he is disposed to engage in the destruction of larger game—such as pelicans ganuci, and an endless variety of herons and cranes—all that is necessary to he done is to lay in a stock of provisions, take a boat, and sail to one of the St. Martin's Keys—a few miles from the mouth of the Homosassa. On one of these keys the sportsman will find a rookery, where the sea birds, frequenting an area of probably forty miles, nightly collect to roost.

At the old sugar plantation two miles above the house good quail and snipe shooting is obtainable. Bear exist in the hummacks, a

Jones' as a place of resort. The still hunter by visiting the old sugar plantation or lile edge of the pine timber, four miles from the house, will experience but tittle difficulty is securing a pair of authers worthy of gracing his Northera home. For miles west and southwest of the house large areas of low-lying land exists, covered with a luxuriant growth of rushes and coarse grasses, with here and there islands of timber, consisting of ganu, live and swamp ouk, ender and eabbage palms. The low lands furnish excellent feed, and the islands shelter for deer. Late in the year the rushes and grasses lose their vitality, aml if a windy that is selected thousands of acres can be hurned over by the application of a single match. In a few weeks the fluts will be covered with a luxuriant and succulent growth of grass, and deer will visit the locality in numbers. These flaits are comparatively dry, and would furnish the fire-pan lunter an excellent field for sport. If purities who propose visiting Homosassa would cammunicate with Mr. Jones a few weeks in advance he would buru-off a few square miles of marsh for the benefit of his visulors. If turkey shooting is desired the sportsama can enjoy it by ascending the river to the spring and proceeding to the edge of the pine limber. Mr. Jones' ucubew, a mere lad, informed us that he had killed sixteen deer within a hart period and in haid of the house, on a small clearing on the opposite side of the river. As Frank was unacquainted with fire hunting it suggested that we should engage in the sport. After supper we provided ourselves with some fat pine and a long-handled frying pan. We lambed on the opposite bank in the elearing, lighted out fire, and had not proceeded over over eighty yards before we noticed four fine deer within thirty yards. Fortunately for the deer Frank hud an acute attack of the brick fever and aimed at the Pleiades. While he was taking aim it heard voices at the honse; hence here was deer shooting with many farmed and the proceedion over the hunting i

and deposit them when the spirit moveth. Having referred to the hivalve attractions of the place I may as well notice the hose and hostess as well as the house and dictic attractions.

Mr. Jones is a Bostonian, and served wilh honor in the First Massachusetts Cavalry during the war. Visitors will find him quiet, intelligent, unohitrosive, and ever stanlious of the comfort of his guests. Mrs. J. is a native of Bhomnfield, N. Y., and will be found to be intelligent, alfable, kind, and ever ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasures of those who favor her with their patronage. She seems to anticipato every want of her visitors, and as a cook and housekeeper she cannot be excelled. Everything was scrupulously clean, and the table in every way unexceptionable. What the visitor to Florida schlum meels with he will find at Homosussa—the best of home-made bread, fresh milk twice daily, and fresh Inter at least twice weekly. In addition to a lavish supply of the necessaries and luxuries of life the visitor is expected to deposit an indefinite number of the most deficions oranges after each meal, between times, and hefore retiring at night. The house is uear the river, one story high, and surrounded by a spacious veranda. The rooms open on the vermulas on two sides, the ceilings being very high, and each having a fire-place in it. The beds are such as visitors schlom find in Florida. Owing to the limited number at rooms Mr. J. can accommodate but four couples in the main building, but at a distance of one hundred yards from the house is Liherty Hall, where from two to four slags can sheep and enjoy themselves. If justified, (and I sincerely hope he will be,) Mr. J. will add to his present building.

In my humble opinion no place in the State presents an many attractions for the sportsman, if we take into consideration the sporting advantages in connection with honose is an independent of the superior of the accompanied by their better halves will find this place to offiny many attractions. If a sing party of from t

routes—one via Savannah, Fernandina, or Jacksonville to Ceilar Keys, and the other via Silver Spring and Ocala. The sportsman can easily ascertain upon what day he will reach Cedar Keys, and hy aldressing Alfred E. Jones, Postmaster, Homosassa, Fla., in advance of the day of arrival, Mr. J. will be found on the keys with a bout to truns, port visitors to his place free of charge. If numble in communicate with Mr. J. a snitable hoat may be chartered at Cedar Keys for about \$10 for the trip. If the sportsman is desirous of visiting an interesting and attractive portion of the State he can take steamer from Jacksonville to Silver Spring, and back from the Spring to Ocala—a distance of six miles. From Ocala to Homosassa the distance is furty miles over a good road, and E. J. Harris, of the Ocala House, will make the necessary arrangements for trunsportation of visitors to the hospitable ingleside of A. E. Jones, We have at various times wandered over a large portion of the State, and in all sincerity can assure the readers of the Forest and Stream that, laking everything into consideration, we found Jones', on the Houmsassa, the most attractive point we have thus far found in Florilla, and if alive and kicking during the course of next Winter we propose visiting there again, and it would afford me great pleasure to meet some of the sporting readers of the Forest and Stream at the hospitable home of Alfred E. Jones, At Freece.

GAME LAWS OF VERMONT.—We copy the following from the Game have of Vermont, approved November 24th, 1874. Those who fish in Lake Champlain will do well to pernse what is written:

SECTION 1. Whoever takes or catches any salmon in any of the waters of this State, or has in his or her possession any such lish captured within the limits of this State, for five years from the passage of this act, shall forfeit and pay in fine not to exceed \$10 for each and every salmou so

SEC. 2. Whoever takes or catches any Ironi, lami-locked salmon, salmon trout, or longe in any of the public waters of this State between the 1st day of September of one year and the 1st day of May of the next year, shall forfeit and pay a fine not to exceed \$10 for each and every fish aforesaid.

said.

SEC. 3. Whoever takes or calches any black hass in any of the public waters of this State between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of August in any year shall forfeit and pny a fine not to exceed \$5 for each fish so taken.

SEC 4. Whoever takes or catches any white fish or lake shad in any of the public waters of this State between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of December in any year shall forfeit and pny a fine not to exceed \$10.

SEC. 5. Whoever takes or catches any wall eyed pike or pike perch between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of June of any year shall forfeit and pny a fine not to exceed \$5.

pike perch between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of June of any year shall forfeit and pay a fine not to exceed \$5.

See 6. No person shall be allowed to capture any tront, land-locked salmon, salmon, salmon trunt, or lunge in any of the public waters of the State except by hook and line, in the ordinary way, with bait, lly, or troll, under a penalty of \$20 for each violation of this act; provided always that the Fish Commissioners may be allawed to inke 4th in any season of the year for stocking ponds, lukes, and rivers, and for maintaining and cultivating fish artificially, and for no other purpose; and may also grant permits in writing for other persons to enpure fish for artificial propagation and maintenance in private ponds.

Sec. 7. Any person legally engaged in the artificial enlure and maintenance of fish may take them in his own waters, how and when he pleases, or take them in the public streams for breeding purposes, provided he gets the written permit of the Commissioners of Fisheries to do so, or the permit of the selectmen of any town where he so takes them, but shall not sell them for food at seasons when their capture is prohibited by this act.

Sec. 8. All pound-net or trap-net fishing in the public waters of this State are hereby prohibited.

Sec. 13. No person shall pursue, kill, or destroy any will deer, buck, fawn, or elk within the dimits of this State, save through the months of September, October, November, and December in any year, uor shall any person kill, cutch, or destroy any mink, heaver, fisher, or other between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, under a penalty of \$20 for each offense.

GAME IN TEXAS,

RHUND MOUNTAIN, June 6th, 1875.

RIBUND MOUNTAIN, June 6th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I send a few tiems regarding the game of this locality, hoping by so doing to benefit some friends of gun and dag. The country here is open woodland, resembling an hummuse orchard, the oaks looking like apple trees and the mergant (pronounced maskeet) like peach, there being an occasional banch of chaparral for cover. The whole country is easy in access on a Spanish pony, and you can shoot off any of them that have been need as cow pontes, or, if preferred, get off and throw the reins on the ground; he will graze while you secure the game.

First on the frontier Texm's list of game is Mr. Lo, whose rails for poules on the settlements, though growing less frequent, are by no means ended. Here, however, we do not look for them again, the cow boys having so completely whitpped them on Pack Saddle Mountain, eighteen months ago, ten with a mith of me, that they will hardly venture so near sgain. Buffulo still range in large herds seventy-live to one hundred miles west. Our neople pay but little attention to them, caring multing for the sport, as they have similar excitement thilly h hunting with entile. Deer are very plenty, though are not so numerous as a few years ago. They are fast becoming thinnel out. Many shoot them for their skins, leaving the carenes for the wolves and coyotes, who are over on the alert for so dulity a morsel. I have seen as many as five-leer in a hunch within a mile of the house. Wild tarkeys are found in large numbers in the ceda brakes during the Winter months; this height field hatching season they are scattered over the open country. Morang and evening the found call of the gobiler can be beart in every direction, often causing me to wash for my breech londer. They are generally instead at their mosts, one person often killing six or seven in our night—a mootalight night being chosen for the hunt. The pecary, or wild hogs, are yet to be found on Sand Mountain twelve miles west. They are not hunted much, though are often shot

Black tors, perch and white earlish may be caught in all streams of any size. The infler are very plenty and often cought welching sixty to eighty pounds in the Columnto. We have no profite believens neer. Northeast of us, on the practice, they are very plenty; but we have quall in large numbers. They are hard to shout on the wing, however, owing to the low llmbs on the trees and chapters). Juck rabbils and cottain tails can be jumped almost anywhere. The first make fine sport for dogs on the open mesqudi flats.

Having mentioned all the game animals and birds of this section of Texas, but one loss within giving space for our twocking hirds, Mexican paradise, or forked talts, chaparral hous, &c. The latter are a species of pheavant, are very prelty, and in one particular are peculiar, They lay one egg and commence satiliar; while suiting lay four more, generally no more or less than five eggs, the first leding the largest and like fifth the stealest. The lards, when grown, seem to be of the same size, By the time the fifth egg is balebed the first is nearly a fally fledged bird. The first egg is about the size of a phensant's. The others gradually taper down to the size of a qualify egg, or less. At some future day I may give some account of a day's sport to Texas.

Hish Gulture.

-The Albany Argus says that Seth Green has been successful in hatching a quantity of sturgeon, with which the Hudson River will be ugaln stocked in a few years; therefore it is expected "Albany beef" will be plenty again.

-Dr. C. W. Torrey, Vice President, and A. J. Prime, counsel of the Yonkers Sportsmen's club, keep up a sharp look out for persons suspected of infringing the game laws. Just now their efforts are particularly directed toward the protection of the syster beds near Yonkers, and to this end the elub wish to secure the co operation of the "New York City Society for the Protection of Game."
That body will hold no sessions until next November, but we commend the subject to the attention of its detectives and presenting officers. The destruction of the system beds very much impairs the fishing by destroying the food.

Grayling Raised Autificially.—We are informed that Mr. Fred. Mather has hatched out 4,000 grayling from spawn collected in Michigan this Spring.

—The first instalment of 40,000 salmon arrived and were deposited in Pennnigewasset River, near Campton, N. H. last Thursday night by Messrs. Robinson & Hodge. The second lot of 40,000 were deposited in Buker's River, at Plymouth, N. H., the following day.

Lake Cochiekewick, in North Andover, Mass., has been leased of the commissioners on Inland Fisheries by several gentlemen for the purpose of propagating useful fishes. They have already commenced stocking the lake with black bass.

GENERATION OF EELS

with black bass.

GENERATION OF EELS.

This subject has been obscure and overlaid with fakles from the time of Aristotle to that of honest Izank Walton, and both the father of natural science and the author of the "Congletc Anglet" left the question with no better noswer than they found it. The late Edward Jesse, seeing its interest and importance, entertained the impairy in his "Gleanings of Natural History," and with the assistance of the late William Yurrell, concluded that cels, like other fish, are unisexand, i. e., disceious. Meanwhile, observations had been unade fram which it appeared that exceptions occur to the rule, even in higher osseons fishes, since some of the perch tribe, notably \$8 pranus, were found to be bisexual or hermaphrodites, each individual with an ovary or roe on one side, and a milt or testis on the office. But though this fact has been amply confirmed by independent researches, it at the same time praves to be merely un accidental exception, nothing more than a lusas naturae. However, about three or four years ago, two Italian anatomists, Halsama-Crwelli and Maggi, canne to the conclusion that cels are telly moneccious or hermaphrodite, and these alsearchions have since been credited rather extensively. Sull, an amonucement so at variance with all our previous knowledge of the universality of the separation of the sexes in thishes, and so important in a physiological point of view, was mat likely to be accepted without further inquiry. And now, in the "Bibliotheque Universalle de Geneve," Fehnmary, 1875, M. Syrski, this on menuar in which he dissents altogether from the conclusions of the aforementioned Italian physiologists. He assents that the so called testes and spermatozoa described by them are nothing more than fatty bodies, and the misexuality of eels is the truth after all. The males are smaller than the fenales, and it would seen the Italians had only the larger females, which they mistody for hermaphrodites, under observation; and such residents at our sea costs as may hav

cels from time immemorial, their life history is still as recondite as ever. Wo are not quite certain that male cels ever enter our rivers, for it has been asserted by respectable authority that the females are only frond there; and at all events, the presence of males where there is a roo ready for fecundation might seen useless, even if they then had a mature milt, which nohody pretends to have seen, and which, so far as we yet know, can only be expected during their marine life. Where do they breed? In the shallows of the sea shore, or in the greater depths towards the abysses of the ocean? Are eels oviparous or viviparous? Nay, as to such seemingly easy matter as the identity of the species, or rather genus, perplexing questions are still arising, even in our courts of justice, as exemplified lately in the administration of our tishery lows. In short, very careful unadomical investigations are required to illustrate the whole subject; and how the most important preliminary point now presents itself for inquiry we have already intimated. —Land and Water.

Matural History.

MOUNTING VS EMBALMING

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
In your issue of Jane 3d your correspondent, E. H. Crane, claims to be the discoverer of a process to embalm any animal or bird in a more skillful manner than any taxidermals! can moun! It. Verily, I hope that he has, and that the world wilt give him credit for the advancement of taxidermy. Yet before we take the above for a fact, let us agitate the subject and look at embalming mechanically. Mr. Crane speaks of the embalming art as successfully applied to cabinet specimens. Now, small birds and mamneals embalmed will do very well for scientific use, but when it comes to large specimens, their imatomy must be preserved, and their natural eyes must be substituted with glass onces. Such being the case, the from ble of inacting linem must necessarily exceed that of putiting eyes date a skinned specimen. The natural eyes must be removed from the ontside, and a foundation of some material nuist he used to set them in. Now, all of this work has to be done through the cyclole of a specimen, and unless performed very carefully the bird's ere will be rulined, or the eye holes in an animal's skin will be stretched out of shape, as a large mammal's eye needs considerable coaxing to make it leave its socket.

spectinen, and unless performed very carefully the bird's eve with be rulned, or the eye holes in an animal's skin will be stretched out of shape, as a large mammal's eye needs considerable coaxing to make it leave its socket.

In speaking of birds' eyes, I will meniton the owl's. Any laxidermist knows the nature and construction of likeir eyes, and if Mr. Grane can remove the eyes front a great horned owl and replace likem naturally from the outside of the skin, and poke his eyes and materials through the eye hotes quicker than we taxidermists can form a seal for, and the given time that our best taxidermists can. He further says he can compensate for skrinkage. Now, there is but one way to do that, and that is to build out the shrunken purts from the invide of the skin with some solid material. How is a man going to get at the flesh side of an animal's skin to build out any manutural depressions unless he skins the mammal? If one wishes to perforate a skin with bodes, and work from the invide of the skin with sides, and work from the outside, he can do so with a long coaled unimal, when the friendly hair can be cause to cover the stillches and inclisions; but that node can be practiced with but fow of our manumals, particularly during Summer. I would like to see some of the muzzles of the runnimalia embalmed successfully, or the snont of a borse or swine, also the deshy indicated combs of some of the rasorial birds. I find it necessary to use runn rods two and an eighth of an inch thick to mount substantially a mammat the size of a deer, particularly when putting it in an active position without putting irons to them, und frether, one mast eccessarily have something more solid to fasten them to than flesh, or the viscera of an animal. Supposing we have birds of prey to be preserved, with wings full spread, what is to hold them to than flesh, or the viscera of an animal. Supposing we have birds of prey to be preserved, with wings foll spread, what is to hold them to than flesh, or the viscera of an animal. Sup

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW YORK, June 13, 1875.

Autmain received at Central Park Monagerle for the week ending June 13, 1875:—

One Woodelack, Arctonys manax. Presented by Mr. F. G. Skinger One Seal, Phoen situitina. Captured in New York Bay.

One Mocking Bird, Minus polygiotius. Presented by Mr. D. Porter Lord.

Three small Alligators. Presented by Mr. Robert G. Hono. Two Striped Squtrels, Tinnias steiatus. Presented by Master Henry

Bred in the Menagerte—Two Lions, Felia lee; two Etks, Cereus Condenses, two cygnets, Cygnus clor.

W. A. CONKGIN, Director,

W. A. CONKGIN, Director.

GARDEN OF THE ZORLOGICAL SUCCETY.

FARRMOUNT PARK, PALLADELPHIA, Moy 7th, 1875.

The following are reced arrivals:—
One Specially Adder, Heteroton sirings. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
One Black Snake, Buscanion constitution. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
Five Scaly Ideards, Sceloporus undulatus. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
One Bald Eagle, Hallactus lencocepalus. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
One Moose, Alees machlis. Purchased.
One Beaver, Castor canadensis. Purchased.
One Beaver, Castor canadensis. Purchased.
Three Brown Capaching, Cebus capacinus. Purchased.
One Squirel Monkey, Salanacis sciural. Purchased.
One Green Monkey, Cercopithecus enlitrichus. Purchased.
One Spoited Cavy, Coclogamys paca. Purchased.

One Capybura, Hydrochrerus capybuca. Purchased.
Two Red and Yrllow Macaws, An echloraptera. Purchased.
Two Bine and Yrllow Macaws, And avaranna. Purchased.
Two Bine and Yrllow Macaws, And avaranna. Purchased.
Three Cocks of the Rock, Ruptcola crossea. Purchased.
One Tricu Toucan, Ramphastos toco. Purchased.
One Tircu Toucan, Ramphastos toco. Purchased.
Two White-crossed Guans, Pipille jurutings. Purchased.
Three Maralt Goans, Psuclope marait. Purchased.
One Laon, Colymbus glachalls. Presented by Messes Otdfield & Opson, Baltimore, Md.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Salmon Tront, Sulmo confinis, Shud, Alosa, Land-locked Salmon, Sal mo Glovert

Under the head of "Guine, and Kun in Rearm" we can only spect by in general terms the several varieties, because the know of States vary so much that were we to attempt to particularize ye could do no test than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space, in designating names or are quietly by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

Fish IN MARKET.-Salmon are arriving more liberally, and are selling at 35 cents per pound. Spanish mackerel are scarce and bring 65 cents. The shad scason is about winding up; some 300 arrive each day from the Counceticul River; the roe fish bring 75 cents each. Bluefish are in moderate supply at 15 cents; the trollers are having more success than the act fish the trollers are having more success than the oet fishermen, but their catch senreely affects the market. Halibut are abundant at 15 cents, which remark and price will apply also to sheepshead. Weakfish are in fair supply at 12 cents; blackfish and sea bass being from 12 to 15 cents, Striped bass are very searce, and are worth 25 cents for choice sizes. Porgies are abundant at 8 cents. Green lartle are worth 15 cents per pound. Soft crabs from New Jersey are scarce, bringing \$1 50 to \$1 75 per dozen. Lobsters are being taken in New York harbor this senson, 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per day being sent to the city from Governor's Island, Staten Island, Robbins' Reef, and from the vicinity of Long Branch. There have been very light arrivals of fresh unckered during the week; they soil for 15 to 18 cents cach. Codfish from Nautacket in limited quantities are selling for 10 cents per pound.

STRIPED BASS.—We saw at Middleton, Carman & Co.'s stand, Fulton Market, some magnificent specimens of this

STRIPED Bass.—We saw at Middleton, Carman & Co.'s stand, Fulton Market, some magnificent specimens of this fish, averaging from 25 to 40 pounds each. They were taken in the surf at Fire Island, one boat catching 25 fish weighing 800 pounds. Some few catches of striped bass have also been made at Rockaway beach during the past week with the hook and line, one geutleman, we are informed taking sixty fine fish. formed taking sixty fine fish.

CarOur subscribers will greatly oblige us and assist the angling fraternity by sending us brief fishing notes from their respective localities.

A. G. Wilkinson will fish the St. John by invitation of Fred Curtis, the last week of June, and the York River the first week in July, both in Gaspo.

—Mr. Beattie, of Mesars. Alfred Field & Co., No. 03 Chambers street, hus kindly left with us a specimen of "greenheart," the wood which is now attracting attention as being so well adapted for the manufacture of rods. Mesars. Field & Co. are importing the wood for the use of rod makers in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and those interested can see the suscimpt above alloyed to in our office. ested can see the specimen above alluded to in our office

-We learn that the Great Falls Fishing Club of Wash We leard that the Orest Pains Pishing Gibb of Washington has changed its mane 10 that of Angler's Association of Washington. The following named officers have heen elected for the ensuing year: S. W. Slonn, president; Norman Wiard, Theo. Friebus, Samuel Perreton.

Our correspondent "Valley City" writes us from Grand Rapids, Mich., that the Kant county Sportsideu's Cluk have resolved to offer a standing reward for the arrest and conviction of all violators of the game and fish have, there being now a great deal of netting and spearing going on in that vicinity. It is also proposed to suppress shooting and fishing on Sunday. Our correspondent writes further that bass and pickerel are taking kindly he the spoon, he having taken on the all hinst in three heavel as the spoon, he having taken on the all hinst in three heavel as the spoon. ing taken on the 4th inst., in three hours' fishing, seven fine pickerel and fifty bass.

—There is a dispute at Barnegat as to who caught the first bluefish this season, but as it makes little difference to any of our readers, and none at all to the lish, we decline to say more about it.

GAME PROTECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS. -In addition to the rewards provided for by the laws of Massachusetts, the Warcester Sportsmen's Club offer to pay Tweaty-five Dol lars to any person who will give information that shall lend

lars to any person who will give information that shall lead to the conviction of any one in the county of Worcester detected in breaking the game or fish laws of the Commonwealth during the year 1875. A circular issued for distribution, which is before us, reads.—

"Framers, Tawn Organizations, and others having Patvate Fish Ponds that are molested or encroached name also owners of forests or covers where bards are illegally snared, are invited to communicate with the Secretary, as it is the desire and intention of this Organization to render all aid in its power to insist on the enforcement of the nature again and maintain that initial good will and understanding which should ever exist between all haddoblers and those who barefully indu ye in the honorable and healthy recreation or field sports."

The co-operation of the Mayors, Aldermen and Selection of the several citics and lowns in the State is solicited, This is a capital movement and worthy of imitation in

This is a capital movement and worthy of imitation in

all the States. Every county in which a sportsman's elub sts should take similar action, and post their notices in the public places. The laws of Massachusetts, as apall the public places. The laws of Massachusetts, as approved March 19th, 1874, prohibit the killing or capturing of woodcock between the 1st of January and 4th of July; rnffed grouse, January 1st to September 1st; quail, December 15th and October 15th. There is a fine for destroying nests or eggs of birds other than birds of prey, suaring game birds, except on one's own premises for private use, or killing water fowl by batteries and punt guns.

MASSACHUSETTS, New Bedford, June 15th.—Last week we had copious rains, previous to which some of our amateur fishermen caught fine strings of trout. A Mr. Lumbard took 21 fine fish in one of our oldest fished brooks, and others various quantities, showing that old Bristol connly is not yet fished out, although there are many fishermen. Bluefishing in our barbor is now in full swing.

—At North Andover, Mass. onTuesday, a selne was set in the Merrimack River for shad. On drawing the seine it was pounds.

Bluefishing in our barbor is now in full swing.

—At North Andover, Mass, onTuesday, a selne was set in the Merrimack River for shad. On drawing the seine it was found to contain a black bass which weighed thirty-two pounds.

Mann, Schoolie Luke, June 9th.—Grand Lake and Grand Lake Stream, the home of the land-locked salmon, is the quintescence of the Schoodie flavor; for this spicy wind of shime is concentrated to a small bit of the stream and to Grand Lake itself. Big Lake, just below Grand Lake, has hardly a trout or tong to its name. Plenty of men and not so many fish this season. The dum and tamery, constructed within a few years, are lessening the fish. The dam-gates often close just at the best hour of fishing, and so drive the fish back to the lake. Moreover, the mill wheel helps to grind up some bundreds of the fish every season. Last year, too, a large number of salmon were killed hy removing their spawn, or by doing it care-lessly; and lastly, the fish cannot be whipped for readily this season. The most successful practice is to let out six feet of line and let the salmon strike themselves. At least up to this date most of the salmon artick themselves. At least up to this date most of the salmon art taken so. A fair average of weight is near two pounts, with oo. A fair average of weight is near two pounts, with oo. A fair average of weight is near two pounts, with oo. A fair average of weight is near two pounts, with own in ten of two to those professional hooks in my list, and when we parted company, in the course of time, I could not replace the loss. Bluck flies and mosquitoes reasonably thick and sharp. Alast that Grand Lake siremu (three miles long) could not have becu bought (as it could) for \$5,000, a very few years ago, and so made a sportsonar's paradisc. Ali the fishing possible in season could not have depleted the land-locked salmon. Now, thanks to the dam proceeding and tamery, the Bishing is conflued to a contracted space and receive and the season of the year. For larger trout you go n

the Eveleth House. Later in the Fall good sbooting can be found in and around the Lake. "Dexter."

Vermont—Newport, Lake Memphremagog, June 11th.—Came here seeking lake and brook tront fishing. Get report of some lake trout being caught near Magog, at the foot of the lake, but no boat is running, and there are no row hoats here yet in the water. All is chaotic here as yet, and the season will open late. The brook trout are small hereabout, and long distances must be gone to get them. The views bere are fine, and in the midsummer it may be an attractive place, but any one coming for fishing will do better to go to Magog. In Lake Winnipisaukee large numbers of lake trout are being taken..—L. W. L.

New Yolk—Alexandria Bay, June 11th.—The Spring fishing is now open here in good carnest. There were seven fine mascalonge taken last week by our gnests; largest weighed 24 pounds. One geutleman caught three in one day, and another two the day after. The boats bring in from 13 to 25 pickerel for a day's fishing. Bass are beginning to late a little, but do not anticipate much sport from them until later in the season.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., June 5th.—Last week your correspondent and two others made a trip to Black Lake, about six miles from this chy, up the Oswegatchie. We took our boat, tent, &c. around the rapids by team Friday night and camped on the lake shore nine miles above this city, Saturday morning we started early, using two side and one stern line with trollers. We fished until pine A. M., and

went to camp for breakfast. We had caught 45 pickerel and pike and I bass. We went unt again at 1:30 P. M., but a heavy wind had risen and made the fishing bad. However, we got 25 more pickerel, making 71 in all. At 6:30 we started for home by the lake and river, arriving at 8:20, making the dislance—nine miles—in one hour unifity minutes, which I call good rowing. From May 25th to June 1st there is no better fishing anywhere than upon this lake. The lake is about twenty miles long and from one-bulf to one and a half miles wide. The water is very black, hence its name. Parties often get over 100 pickorel in a day. At one time we had a pickerel on each of the three lines, and often we would take in two at the same moment.

Lake Erie.—Pittsburg; June 5th, 1875.—I nolice but little in the columns of your paper about the black huss fish-

three lines, and often we would take in two at the same moment.

Lake Erie.—Pittsburg; June 5th, 1875.—I nolice but little in the columns of your paper about the black luss fishing at Kelley's, Put-iu Bay, and Point-an-Pelee Islands, in Lake Erie, although some of we fishermen think it pays to spend a week or two at these islands every Spring and Pall. The fishing during the last week in May was splendial, although the bass did not overage as well in size us they did last Fall. Ou Monday, 24th ult., one boat with two rods took 140 fish. One person on Monday of the present week, using a 9-onnee Orvis rod and a light silk line for tackle, with a minnow and two artificial flies, made three successive catches as follows: First, three bass, weighing 74 pounds; second, three do., 6 pounds; third, two do., 54 pounds. Fly fishing for bass is not a success in the above locality, but it is quite an indvantage to use a couple of gandy flies, tying them on the line, about 18 and 36 inches respectively above the minnum, as they attract the fish, and when two or three bass are hooked at once with light tackle, it requires no little financecring to land them all. Kelley's Island is the headquarters for black bass anglers from Cineinnati, Covington, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cleveland, and may be reuched by bout from Santusky, Ohio, or Cleveland. The Spring fishing is now over, but the regulars anticipate fine sport next Fall.

New Jerset-Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, June 11th: Monday, Charles White, of Philadelphia, Ecening Telegraph, 67 bluefish Tuesday, Charles O'Neal, of Philadelphia, and friends, 150. Wedwesthy, storming, Party from yacht Comfort, 27 bluefish; C. Parker, with a gentleman from Philadelphia, 31 sen bass; average, 14 pounds. Thursday, storm drove the bluefish to son; only boat reported any catch was Capt. Predmore, with party, 19, With the exception of Monday, fishing poor. Prospect looks lietter to duy.

INDANA—Valparaiso, June 11th.—We are having fine success with the rod and line this season; bav

looks hetter to duy.

INDIANA—Valparaiso, June 11th.—We are having fine success with the rod and line this sesson; have killed several black bass, which tipped the bar at six pounds; live minnows for bait. With the best of wishes for you all, I am yours.

W. H. H.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals at this port for the week emling June 10th was eighty-six, sixty-seven from Georges, ten from the Banks, and nine from muckereling voyages. Total amount of Georges colbrought in, 975,000 pounds; halibut, 100,000 pounds. Amount of Bank cod, 500,000 pounds; halibut, 120,000 pounds. Number of bartels of mackerel, 720. The Georges fares average much lighter than those of last month, both in cod and hulibut.—Cape Ann Advertiser, June 12th. Revival of the Walle Fishery.—Whilehone and oil are gradually going up in price, it being well established that nothing can supercede sperm oil for the finer purposes of lubrication, and in consequence. New Bedford is awakening again to her opportunity. The whales have not been huntel so sharply, and are therefore probably more abundant than they were years ago. At any rate all the vessels to arrive in New Bedford, as well as those already in port, will be immediately fitted for sea, and the whole whaling fleet seut off with all dispatch.—Oupe Ann Advertiser.

BLUEFISH ON THE JERSEY COAST.

FORKED RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., June 5th, 1875

FORRED RIVER, Ocean County, N. J., June 5th, 1875.
Entron Forrest and Stieram:—
After waiting and watching day after day for the arrival of the "big blue 18th," our minds are set at rest, and all thoughts of a poor fishing season are dispelled. The game is here, and we have been after it with prelty good success, too. Since Monday last our bouts have caught nearly 23,000 pounds with the reguld. Yesterday the Mattic caught 113 fish, the Sarah 127, and the Haze 93, besides many others caught by bouts not hatting from this place. Total weight, 1,585 pounds. The fish seem to have all put for the feeding grounds apposite our river, and as an indication of the immense quantities here may be stated the fact that Capts. Potter and Philips caught in one hand, with scheenet, over 9,000 pounds of bluefith. Of course the bayroom are in high spirits, and while they welcome the arrival in the fish as a menns towards gaining for a time a profitable livellihood, visitors also share to the satisfaction of "good linck" and pleasant moments.

and pleasant moments.

The Spring flight of bay snipe is now at an end. 'During the past two or three weeks excellent sport has been had near this place. The average "kill" has equalled fifty to sixty birds to a man, mostly robios and

will" has equalled fifty to sixty birds to a man, mostly runnes and plover.

Among the many who have arrived here within a few days to enjoy the pleasure of gnn and line may be mentioned Messrs. L. W. Warner, 67 Marray street; Wm. H. Hall, of Hall & Racekel; Oscar B. Smith, of Greenleaf, Nurris & Co., 66 Exchange place; Edgar S. Allien and family, of New York City; and Messrs. Thomas Thorne, James S. Streat, F. B. Tilghman, Samuel Whitels, and others of Wall street famo.

Weakfieb are now being caught in units, weighing from three to six pounds, but of course as yet will not take to hook and line.

Excellent pickerel fishing has been enjoyed by several of your citizens on the river directly in front of the house. One gentleman canght yesterday seventy-six, running from one half to two pounds weight. Should any party make an extraordinarily large had of fish I will advise you. Until then I remain, yours piscatorially.

TROUT AND SALMON FISHING LAKE MERCED, CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, June 3d, 1825

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3d, 1875.

Among the lakes at short distances from this city is Luke Merced, a sheet or water nearly cut in two by a tongue of land, which very nearly makes it two takes. It belongs to the Spring Valley Water Company, and has been leased by the Culfornia Accilmatizing Society for the purpose of the preservation of fish for the recreation of sportsmeo. It has been stocked with Lake Taboc trout and salmon, 18almo quinnat.) About eleven years ago some young front were put into it by a Mr. Leonard, and have become large fish of about six or seven pounds weight. Four years ago a number of Tabbe trout and some young estimou were planted, and every year since successively they have placed into it many more. It is not until this year that any considerable number of both these kinds of fish bave been captured, either by troiling or splinning with

a small spoon hait, or by angling with builts, or rarely with the fly. It now promises to afford good sport in future years. The scalety was incorporated in April, 1871 wills an amound in stock of 5,000 shares, capital \$40,000, at \$10 each. All omisiders are allowed to fish in the lake on payment of \$2.50 per diem, and sharcholders difty cents. All permits must be signed by Dr. Newell, President, and Mr. John Williamson, Secretary. Of coarse, sometimes permits are presented to distinguished visitors, and when yon, Mr. Edilor, visit the Golden State, dombiless you will be complimented with a free permit.

An interesting and curious problem has been solved in the stocking of this fine sheet of water or 865 acres. It is a fresh water lake, but salmon two and thrive in it without going to the ocean, willt which it has no connection, but is incretly the grand and vast recoptacle of its surplus water. There are no other fish in the take but builheads and slickle backs, with perhaps a few other sorts of small fish. There is on the shores of the lake a toolet-life Ocean View House-and at the head of the lake a surail taverus, kept by one Haskins, a very accommodating person, where boats can be obtained. Near the ocean, also, and but a short distance from the lake, is the Ocean Side House, four miles from the famous Scal Rocks and Cliff House, and seven miles from the city. In the vicinity of these hords is the new Golden Clute Park, very extensive, and laid ont in hundsome style, and planted with a great variety of beautiful decidnous and evergreen lrees.

A day or two since, for the first line, I took a two days' fishing trip to to thus lake, and being a tolerably good pedestrian I walked the whole distance (seven miles) to fit. By crossing three or four small mountuins I lessened the detance about a mile and a half. On this purtlen of the coat the hills and mountuins are almost devold of trees, but the hills and valleys produce good crops of gruin, grass, and vegetables. It is too windy for fruit trees. The first mor

The Kennel.

AMERICAN KENNELS.-NO. 4

MR. J. J. SEITZINGER'S.

A MONG the prominent kennels of field dogs in this eountry must be ranked that of J. J. Seitzinger, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia. This, however, differs from those kennels described in previous unmbers of our paper, inasmuch as Mr. S. has not given attention to the paper, masince as arr. S. has not given attention to the breeding of dogs, but depends upon the experience and judgment of Horace Smith, "Esquire," Field and Kennel Editor of our paper, for keeping binself supplied with broken dogs for the use of himself and a few friends with whom he shoots. And the probability is, that no kennel in this country or Europe could turn out as many good staunch, thoroughbred, well broken stylish setters as this a brief description of which we will give

Clyde-1s a full sized, fine high-bred looking setter of the Clyde—1s a fill sized, into light the dowing series of the Gordon strain, colured, bluck, tan and white, bred from the famous Gardon setter, Fritz, belonging to Edward flow, Esq. of Princelon, N. J., and out of A. Cruser's of Maryland, black and tan bitch. We have shot over Clyde Maryland, black and tun bitch. for several weeks in Iowa and Wisconsin and consider him one of the fluest dogs we have ever met with. His nose and qualifications as a spino and chicken dog are truly

Charm—Is a full sized, up standing, jet black setter, half brother to Clyde; a stylish, stanneh, fleet, well broken dog; good on all game

Czar—Is a thoroughlired blue Belton, black, tan and white; imported by Dr. Ash from one of the best kennels in England for Mr. 11. Smith. This dog has an excellent nose; is very staunch on all game, but excels on wondcock, and is exceedingly well broken.

white setter, bred from fine imported stock, an extra good dog on quail, which game seems to be his "particular vanits." Bright-Is a very fine looking up standing, orange and vanity.

Duke-Is a large sized orange and white setter of the Gildersleeve strain; a time looking, well formed dog, and very serviceable on all game,

Jerry—Is a tlack, white and lilue setter, a shade below medium size, but compact and well formul, and for suipe, woodleock, and as a thick retriever, has few if any superiors. Jerry is bred from Major Armstrong's fine bitch, June, out of Horace Smith's famous old blue Belton bitch Cura.

Joe-Is a brother to Jerry, very dark orange and white mottled, a medium sized, compact, well formed setter, and having had much work on the prairies of fowa and Wis-

cousin, is now ranked among first-class dags.

Dash—is a magnificent tri-colored setter, black, lan and white, bred from Mr. II. Smith's old imported setter hitch Fly, by Maj. Stockton's, dog Hal, of Princeton, N. J. Old

Hal was considered the wonder of his day.

Dush 2d—1s a larged sized black setter, bred from Armstrong's Juno, a fine looking and very serviceable alog for general purposes.

Queen-Is a splendid full sized setter bitch, black, with a linge of tan, and a very little of while. She is bred from an imported blue Belton bltch, by a fine dog cross of Gordon and red Irish. She promises, with a little more work, to be an extra good one to shoot over, and for slock purposes she will be very valuable, as she is very high breat and one of the most heautiful setters we have ever seen

-We have an interesting letter on hand for our . Kennel Department from Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, who is now nt Schloss Braunfels, Prinssia

A VALUABLE DOG.—Mr. John S. Oyer, of Upper Mount Bethel, has a very fine dog of the "setter" species which he has spent considerable trouble in training. One after-

noon last week while Mr. Over was plowing, his pocket hook, comfortably filled with greenbacks, made an excursion down his trouser leg and out into the furrow, its loss not being discovered until several furrows had been turned over it. Then Mr. Over called his dag, and showing him as near as he could guess, the spot, bade him hunt for it, and went on with his plowing. The dog went to work and by the time his owner came around on the next furrow he had found the pocket book, opened it, and was investigating the contents with more interest than skill. That dog is not for sale.—Enton, (Pa.,) Free Press.

Arsenic in Hydrophobia.—In a late number of the Correspondene: Blatt, Dr. Guisan gives a number of enses showing the value of arsenic as a prophylactic in hydrophobia, and even as a reactly also after symptoms are marked. He relates that a rabid dog, between the 7th and 9th of Jane, bit thirteen persons in various towns of the canton Freihurg. All were recommended to be treated with one-twentieth of a grain of arsenic morning and evening, as a prophylactic measure. Eight submitted to this prophylactic measure, and none were affected. Four defined or were not allowed to take the arsenic. Of those four, two remained manifected, and two died. One began the arsenic treatment, but specifily left it off; she was attacked, but at a much later period, and died. Dr. Guisan recommends not only the enternal employment of the arsenic, but that the wound should be dressed with it.

Wachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed ne later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.		
June 17	tt 5 1t 48, evc. 33	8. M. 7 4 7 45 8 81 9 20	B. M. 6 t8 7 3 7 48 8 33		
June 2'. June 22 June 23		10 3 t0 45 t1 2n	9 :7 10 3 10 47		

—Mr. Garner's new yacht, Moltawk, was successfully lanuched on Wednesday hast from the yard of her huilder. Mr. Joseph Van Deuser, who was also the constructor of the Fleetwing, Magie, Cohumbia, and other celebrated yachts. At half past one the last block was knocked from under her and the magnificent vessel glided from the ways. As such great expectations have been formed of the Mohawk, a brief description of this largest and latest addition to our yacht fleet may not be uniateresting to our readers. The observer is first struck by the immense height of her spurs. The dimensions of these are as follows:—

	reet.
Length of majamast	
Length of nuintopinast	.60 00
Length of forening	
Length of foretopmast	.55 00
Length of main boom	90 00
Length of updu gaff	.41 00
Length of fore boom	
Length of squaresuit yard.	.63 00
Length of howspril out-buard	.30 00
Length of jiaboom from cap to hounds	24 00
Extreme length of bowsprit	.42 00

The dimensions of the schooner's hull are

Length over all from knight heads to taffrall	
Length on deck	144 00
Length on the water tine	
Length of keel	
Breadth of beam	
Depeth of hobt	9 04
Length of centrelioard	21 00
Length of overhaughing stern	18 00
Length of roke of stern	14 00
The state of the s	

with much interest.

—The Brooklyn Yacht Club held a meeting at their rooms on Thursday evening last. For the regatta to take place on the 19th hist, the following yachts had up to that time entered: Madeleine, Sea Witch, Clio, Comel, Gipsy, Vision, W. F. Lee, Victoria, Florence, Sadie, Undine, Petrel, Libbie B., Elizabeth, Emma T., Lizzie L., Sophia, Playful and Maggie B.

The course for schooners and first class sloops will be from anchorage to stake boat S. W. Spit, passing it from westward to snathward, thence to lightship, turning same on the sturbourd hund and return to home stake hoat, which will be off Bay Ridge dock.

For second class sloops, from anchorage to stake boat at S. W. Spit, passing it from the westward to southward, thence around stake boat at outer bay buoy in Gedney's Cloumel, rounding same from southward to eastward, thence to home stake bont.

For third class sloops (open boats) from anchorage to stake hoat at S. W. Spit, rounding same from westward to southward, thence to home stake bont.

The winning yacht in each case must make the race in eight hours to be entitled to a prize.

Commodore Dickerson announced that the annual cruise would take place about July 19th, the date being so arranged as to accommodate those members wishing to take part in the Cape May regutta, July 12th and 13th.

On the day of the regutta the steamer Neversink will convey guests of the club down the bay.

Rear Commodore Davidson announced the presentation to the club by a Mr. Merrill of a silver or nickel plated log to be sailed for as a prize.

It was resolved that it should be sailed for by yachts of the schooner class.

Mr. S. L. Blood then presented to the club an elegant flag for the club house, 19x15 feet in dimensions.

It was announced that Mr. Garner's new yeeht, the Mohawk, would not be completed in time for the regatla.

hawk, would not be completed in time for the regatta.

—The annual regatta of the Brouklyn Yacht Club will be sailed on Satorday, the 19th inst. over the usual courses, starting from the stake boat off Buy Ridge. Four classes of boats in all will participate, there being two prizes for each class. Among the yachts mentioacd as likely to take part in the regatta are the schooners Madeline, Tidal Wave, Sen Wilch, Idler, Coinet. Clio and Gipsy; sloops Vision, Sadie, Petrel, Undine, W. T. Lee, Lizzie L., Screamer, Playful, Victoria, Brooklyn, Florence, Maggie B., Libbic B., Elizabeth and Emina T. The event promises to be one of the most successful ever inaugurated by this popular club. lar elub.

lar club.

THE SEAWANHAKA COMINTHIAN RACE.—The fifth regatta for sloops of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club was sailed on Monday last under most favorable asspices. For such of our readers as may be unfamiliar with the term we would explain that in "Corinthian" matches the entire erew, from the hands at the wheel to the cook at the foresheet, are amateurs, no professional sailors being allowed on board. For the race in question but two sloops were entered, as follows:—

Mean tength feet.

Addle Voorhis	H. M. S	Coming	П. М. 8. 1 24 30

At 1:40 the Vision was ahead, but here her luck deserted her. Running out of the wind she lay becalment, while the Addie, only a few hundred yards away, carried a moderate breeze. Before the Vision got it ber adversary was a mile ahead and to windward. This advantage she kept, in spite of all the efforts of the Vision's erew, and the home stake boat was passed according to the following summary:—

Counted Time. H. M. S. 4 58 26 5 90 3t Time. H. M. S. 5 08 40 5 10 48 1E, M. S. 4 2 23 8 7 03

The Addie is, therefore, a winner, by counted time, by m. 5s. The Coming came in five minutes astern of the

Vision.

In the run to the S. W. Spit it seemed to us that the Captain of the Addie V. erred in not keeping his sails full, as they were shalling from the Hospital to the Spit. In running up from the light-ship he showed his judgment, however, in getting under the land, where the wind hauled more to the west, and he had a better tide. The Addie was better manned than the Vision, but the Captain of the latter followed his opponent too much. It was the day to bring out the Vision's best qualities.

The cup was duly presented on board the accompanying steamer, and congratulatory speeches made. The Seanwanhaka Club deserves great credit for inaugurating these Corinthiau races, and we look for a large fleet and much sport on the occasion of the Schooner Regatta to be sailed under their auspices on the 24th inst.

Seawanhaka Yacht Club.—The Commodore and

sport of the evension of the Schooler regatal to be saided under their auspices on the 24th inst.

Seamanhaka Yacht Club.—The Commodore and Rear Commodore of the Seamanhaka Yacht Club, offer prizes for a schooner ruce, to be sailed from Sandy Hook Thursday, Jane 24th, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. The race will be open to all schooners belonging to the New York, Eastern, Brooklyn, Boston, Atlantic and Scawanhaka Yacht clubs, and will be governed by the sailing regulations of the Seawanhaka Club, with time allowance, and will be under the supervision of the Regatta Cummittee.

Schooners will be divided into two classes, as follows:—First class, those measuring more than 90 feet over all; second class, those measuring 90 feet and under.

Owner's measurements will be received for all vessels not belonging to the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, and in ease a question arises concerning the measurement of any bont it will be remeasured by that club. There will be a prize of the value of \$300 for the first-class, presented by the Commodore, and another of the same value for the second-class, presented by the Rear Commodore. No race unless there are at least three entries in each class,

The course will be from buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and return if the wind permits, or twenty miles to leeward and return. Yachts will pass the Judge's steamer and linoy going out and coming home, at which points the time will be taken. After starting the yachts, the steamer will proceed to, and be statiumed at the turning point, and yachts in rounding will leave her on the starboard hand.

The start will he a flying one, and the signals which will be given from the Ludge's steamer will he as fullnws:—Fur preparatory signal, a prolunged blust of the whishle, and inwering of the club flag. Fifteen minutes later, for the start, the same signals will be repeated. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for crossing the line, after which no yachts time will be taken.

All yachts in the race will fly their private signal from the main peak.

Entries must be in writing, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Regatta Committee, Mr. M. Rousevelt Schuyler, at his offlee, 52 William street, and will be received until noon of the day preceading the race.

Members of the Seawanbaka Yacht Chib are invited to accompany the Judge's steamer, which will leave the Burgo Offlee Warf at 7 o'clock on the moraing of the rure, stopping at Tompkinsville Lumling, Staten Island, it 730.

Regatta Committee, Frederic G. Fuster, M. Rousevett Schuyler, Win. Krebs, James H. Elliot, L. De Furest Wooodruff.

—The Williamsburgh Yacht Club held their fifth annual regata on Tuesilay last; the report reaching us too late for our last issue. There was very little wind but an excellent days sport was afforded the spectators. The heats passed the house stake bout in the order named below, the Victoress won the prize for the yachts of the first-class, the Sorceress for yachts of the second class, the Sorveress for yachts of the second class, the Sorveress for yachts of the second class, the Sawyer for the third-class, and the Pidgeon for the fourth class. The Sawyer also won the club pennant as the first yacht home, irrespective of classification:—

Yacht. H. M. S.I.	Yacht, H 7	I. S.
J. M. Sawyer 6 00 00 1	Ntrivina 6 3	1 00
Favorita	Frannette 6 4	2 30
Nottle	John Lantliler 6 1	1 88
A. J. Brush	8. M. Rogera 11 4	80
Pldgeon 6 27 40	Horcerenn 7 D	0 30
Victoress	S. J. Colahan 7 B	5 00

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The first champion regalta of this club was held on Thursday, but awing to a lack of wind was not the success of anticipated. At 3:50 P. M. the first class, comprising the following yachts were stocked.

Yacht and Captain.	Measurement.	Yacht and Captain.	Measurement,
Bva. Burry	25.01	Naullin, -	
Naiad Queen, Kilner	26 01	Gaet, McCormack	
Lydia, Whorf			35 06

The gun for the second-class race, for all yachts, twenty-four feet water line or less, was fired at 4:10. Yuchts entered in the following order; the first three having centre-boards and the last four keels:—

Yacht and Captain.		Yecht and Captain.	ement.
Ripple, Macomber			81.00
Mabel, Cum, Roberts	19.0?	Pearloss, Griffin	 20,03
Posy, McKre		Banchee, Orcutt	 23,05
Gertrade, Tattle			

Three other eraft were entered but soon dropped out. The whist of a breeze soon died away, and for five murtal hours the yachts dragged along the seven mile course. The Starlight returned at 9:15 o'clock, the Eva at 10:3, the Gud at 10:11, and the Mabel at 10. Thus it was shown that there was just wind enough for a crack boat to make 9; miles in five hours and twenty-two minutes. The Starlight, ex-Commodore Wright, undoubtedly can claim the prize for the race among the first-class keels, and the Eva the same among the centre-boards of the same, and the Mabel, Commodore Roberts, among the second-class centre-boards.

-The Neried Boat Club, of Brooklyn, held their Spring regatta on Saturday. The course was from the foot of South Court street to the Bay Ridge Dock, a distance of two miles. The first race was between four-oared gigs. There were two crews composed as follows:—

two miles. The first race was between four-oared gigs. There were two crews composed as follows:—

Endora—Ceters Red.
W. P. Earle, bow.
D. C. Brown, No. 9.
A. K. Brown, No. 9.
A. K. Brown, No. 3.
J. C. Egerton, coxswaln
The Eudora crew won the race in Hmin. 28sec. There were two entries, the Eruhl and Thetis, for the pair oared race. The erew of the Eruhl, whose color was red, consisted of H. C. Brown, bow, and Win. Wise, stroke. The Thetis men (color blue) were C. C. Brown, bow, and P. A. Hardy, stroke. The blues took the lead and kept it to the end, winning in 12min. 48sec. There were entered for the single scull race, J. P. Earle, color rel; P. B. Rogers, color blue, and Arthur K. Brown, color white, and the eintest was for a silver challenge enp. presented by Mr. Charles J. Stewart for the scuson of 1875. The course was a little less than two miles. Brown gradually pulled nway from the other two, and kept the lead to the end, winning in 8m. 21s. The contest between Rogers and Earle was spirited, but the former came in second. After the race the contestants and their friends assembled on the steamer Fort Lee. Mr. Brown was presented with the challenge enp, and Mr. Frank Lawton made a speech.

—The Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, in

enp, and Mr. Frank Lawton made a speech.

—The Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, in which are comprised the Eurck, 'Priton, Passaic and Mystic rowing clubs, held their regatta on the Passaic River on Saturday. The course was a mile and a hulf, extending from a point just above the Eric Railway bridge, and extending up to a point a little below the midland Railrond bridge. The first race was between the six-onced gigs of the Passaic and Eurcka clubs; distance 14 miles straight away; prize, a stand of colors. The Eurckin crew won by twelve lengths; time, 9min. 50sce. J. W. Kennedy, of the Passaic, and E. D. Small, of the Triton Club, contested the single scull race; same distance as the first. Small came in the winner by a length; time 10min. 41sec. The great event of the day was the four-oared shell race between all the clubs. The following are the crews:—Passaic, E. M. Roberts, bow; F. R. Fortmeyer, C. H. McCormick, C. H. Remer, stroke, and Captain. Triton, L. H. Smith, bow, F. C. Townley, W. A. Brintzenhoffer, Alexander Hardy, stroke, Mystic, W. W. Beebe, R. W. Adams, A. R. Pomercy, D. E. Tuthill, stroke. Eureka, John Young, Captaiu and how; Hudson Ryno, George Chark and John Angilman. The distance was three miles, being up and down the course. The Eureka's won after a good race, Triton's second. The time was not given out.

The Dorchester Yacht Club are to day holding their second regatta of the senson, over the Nahant course, which being an aniside one with deep water affords no cluace for yachts to stick in the mnd, as occurred at the last regatta. Our correspondent, "Binnaele," writes that the club propose to make their regattss more interesting to spectators than they have been hitherto. Under the old arrangements the spectators on the judges' beat or club onse were left to anuse themselves as less they might, while the yachts were down the lay. It is the intention of the club to have at their next regatic, Jully 10th, a hand of music stationed on the judges' beat to enliven the tedima of waiting, and it is also proposed that a tender race shall take place over a coarse so arranged that the heats will be in sight the whole time. Cards will be issued to members of the club who desire to have places for Triends on the places' boot. If these arrangements are carried out the pleasure of visitors will be much enhanced, and the club will set an example worthy of imitation.

of the club wito desire to have peaks are carried out the pleusure of visitors will be much enhanced, and the club will set an example worthy of imitation.

The Philadelphila Yacut Club Regatta took place on Saturday, the 12th, on the Dehaware river, under the most favorable circumstances. The prizes offered were three landsome silk flags, trimmed with gold Iringe, and bearing the word "Champion, 1875," a like number of neat blue and white largees, bearing the letters "P. Y. C., 1875," were offered for the second prize. At 10 o'clock and 10 miuntes the third class yachts received the word go, the little things making a good start, and were soon sendingup the river with a free wind. At 10:30 the yachts of the second class received a flying send-off, the fleet keeping well together. At 10:50 the first class was started. When opposite Palmer street wharf the second class yachts, John Wilson, Jr., and Dolly Tiltor, capsized, and the Julin F. Ohl, of the first class, was soon seen to follow suit. The men were speedily picked up and towed ushere. When the upper buoy was reached the yachts of the third class passed as follows: Mille forst, Ambrose Hager second; of the second class, the fda May was the first to turn, at 12:15; Stambilord, 12:15:10; Joseph Leury, 12:15:13; Brewer, 12:15 to; with the remainder of the thee close astern; of the first class, the Mahlon S. Thomas rounded at 12:30; A. T. Eggleton, 12,30:10; Bazley, 12:30:13; Haff, 12:31; Ardis, 12:35. The louts all around landed on the wind for the Pennsylvania shore, the wind continuing to blow harder every moment. On the first statech the Thomas swamped, and lost several minutes. The same ill lack also befel the Eggleton, which allowed the Al Dager to take first place, followed by the Hoff. At the lower end of Rancocas Island the second class yachts Leo Reinfried and Iday May capsized, the latter at the time being first boat. Off Andalasia the yachts stretcled over to the Jersey shore, where the Mainer carried away her headstay. When opposite the House of C

Yacht Sales.—The large schooner (C. B.) yacht Romance has been sold to Mr. G. A. Brooks, of Cincinnati, for \$2,400. The gentleman has a Summer residence at Swampscott, and so the yacht will remain in Massachusetts waters. She was built in 1874, and was sold at a great bar-

gain.

The eat-rigged sloop Water Witch, of Boston, has been sold to Wm. Gorman by Mr. U. K. Pettengill. The sloop Queen Mnb, M. J. Kiley's, has probably been sold to a Boston gentleman, and she has been put in the water and being rigged and fitted at Pierce's wharf, City Point, South Boston.

Schuylkill Navy Regatta.—The preparations of the Schuylkill Navy for their second annual regatta, open to all amateurs, have been completed.

The drawing for heats and positions took place at the Undine House, Fairmonut, al 7 o'clock, P. M. on Monday, The programme has been fixed as follows:—Wednesday, June 16th, first day of races, will be devoted to the trial heats for singles, final heats for doubles, and trials for the fours. There will two heats of singles and two of fours, making five races for the day.

Chance has so thrown the crews together that the races cannot help heing exciting. The second heat for singles will bring the great Chicago scullers, Yates and Curtis, together. In the fours the three Philadelphin crews have been drawn together. The Argonauts, Waverly, and Seawanhaka, will be together. The Waverly crew are heavy, in good training, and pulling in good form. It is to be hoped that the 'heat' will be hot. The odds seem to be out the Argonautas for one, and Quakers for the other heat.

For Thursday the three races will be finals for singles, pairs and fours. The pairs are much above average. Yides and Curtis, Brown and Walker, and McMillan, and Mingus being pitted together. Mr. J. Henry Ferguson, Presidut of L' Hirondecle Boat Club of Baltimore, has accepted the invitation to get as umpire.

The Saratoga on Salurdov liest and are now comfortably in

the invitation to get as umpire.

The Saratoga of Regatta.—The Columbia erew arrived at Saratoga of Saturday lest and are now comfortably installed at their quarters, legrithant's, at the lake. They took with them three boats, a six our shell, a pair-our gig and a six-oar barge. A new shell is expected from Fearon in a few days. The Hamilton crew is already on the ground. Cornell is expected to arrive during the week and the other crews will put in appearance as college duties will permit. It is rather an unfortunate coincidence that the withdrawal of Triaity should have again brought Harvard and Yale side by side, not that we believe either would be guilty of a deliberate foul, but young blood is warm, and even an accidental collision would tend to increase the present feefing into something like animosity and cause as unpleasant a termination to the race as that of last year. The Hamilton crew did not draw a position with the rest and they have applied for the vacant one,

which we hope will be granted them. If the new plan of laying out a separate course is successful it will greatly simplify the referee's work, and, prevent jockeying and the accompanying bad blood.

simplify the referee's work, and, prevent jockeying and the necompanying bad blood.

—The new boat house of Yale is at last completed, and on Wednesday was dedicated to the use of the Yale Navy by the Committee of the Faculty and Alamni, by whom it was put up. The cost of the building and land amounted to \$16,50d, nearly all of which amount was voluntarily subscribed. Among the givers are Rubert Bonner, \$2,000; George P. Wetmore, \$1,000 and over; William Waller Phelps, who has made an annual gift of \$250 for some years past; Fred W. Stevens, \$1,000 and over; William M. Evorts, Prissident Porter, and nearly all the foculty; Goo. C. S. and Moses S. Southworth, of Springfield, Muss., the givers of the Southworth cup; the Hon. William M. Stewart, of Nevada; George Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; If. B. Challin; Gen. C. C. Dodge, of Phelps, Dodge & Co.; and the Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of Comnecticut.

The building is \$3 feet wide by 75 feet deep, and will hold 100 boats easily. Among the original devices are iron our racks, by which each our can be padlocked into place and made safe from all predatory freshmeu and other interlopers.

terlopers.

Speeches were made by President Porter, Rev. Joseph II. Mitchell, Mr. W. C. Gulliver and others. In presenting the house to the navy, Prof. Brewer alluded to physical beauty as exciting admiration in all eyes. "An athlete," said he, "is its highest development; but where a desire to excel in athletics exists, it should be directed in proper clumels." Mr. C. H. Ferry, to whose untiring energy the completion of the boat house is largely due, responded its a very neut and appropriate speech, and concluded by wisleing that Yale might be victorious in the coming regatin, and declared that all the college desires is "fair play and no favors."

-Lack of space prevents our printing a very interesting and elaborate report of the regatla of the Patapsco regatta from our correspondent "Sculls," a telegraphic summary of which appeared in our last issue

-We are in receipt of one of Bond's sectional boats, new pattern, galvanized iron sides, and wooden bottom. These boats are rapidly extending in use among sports-men; their strength, durability, and convenience of transportation especially adapt them to sporting purposes, appended letter speaks justly of their merits:

Locisville, June 10th, 1875. Mr. W. E. BOND, Cleveland, Ohlo. -

It have first returned from a long boating trip—tor which you so promptly sent me one of your sixteen-foot boats—to Londonville, Ohlo. One finedred and fifty mites of our course fay through the creeks tribulary to the Walhonding, and down the entire length of this river, all the way fall of shoals, rapids and dams. The boat was bumped, dragged, and carried at some point every heur of three days hard work, and in one place entirely capsized by a sunker rock, throwing me ont in the river; but I suffered no damage worse that scratches and one severe bridse. No other least could possibly have borne the rough maage to which this one was subjected. She leaks a very little, but I think a few coats of plaint will make her ready for another royago.

A. H. Siegfried.

Bational Pastimes.

CRICKET

CRICKET.

The first elevens of the Merion and Germantown elms played an exciting cricket match on the grounds of the former, at Ardmore, on Saturday lust. A large audience, among whom were many ladies, were in attendance, and the playing was much above the average. The bowling of Sam Welsh, Tom Hargreaves, Richards, and Hunt, in spite of the hard ground, was excellent, and the fielding good. In the first inning the Merion scored 61 runs, 24 of which were made by Richards, and 14 by Barley. For the Germantowns, in their first inning John Large made 21 beautifully, while the steady play of Joe Hargreaves added 47. In the second inning the Merions showed that they were overnatched, though Taylor and Huston deserved the 13 runs they each made. Richards not out earned his 32, and Hunt was run out at 17. In their second inning the Germantowns lost but four wickets when they had carned the requisite 54 to win. The following is the score: Merion—First inning, 61; second inning, 86; total, 147. Germantown—First inning, 94; second inning, (four wickets,) 54; total, 148.

The Germantowns and Philadelphias plays a match.

total, 148.

—The Germantowns and Philadelphias play a match game, on the l'hiladelphias' ground, next Saturday.
—It is probable that three grand cricket tournaments will take place this season, viz.: One in Ottawa, Pravince of Quebee; the second in Toronto, Province of Onturio, and third in Philadelphia. The committee of Philadelphia elubs, in their letter to Rev. T. D. Phillips, of Ottawa, invite a Canadian twelve to take part in the Philadelphia tourney, and Mr. Phillips, in accepting the invitation, says:

"In this connection I may state that the Ottawa Cricket Cub is now arranging a lournament, to commence July 1st, in which the following matches will be played, if satisfactory progress is made with our present needle and the connected of the connection.

arranging in the played, it satisfactory productions:—
newoilations:—
Duly 18t-Monifeal vs. Olfawa.
July 2d-Montreal vs. Thronto.
July 2d-Oltawn vs. Toronto.
July 2d-Oltawn vs. Toronto.
July 2d-Oltawn vs. Toronto.
July 6th-Hamilton vs. Oltawa.
July 6th and 7th-East vs. West, with Cohourg for houndary line.
The accasion would seem to offer rare facilities for making arrangements for closing a Canadian Eleven. It a similar formament could be provided for in the West, and all the end of Agogust, an opportunity would be afforded for a flaat estection, and for playing the selected Eleven ngaints other tea ms, as practice for the matches in the United States. As the expense will be light—thanks to the generosity of the invitation from Palladeiphla—a tund of \$300 (perhaps less) would be annule.

It is to be hoped that the Toronto cricketers will not be slow in taking up this matter, and that every elfort will be made so have the city well represented at all three tournaments.

—On June 10th the Germantown eleven whipped the Rivertous by 18 to 4.

BASE DALL

The Muluals of Mealsville, Pa, are making arrangements for a tour East during the early part of July, viz.

Newstate, Pintstich, Harrisburg, Easten, Philadelphia, and New York, to "measure lengths" with some of the strong Eastern mateurs. They are one of the representative annoteur idnes in the West, and are desirous of improving their play by croatest with some of fleir Eastern brethren, and woodd like to hear from the Fly Awnys, and tridgeport June 16th by 8 to 5.

Chelseas, Arlingtons, Shibes, Doerrs, and other provincial cluts. They have all been written to, but from some inexplicable reason, in a majority of the cases, have failed to

—The Sancea club of Flatbush, defented the Startles of Gleu Cove, at Prospect Park, on Jane 12th, by 28 to 8.

The Knickerbockers were prevented by other engagements from playing their return match with the Staten Island nine, June 12th, and to oppease the disappointed spectators, the Staten Islanders played against a picked nine, detenting them in seven lunings by a score of 6 to 5.

—The Fly Aways visited Bridgeport, Conc., June 11th, and for the first time eucountered the T. B. F. U. S. club of that city. The gume was pourly played, especially by the Fly Aways, they losing all chances of winning by loose fielding in the first and eighth coning. Decriped, Snigg and Thompson, of the T. B.'s, and Longhlin and Quinn, of the Flys, did best, Longhlin batting and tielding bandsomely. Below will be found the senec:—

Tantuge

Yale has challenged the Harvard nine to play a series of games, beginning June 2d Unless Yale can manage to play before commencement there is little hope of the two nines coming together this year.

—The Grafton, Mass., nine has already arranged for the following games: With the Live Onks, at Lynn, June 18th or 19th; with the Atlanties (professionals), at Warcester, June 26th; with the Rollstones, of Pitenhurg, at Warcester, July 10th. The second game with the Live Oaks will probably be played in Worcester July 3d.

On July 10th the Relinnee club, of Brooklyn, defeated the Juspers, of Manhattan College, in a well played game by the score of 5 to 3.
 On June 8th the Chelseas defeated the Keystones, at Brooklyn, by a score of 7 to 4.

-The St. Louis and Matants elabs met for the first time St. Louis Jane 9, and the Brawns took the Mates to ap. The following is the score.

PROFESSIONALS.

PROPESSIONALS.

—The best game West this scusom was that of June 8th, the score of which is appended. The Chicago club played one of the fluest fielding games ever seen on any ball ground, and this, together with the fact that the Bustons only made three buse hits on Zeitlein, accounts for the defeat of the latter. The Chicagos made their two runs in the fourth inning, not so much on their good batting as the poor fielding of the Reds, O'Rourke fuiling to hamile a sharp hit to bim, Burnes missing an easy chame to put out Devlin between first and secund bases, White making a wild throw, and Spalding musting a thrown ball from White at home base.—

WHITE STOCK	KINGS.		UOSTONS.			
Higham, c0	1и.	10.	Δ]	1n.	15.60	Α.
Hustings, 2d b	2	0	O[G. Wright, s. a ii	0	10	6
Devlin, 1st b J	2	ř	1/Birnes, 3d h a 1/O'Roicrke, 3il k i)	9	5	9
Hines, c f0	3	4	U. Leanuril, I. f	31	ų.	3
White, 3d b0 Peters, s s0	0	2	UMEVey, 1st h	i	190	u
Glenn, I f 0	ŏ	į.	3 Spubling, p	1	0	
Zeitlein, p0	- 2	Ö	ojoininging, r. r a	0	1	0
Bielaski, rf0	1	3	oftscare, c. t 3	ö	1	0
White Charles			Imings.		•	-

—The following is the record of professional contests since our last:—

June 7-Borlon vs. St. Louis, at St. Laut.
Jane 8-Chicago vy Ruston a) Grant Washington. 51d ?
June 9—Chiengo vs. Buston, at Caleago 24a B June 9—Alberic vs. Albartle, nr Philadelphia. 23 ta h dane 9—Philadelphor vs. Westiniadelphia. 23 ta h
The state of the s
dane 9—Philiotelphia ve. Washington, at Buithnore 17 to 5
dine 9-St. Lings vs. Mutaid to St. I. nie
June 9-8t. Lunis vs. Mutant, ie St. Leans, is to 2
Anne 10—Athletie vs. Atlantic, at Valuation of the June 10—Athletie vs. Atlantic, at Valuation of the June 10—Martin Vs. Western, at Keokark 5 to 4 to 4 to 4 to 4 to 4 to 5 to 4 to 5 to 6
The to March to Western, ill Keokuk
June 10-Multusl vs. Red Sox, at St. Louis 6 to 4 June 11-Athletic vs. Wushimston of Dallaciery 18 to 4
June 11—Athletic vs. Wushington, at Philadelphia. 18 to 4 June 11—Hartford vs. New Husen at Philadelphia. 21 to 1
June 11 - Hartford vs. New Huyen, at New Univers. 12 to 1 June 11 - Western vs. Raston at 15 not
June 11 - Western vs. Boston, at Keokuk, (fortchentt. 9 to R
June 12 - Western vs. Buston, at Krokuk, (forfeiten). 9 to R. dine 12 - Alberte vs. Wushterture of P. (forfeiteit). 9 to 0
The state of the s
ding 12 - Alkletic vs. Washington, at Published phin. 9 to 0 June 12 - New Haven vs. Hartford at Pership 1. 10 to 2
June 12-New Theyen vs. Harriani at troubling at the
Jone 12—New Hayen vs. Hacrford, at Probleme, 10 to 2 Jone 12—St. Louis vs. Mathell at 2: Providence, R.1 3 to 2
June 12 - Roston ve tildamen and Louis 810 2
June 11—Boston vs. Chiengo, at Chiengo 2110 7 June 14—Philadelphik vs. St. London St. 1110 4
to the state of th
June 14 - Philasetphia vs. St. Lonis, at St. Lonis 14 - United St. Lonis at St. Lonis 15 to 2
June 14—Hurtford vs. New Haven, 16 to 11 to 12 June 14—Muthal vs. Western, at Karlett furtford, 10 to 11
June 14-Mutual vs Western, at Keokuk
TIOD

The following talde shows the number of games won and lost by the respective clubs:—

Clus.	Arlandor. Boston. Chicago. Harthord. Matuda. Pahadophia. Red Stocking N. Lonis. Washington.	Sumes Won
Athletic	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(3
Atlantic Boston Climago Hartford Mutual New Harvia Pillattelphia Red Stocklegs St. Louis Wushington	1	19 25 13 19 8 1 11 2 10
Westeru		1
Girgies Liest		111

Curning Convention—Matches for Next Winter.—
The Ninth Annual Convention of the Grand National Curling Club was held at Yonkers on Weinesday last, the 9th inst. The meeting comprised curlers from Canada and the West, but was not as well attended as on several previous occasions. At the Executive Committee meeting, which was held in the Grand Army Hall, President John L. Hamilton occupied the chair. The culting of the roll discovered the following representation from the several clubs:—
N. Y. Caledonian, John Russell; New York, George Grieves; Jersey City, Junes Loye: Burns, Ordenshared.

L. Hamilton occupied the chair. The calling of the rall discovered the following representation from the several clubs:—

N. Y. Caledonian, John Russell; New York, George Grieves; Jersey City, James Love; Burns, Ogdensburgh, W. Winterbottom (proxy); Milwaukee, J. A. Bryden; N. Y. Sl. Andrews, A. Dalrymple; Albany, Thomas McCredle; Yankers, W. B. Edgar; Palerson, James Peacock; N. Y. Thistle, William Meikle; Thistle, Detroit, George W. Sparks; Caledonian, Brooklyn, James West; N. Y. Burns, Wm. Hagg; Four Brothers, Canada, R. Malcion; Thistle, Brnoklyn, W. Wurd Watkins; Caledonian, Buffalo, James E. Thomson; Ivanhoe, Paterson, H. L. Butler.

The clubs not represented wore the Chicago; Empire City, N. Y.; Thistle, Chicago; St. Lawrence, Prescott; New York Mills; Orchard Lake, Mich.; Burns, Cleveland; and Granite, Detroit.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting the reports of committees were ealled for, and the first presented was that of the committee on the International match hetween the United States and Canada. It was given informally hy Mr. H. L. Butler, of Paterson, and set forth the circumstances some time ago stated in the pages of Fonest and Strueam, which made the arrangement of such a match impossible last winter. Out of a required number of fifty rinks, only fifteen could be found which could be depended upon to go.

The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer having been disposed of, the Chairman called for the resolutions drawn up by a special committee regarding the death of Mr. A. Cassels, writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, the Secretary of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Sectland.

The New York Mills Club was dropped from the roll, and was the clubs applying for admission were represented as follows:—

new clubs applying for admission were represented

The new clubs applying for admission were represented as follows:—
Tray, Thomas McCredie (proxy); Newark, W. W. Love; Manhattau, N. Y., G. T. Addison; Utica, none; St. Lawrence, Presect, Ont., J. Gillies (proxy). Of these the last named was merely reinstated. It was really defunct for a period of three years, but having been restored to animation, was somewhat anomalously treated as though it had been in membership all along.

Mr. A. Dalrymple brought forward a series of hy-laws, for the regulation of the match for the Bell Champion Quoit. A modification of the existing practice was advocated some line ago in these columns in an article upon quoits, having especial reference to the size of the quoit used in the champion match. This and other defects are now remedied by the adoption of Mr. Dalrymple's code, which is founded upon that of the Excelsior Quoiting Club. Its main provisions are as follows:—

1st. That the players stall be palted by padot, those drawing the same numbers being ongenerits.

21 That the match shall be played on the natural turf, without clay unds.

31 That the metis, or plus, shall be eighteen yards anart.

That the motis, or plus, shall be eighteen yards murt.

That the players, when delivering their quoits, shall stand within feet of the mot.

That the heater shall be decided by lot.

That the players shall remain at thound played from until the last from each cent is played.

That the size of quoits shall not exceed eight inches in diameter.

That in case of floots or dispute all measurements shall be name compasses from the centre of the top of the pin to the nearest visiton.

the Iron.

9th. That in case of a broken quot the measurement shall be made from the up of the pin to the nearest visible from of the fragment lying closest to the pin.

10th. That any disconcerting act done by one player shall entitle his anneously to play his shot over again.

11th. That two unipries and a referee shall be appointed by the executive committee of the Grand National.

On motion these by-haws were ordered to be inserted in

On motion these by-fliws were ordered to he inserted in the next annual.

At the general meeting a large accession was made to the number of curlers present, chiefly of members of the Caledonian, New York and St. Audrews Clubs of New York, and from the local club.

The following are the matches for the Graad National medals to be played next winter:—

Unipire.

New York vs. Yonkets.
N. Y. Catedonian vs. Jorsey City.
St. Amtrews vs. Ivanboo.
Pubrisan vs. Empiro City.
N. Y. Thislie vs. Thistie, Brooklya.
Berns, N. Y. ys. Catedonian, Brooklyn.
Newark vs. Manhaitan.
Albany vs. Gray. Alhany vs Troy.

Inthe, Ugdensburgh, vs St. Lawrence, Prescot.

Buffalo vs. Four Brothers

Milwackee vs. Thistle, Chicago.

Grante, Detroit, vs. Orchard Luke.

Thistle, Petroit, vs. Chicago.

Cleveland vs. Ulica Buffalo.

The nutch for the Gordon medal was again made the subject of a lengthy discussion, but the motion offered was ultimately laid upon the table.

The letter of resignation of the Chuphain, Rev. Dr. Thomson of Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York, was resized.

son of Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York, was received.

Mr. A. Dulrymple moved that as the Western section had played for the Gordon medal last winter, the Eastern section play for it next winter on the pond in Central Park, during the first half of January, our day to be more exactly fixed by the President, the mitch to be played in the regular way by one rink from each club. Curried.

The Convention will meet next year in Jersey City.

The medal played for two years ago by the Milwaukee and Grandto, Detroit clubs, was ordered to be returned to the Grand National. The match was never satisfactorily decided, and the medal is at present in the possession of Mr. G. W. Sparks of Detroit.

The subject of an international mulch was again brought up by Mr. R. Malcom of Toronto. He reminded the Convention that such a bonspiel was first proposed in 1872, and that in 1873 it had been regularly moved and carried in the Toronto Convention that it should be played last winter. He was willing to accept the Committee's report as presented by Mr. Butler to the Executive Committee, but he would certainly not he satisfied if another winter went past without it being played. The twenty-seven clubs on the roll, ontside of the Canadian members, ought to arrange

two rinks each on an average, and if they made up their mimls to do it there should be no difficulty about it. It was worth bearing in mind that next year was the year of the Centennial, and a grand international match might be used as a means of reminding his countrymen on the other side of the horder, how America had been victorious over her furefathers of England a hundred years ago. A very general disappointment was felt by Canadiaus because the match thin not come off list winter.

On motion the Executive members of each club were appointed a Committee of the Whole to attend to the matter.

milter.

The President's subfress, one of the best ever given before the Grand National, was then delivered by Mr. Hamilton, and the election of officers for the cusuing year was proceeded with. It resulted as follows:—President, John L. Hamilton; 1st Pice-President, James Stewart of Youkers; 2th Vice-President, G. W. Sparks, of the Thistle Club, Detroit; Secretary and Trensurer, David Fonlis.

The meeting clascal after the installation of the newly elected officers and the transaction of some Informal business. A banquet was given at the Getty House in the evening.

The Onoiting Mutch.—The match for the Bell Champion

evening.

The Quaiting Mutch.—The match for the Bell Champion Quait was postponed on account of the rain until the following day, when it came off on a piece of ground to the south of Yankers. Twenty-eight players entered, and the pluy was very fine over almost the whole ground. The improvement upon that exhibited a few years ago, in the same match, was very marked. Mr. A. Darryaple, the winner of the medal hist year, was disposed of an the second tie. The remaining lies were watched with great interest and resulted as follows:

THIRD TE
G Henderson 21 D, Fontis 35
G. Grieves 21 W. Lewis 5
John Terapietan a hyo.
FOURTH TIE
J. Transdeton
G. Grieres
FINAL TIE.
J. Templeton
W. H. Doly of Vonkors goted as unining

W. H. Doty of Yonkers acted as umpire.
Mr. Templeton, the winner of the medal, now holds it for the second time. He was the first to went the trophy, when, in 1868, he earried it off from a field of twenty two players. He is champion of the Execisior Quoiting Club, and a member of the Caledouia Curling Club of New York.

Value of Earth Worms,—Mr. Josiah Parkes, the eminent English agricultural engineer, found that earth worms were great assistance in land drainage. He says they love moist, but not well soils, and will bore down to water, but not will but not well soils, and will bore down to water, but not will be read of the line of the long previous shallow drainage, he found that the worms had greatly increased in number, and that their bores descended quite to the level of the pipes. Many of the worm holes were large enough to receive the little finger, and it was evident that one worm has several bores, some of which are used in dry weather, and some as a refuge from rain. A piece of land in Lineolashire, over which the sea had broken and killed worms, remained sterile until the worms again inhabited it.

There was a piece of pastare hand near his house in which the worms were in such numbers that he thought their casts interfered too much with the grass, and he had libelied rolled at night in order to destroy them. The result was that the productiveness of the field declined, and was not restored until the worms land recruited their numbers, which was aided by collecting and transporting multitudes of worms from the fields adjoining. The great depth to which the worms will hore, and from which they east up fine fertile soil to the surface, has been described by Mr. C. Darwin, of Kenl, who states that in a few years they have elevated the surface of fields by a layer of fine molds several inches thick, thus adding to the fertility of the soil.

Potted Shad.—An esteemed friend furnished us with the following seasonable recipe. We have tried it, and find the fish put up it excellent—every way as pleasant to the pulatens the northern article of shad sold in hermaticully scaled boxes by our grocers: Take four good-sized fresh shad, cut each into six pieces and by these in salt water for a few hours; after taking these out of the salt water for a few hours; after taking these out of the salt water drain them well. Then take eight teaspoonful of made, and mix them thoroughly. Sprinkle the fish well with these condiments; by the fish in a stone jar, and cover it with good strong vinegar. Place a cloth cover over the jar, lie it down, and bake contents over a slow tire from six to eight hours. When done, set away in a cool place for a few days, and when the jar is opened, you will find all hones have disappeared, and a nice relish is before you. Warrenton Index.

Answers To Correspondents.

C. W., Minnesoth Janction, Wis .- Can send you Wingute's Ride Munnal; price \$1.50

Thas R. Snyilam, editor of "Far, Flu and Feather:" Please send pres-sent address to this office.

F. W. G., Eric, Penn.—Glye your spaniel suppy three drops Foreler's solution arsenic three times a day, and you will find good results.

MESSENER, Boston—In Forest AND STREAM June 3d, page 268, in ride match at gallery of J. S. Conlin for "short range championship," what twee the distance? Ans. Twenty-five yards.

a universe the distille? Ans. Thenty-five yards.

Sancho, St. Louis.—Will you please liftly in me where I can procure same 30 inch cirele targets to try a shot gan? Ans. From Peck & Shyder, No. 126 Nassan street. New York.

D. MoG., Harrisville, Mich.—Where can I get Curtis & Harvey's No. 6 gappointer? three tried several places and can't get it. Ans. None to be find in this city.

e mut in this city.

E. C. V., Springfield, Mass.—In the report of fly casting at Water-own shire, do you count from foot of the caster or from tip of rod? ons. Measurement of distance from but of rod to end of tender, or cust-

stated that wood ducks cannot be domesticated. I have more than once seen them in that combition, and mingling familiarly with the other poultry, on the Des Momes River near Chicago.—S. C. C.

M. D. Morris, Run, Tiogn, Pena.—Ran you inform me in your Adswert to Correspondents where tem procure from one to five thousand small trust; also, the best month for stocking a good? Ans. Thompson & Tagg, Newhinge, Bucks county, Penn. Best time for stocking, in the Spring season.

F. B. P., Montello, Wis.—Please Inform me what is the number and street at which the *Sportsman* of New York is published; also the Washington Sportsman? Ans. The Sportsman, No. 23 Park row, New York; Washington Sportsman discontinued.

York: Washington Sportsman discontinued.

Constant Realish, Syracise, N. Y.—Where can I obtain a pair of fishing shoes with perforated soles, and what is the cost of such? Ans Fishing boots are not made with perforated soles, but the top and sides of the foot are punched. Address Messis, Ferguson & Stevens, No. 87 Nassao street, New York.

W. N. W., Hoston — W. and S. both agree that the Chnard Company have tost two stemmers between this country and England. W. bets. S. \$5 that the two stemmers bust by the Chnard Company ivers not lost, one in Cape Cod and the other near Halifax. Who what Ans. The Columbia, of the Chnard Line, ive are informed, was lost on the rocks in Massichneelts Bay about 18th. The Tripoli was lost on the coast of Ireland.

Forest, Childenango.—Some time ago I saw in your Answers to Correspondents the mance of a work on tront and other files, but I cannot now find it. Would it be too much to ask if you would repeal the name, or that of some other work, with price of each? Ronalds & Blacker's "Fly Fishers' Entouslogy," Thaddens Norths' "American Anglera' Book." The price of the latter is \$3.50; the others are English works, and we do not know the price. and we do not know the price

and we do not know the price.

J. E. S., Philadelphia,—A frient and I wish a few days bluedshing the coming week; who can me get to formish bont and man, and which is the best place easily accessible from "hiladelphia". Ans. Kinsey's Ashley House is attanted within one bundred yards of the celestrated fishing grounds of Burnegat Inde, where conformible necommodations, dehermen, boats, &c., can be found. There are also good hotels, boats, &c., at Barnegat Village and Warrtown.

J. H., Boston.—Ist. What is the weight of the Scott gun you have fur sale, and which he advertised for sate to this week's issue? Ans. 8; pounds. 2d What is the lowest cash trice it can be hought for? Ans. 8; 150. 3d. Do you think I could be able to get a pair of stuffed mullard and one formale blackfill dock to New York, or could you get them and send them to me, and at what price? Ans. Address Messes. Earon & Co., No. 103 Nassan street, New York.

MERGURY, Boston.—Phase describe in your next laste, if possible "blucdish tackle" as used by disherinen about Beaufort and on the coast of the Carolinas. I have read somewhere that they use in place of bone or bright metal a piece of adder with the line and a portion of book drawn through it. Ans. The same tackle as ours, but heavier, as the dishere larger. The adder is used simply to take the place of bone or metal where the latter are not procureble.

H. B., Now York.—Piense Inform me where, within five hints' journey of this city, one would find good trout fishing for a couple of days during the first week in July next? How to reach such place, and where to put up? Aus. Take Eric R. R. to Port Jervle, and stage to Milford, or Frie to Lackawaren and wagon to Moses Westbrook's. Ask for John Williamson at Lackawaren. You can fish the Sawkill, Bushkill, or Shohola streams. Take 9 A. M. or 7 P. M. train.

hole streams. Take 9 A. M. or 7 P. M. train.

DAUPHIN, Harrisburg, Pa.—I inclose berewijh a piece of wood of the kind we use for our hest front and lines rods. It is scarce, is found in the western part of the State, and is remarkable for the longiness and clasticity. Please let me know what it is—that is, the proper name for it. We call it from wood. Ans. The specimen se at appears to be a species of centar; is close in grain, but with very short dire; consequently we should think it too brittle for good rods. Could not classify it without further particulars.

It without further particulars.

It J. R., tthaca.—Can you give me the fures on the following routes: let. From Toronto to Duluth our Collingwood line; 2d. From Buffulo to Duluth by propeller! Is a sportsman allowed to carry a gun and amountillon with thin from the States into Canada without extra charge of duty! Are there exemption rates on either of the above lines about the middle of July? Ans. Fure from Toronto to Duluth vin Collingwood, Sault Sie. Marle and Thunder liny is \$1.25, currency; from Buffalo bouldin by book, \$27, meals and statement highlight. No difficulty shout carrying your gan. No exemptions that we are aware of, but you can ascertain before starting.

ascertain before starting.

C. D., New York.—I have bought a small cannon of 10½ linehes in length, weight 14 pounds wheels unit all, and 12 bore. Please, oblige by laforning me how big a food, and what third of powder and wads to need t would like to have it make as runch "noise" as possible. Ans Four or five drachers, powder meisurement, of any kind of gaupowiter, with two or three Ely wads, will make noise enough, but such gaus are generally mule of inferior metal, and being so short are very damperous to handle, consequently we would suggest the propriety of having your life listened before using it.

Comstock, Cieveland, Ohio -In your repty to "Athert COMSTOCK, Cleveland, Ohio —In your reply to "Albert" in Fourar And Sthead June 10th you say you can send him "Birds of North America," with colored plates, price \$30 for the three volumes. How many librarations does the work contain, and are there colored plates of all the birds embraced in the work? Is it is scientific or popular work? Ans. Sixty-four colored plates and 593 wood cuts. It is both sectentific and popular, the reputations of Professors Bard and Ridgway and Dr. Brewer being a grarantee of the thoroughness and ability with which the subject has been treated.

E. G. H., Philadelphia —1. What are the names of the different parts of an oar-more strictly I should say, what is the mane of that part of the oar between the bown and blade? 2. Also best off for gane? I have tried several hunds, but my gan will get rusty in Wiater. 3. Also, which size of Remington gan is best for general shooting, 34 or 28 linch, 10 or 13 bore? 4. And whether Holnbird's softs are fit to wear both Summer and Winter? Also, t. We have always hourd it cathet the shank. 2. Sewling machine oil, being pure sperm. 3, 12 gange 30 linch harrel. 4. Good for both Summer and Winter.

Good for both Summer and Winter.

C. D. W., Rockville, Conn.—Which is the cheapest tonte to Texas, and the fire? Ans. Fix Missouri, Kaneas and Texas Rullrond; fine from St. Louis to Dennison, \$28; Dallas, \$31,60. Where shull we find buffalo without danger from the Indians? Ans. Dou't know, buffalo range to south and west of Fort Sill, aeribward to the Platte River, What book or maps would assist ms? Ans. Address "Brother Sportsman," box 301, Sedalia, Mo. Can you give us the address of some one in Texas who will answer a few questions? Ans. Address G. H. Ragsdule, Colineville.

dale, Gainesville.

C. W. A., Jr., New York —Can you inform mo of some place within 200 miles of New York a here good trout or black bass fishing and woodcock shooting can be laid during Juty? Also the name of some resident to whom I can write in relation to beard? I have loaded a number of Ety's green shell carlyinges, filled with the rifle powdet. Are such timegerons and liabte to burst a breech loader? Ans. Witte to Moses Westbrook, Blooming Grore, Utke country Pa. Try one of your shells, and If the recoil is not too great use them. If your gan is a good one there should be no danger of bursting it with ordinary charges, but the result will probably not be as satisfactory as though you had used coarser powder.

powder.

P. A., Boston.—I have a little blich that I suppose is a full binoded cocker spaniel. Can you tell by the following description what subside is the looks like a very small setter, only her bead is shorter in proportion and her nose more pointed. Color, white write sides of her bent and cars orange, and orange spate on her body. She is well feathered with soft, silky hart, furt on her tall and stern it is inclined to carl; she has set offes of hair between her toes. Her nose, ligs, and roof of her mouth are black; types dark and very large and handsome. Length in head, 64 lockes; from nose to roof of lad, 25 lochrs; tall, in inches; height, 17 inches? Ans. From your description of the blich ive are inclined to think that she is a well here cocker; yet "one cannot almost always tell unless you've been there."



WEEKLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED RY

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1875.

To Correspondents.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, mest be addressed to The Forest and Stream Prolitering Conventy. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of goad faith. Names will not be published if objection he made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripte.

Socretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the coontry to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publisbers of Forest and Stream aim to myrit and secure the patronage and countonance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beantiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitlmate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or besiness notice of an immeral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home erroic.

We cannot he responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remarked to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in hy Saturday of each week, if pessible.

joney remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each wock, if pessible.

CHARLES UALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

TERRADAT. June 17th.—Racing, American Jockey Club, Jerome Park.—Trotting. Fleetwood, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.—Schuylkill Navy Rugatta Philadelphia; Dorchester Yacht Club Regatta, Boston—Base ball, Hartfords vs. Bostons, Boston.

FRIDAY, June 18th.—Trottleg, Fleetwood, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Warwick, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.—Base hall, Keystone vs. Burlington, at Burlington.

at Burlington.
APIROAR, Jine 19th.—Racing, American Jockey Club, Jerome Park
Y.—Bronklye Yacht Club Regatta—Trotting, Warwick, N. Y.—
e ball, Germantown vs. J. B. Doerr, Bohoken vs. Concord, at Hoho-

MONDAY, June 21st. - Columbia College Commencement; Trotting, Peorla, Ill.

Peorla, III.

TUBEDAY, June 22d.—Trutting, Paterson, N. J.; Walettown, N. Y;
Salem, N. J; Beacon Park, Boston; Peorla, III.; East Saginawand Stillwater, Mich —Yachting, Atlantic Yacht Cinb Regatta.

WEDNISOAY, June 23d.—Trutting, Paterson, N. J.; Beacon Park,
Boston; Watertown, N. Y.—Bench Show of Dogs, Mincola, L. I.; Base
ball, Hoboken vs. Chelsea at Hoboken

OHIO STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.—The Ohio State Sportsmen's Association assembled in Cleveland on Tuesday of last week. In the absence of the President A. T. Brinsmade, the first Vice President, occupied the chair. Delegates from eight clubs and associations were present. The standing Committee on Rules and Regulations reported that the present game laws were entirely inadequate to the demands of the case, and recommended that proper delegations be appointed to visit the General Assembly and petition them to pass more effective laws. The name of the association was changed to the Ohio State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish. The constitution was changed so that no shooting tournament where pigeons or other birds are used can be held or permitted under the auspices of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year;—President, Thomas A. Logan, Cincinnati; Vice Presidents, C. C. Brigham, Toledo, and Col. D. W. Thomas, of Akron; Recording Secretary, W. B. Milhank, Toledo; Treasurer, H. H. Brown, of Cleveland.

A committee was appointed to confer with the managers of the leading railroads in the State and endeavor to make arrangements whereby fixed fare and suitable accommodation shall be established for all dogs carried on their lines. Adjourned sine die.

From the reports we are receiving from sportsmen's clubs, societies for the protection of game, and others interested in the proper enforcement of the laws against shooting out of season, we feel confident that those who shoot woodcock before the season opens will find it a more expensive luxury than they bargained for.

NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.

THE Second Auuttal Convention of the National Sports-THE Second Auuttal Convention of the National Sportsmen's Association assembled on the evening of the 8th of June, instant, at Brainard's Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio. The Convention was called to order by the President, Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, who occupied the chair. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. T. C. Banks, of the Rod and Gun, was elected secretary protem. Jonathan Sidway, of Buffalo, W. J. Bahcock, of Rochester, and Dr. Holmes, of Michigan, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

Committee on Credentials.

The following delegates were in attendance, then, or at subsequent sessions of the Convention:

Massachusetts—Jerome Marble, Worcester; S. T. Hauuand, Springfield; Luther Adams, Boston; George Delano,
New Bedford: F. L., Sturtevaut, Framingham.

Connecticut—R. O. Cheeney, South Manchester; William Humphrey, West Meriden; Henry B. Harrison, New
Haven; H. J. Houghton, Waterbury; A. C. Hobbs, Bridgeport.

port.
Vermont—Dr. M. C. Edmunds, Weston; George Gregory
Smith, St. Albans; Colonel M. S. Colburn, Factory Point;
Dr. G. F. Gale, Brattleboro; Gen. W. H. W. Ripley, Rut-

Dr. G. F. Gale, Brattleboro; Gen. W. H. W. Ripley, Rutland.

New York—Charles Hulloek, New York City; R. P. Flower, Watertown: William J. Babcock, Rochester; A. B. Lamberton, Rochester; Jonathan Sidway, Buffalo. Ohio—L. A. Harris, Cincinnati; R. C. Smith, Bedford; Edward Taylor, Akron; Z. C. Pheatt, Toledo; Henry A. Harvey, Cleveland.

Hillnois—J. V. La Moyne, Chicago; F. P. Hopkins, Palatine; W. F. Milligan, Chicago; D. T. Ellston, Chicago; John L. Pratt, Sycamore.

Mlehigan—Robert P. Jones, Detroit; W. C. Coburn, Detroit; E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids; D. H. Fitzhngh, Bay City; Edgur Week, Mt. Clemens.

Kausas—Col. N. S. Goss, Neosho Falls.

Texas—Wade Luchett, San Autonio.

Maryland—Duncan C. Clark, Baltimore.

Nebraska—John W. Petty, Omaha; John D. Jones, Omaha.

maha.
Indiana—A. B. Wade, South Bend.
Wiscousin—H. N. Sherman, Beloit.
The President then delivered his annual address, which was received with nucl applause. Mr. Brinsmade spoke as follows:—

ave men of the thmoor the law makers. The proper persons to consult and solvies with in reference to needed legislation for protection of same, are sportenism and scientists—men of practical knowledge. The General Government undambtedly cannot legislate upon game awa, so far as the States are concerned and such work must necessarily all upon State Legislatures. I cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend to brother sport-men in every State in the Union, where no State escation exists, the immediate formation of ouch, and their spare no andeavor to prevent the passage of any law affecting the game laws when it cannot sanction.

We also invoke the assistance and co-operation of our brethern in the Provinces, so that their game laws may be, so far as practicable, uniform with those in States configuous to their hordern. Game is now a laxity, and that it may be enjoyed without inviduous distliction by the upor as well as the rich, we discretely without such protection I will be only a president of an arrangement of the states configuous without such protection I will be only a lit is be earnest desire of all genuiue and honoratels sportamen to be in terms of friendship with the farmer. A hitter feeling has grown up not that In many cases he has good cause for considering them his energiant that In many cases he has good cause for considering them his energiant.

and then the frue sportsman is made to suffer for the wanton and mea malicious acts of the stragging hunter. It is no picasant thing farmer to have his fences turn down, his cattle at large, coppled, hay-stucks burned, fruit stolen, and himself defied and

wings, in haste accelerating their passage, saying: Pass on, pass on quickly; let no avoid the land of death, the land of destruction."

Brother sportsmen, let as look well to It that our laws are strictly enforced.

We have several excellent papers in the country especially devoted to mature of interest to sportsmen, and their afforts for the Inthurance of the same object as this association commend them to our perusal and warm patrorage. Their columns, open to correspondence, are an avenue for the communication and for the receiving of useful microration, and in behalf of this association I desire to tender thanks for the kind words and invaluable ossistance they have so cheerfully accorded to us.

I would respectfully recommend to the several State sportsmen's associations to publish in a compact form the came laws in force in their to spective Slates and have them generally circulated and posted in conspicuous places, so that ill may know the law; and request also local auxiliary clubs to offer suitable rewards for the apprehension and conviction of all offenders against it is same, whomsoever they may he. A law amounts to nothing unless enforced, and let it be known that hereafter all our game laws innest be rigidly observed. In this connection I would also recommend the formstion of local associations by a least every county, auxiliary to the State associations, the members of each such organization to come from all classes in the community, including the farmer, the mechanic, the merchanic, or any respectable man, for the object in view is for the general good, and claims a common interest.

And now, gentlemen, having a common interest in the protection of fish and gaine, let us in the coming years, as far as possible, exact our energies toward this object, and I am sare that no one will have cause to recret anything he may so do in that behalf.

I trust that our meeting will be a pleasant one, and that no person will regret heling with a say of oh in that health?

It may be a supplied to the several sta

much interest, and attracted the closest attention.

Mr. Charles Hallock, of New York, editor of Foirest AND Stream, then read the following paper on UNCLEAN CREATURES.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: My subject is "Unclean Creatures," and the helf of the text will be found in the book of the Old Textune," and the helf of the text will be found in the book of the Old Textune, and the helf of the text will be found in the book of the Old Textune, and the helf of the text will be found in the book of the Old Textune, and the helf of the text will be found in the book of the Old Textune and the ned contains only a few thoughts germain is a dirty subject to landle ned contains only a few thoughts germain is a dirty subject to landle ned contains only a few thoughts germain is a dirty subject to landle ned contains only a few thoughts germain is a dirty subject to landle ned contains only a few thoughts germain is a dirty subject to landle ned contains only a few thoughts and subject in which we are all inherested. It is merely a kind of argent subject in the logic of fairs with which our Grand Army of Protection has be well as to their common sense, and in no way scientific or bearing fleavily upon the logic of fairs with which our Grand Army of Protection has been developed in the codification of game laws to the barristers, and the determination of penalties and the ways and means of poul-himself to the codification of game laws to the barristers, and the determination of game parts to congratiate the recognized ploucers in Sa caking and game parts to congratiate the recognized ploucers in Sa caking and game parts to congratiant to the recognized ploucers in Sa caking and game parts to congratiant the recognized ploucers in Sa caking associations, including namerons exist converse sports and caking associations, including namerons exist converse sports and game parts to the parts of the same parts of the same parts of the parts of t

lent trake torives, turner the beer resort to feed. So that of imageacountries, and fishes—we ascertain their babits and habitats by their requirements.

We need just new to persovere in preparing the public mind to accept and approve some indictions system of game laws, such as the host informed men of the country, in and out of this Accordation, are now contemplating and contriving, and their coactment will came in due time length and solve one committees all the time they need.

lemplating and contriving, and their coactment win time in discussed level us make hasle slowly, and give our committees all the time they need.

We have much lahor to perform in respect to adjusting interests that seem to clash; in determining and defining the rights and privileges of land owners and venders, so itse constitutionality of laws to govern them; in removing prejudices; in instructing the ignorant as to any objects and aims, the economic valoe of game protection, and the necessity wrestle with the statitudin and observance of close scasons. We say to rect morbid tasies and unnatural appetites, and lop off the protein-long with and no health, who would serve appearance with inner weith and no health, who would serve wings to excite the envy and admiration of obsequious guesto.

This brings are directly face to face with my subject of "UNCLEAN CREATURES," which you have begun to fancy would be smothered in the percention, already made too profix. You may ossuine, gentlemen, that I have chosen this subject because and down the bood surface of this forcestrial sphere, and find myself whole world is fall of it. I do not refer to biseness of invaries and interesting of weigh in the profit of weight and only self whole world is fall of it. I do not refer to biseness of invaries and interesting of weight although the Apostel Paul has told us that we are filled Thure is not a thing organic but what is inclean at some period—the structure requires a monthly purification; all creatures at their periods

of gestation; all creatures that div by natural causes; those creatures that are intrinsically nucleun, and which comprise ninc-tenths of the animal creation. Even the celestial feast that was let down to St. Pani in a sheat compelsed a large proportion of the "four-forted beasts of the certi, and wild hearts, and creeding things, and fouls of the air," which the property of the

ply. They kill does that are heavy, birds with their broods, and shoot indiscrininately in song birds. They regard protective clubs as invasive, and gone laws as a lyramilcal encroachment upon their inherent rights.

Now, all like can be corrected in time; it has been done, and can he done again. A very large proportion of these men are open in argument and conviction, and could they be brought to comprehend the hencificent operation of these laws they would acquioce in their observance and coforcement. We have proof of this by experiment. It look years for the projectors of thone's Point, Lake Eric, to convert the projectics of the recipility, but now they could desire no more carnest or efficient allies. Their profile in fur and feathers have in retained fourfold. Upon each rough woodsman, sturdy in their blows but honest in their nature, a cood word and a good example has great in thence, and I believe that an append to their soher jadgment and the dissemilusition of proper information mong them would work wouters toward reform. I might perhaps venture to eaggest, and If approved, embody the suggestion in a recolution, to be submitted to this convention at the proper time, that all indictously prepared circular be printed and distributed throughout the country by the agency of local sports men's clubs and protective socie les, appealing to the farmers, market handers and backwoodsmen to protect and spure the game and fish in designated close seasons, soiting forth in simple language the reasons therefor and the bruelleent advantages to accrue thereby.

Gentlemen, full detain you but a moment longer. Did any of you ever see a gravid or spent salmen, or trout? If not, go and view the plaster case at the Samithsonian Institute at Washington. See the game and say if this is a fitting food for pumpered appetites and aristocratic tables. Take other fish in unseasonable times, covered with visible and microscople pansiles and funcion growths, and reli me if the hongit of ever and halammation, the narrow shoulders a

they are chipped by the steamer load in March and April, pay seven and sixpence a hair!

Well, genilemen, I must hold. The subject is inexhaustible. The world, as fluve said, is full of unclean creatures. We have attempted to define them, and those who eat them. Livingstone and Du Challiu have loid us what the Africans ent. Their menus made up almost exclusively of nuclean creatures. Verman is the principal diet of the Digger Indians of America, and of many of the Arizona and California ribbes. To the most civilized of our prairle Indians the entrails of the buffalo and dog meat are the choicest comestibles. I have seen three olibowns quarrel over the contents of a dead hare's womb, and cat the inhorn progeny—entralls, hair and all—half roasied on the coals, as a Dutchman would ent sausage. Unclean food and game out of season holoug to the condition of savagery and harharism, and f submit whether the chightened ritizens of America are ready now to retrograde su much —whelber they are willing to admit that their ta-tes are so assimilated to those of the savage that they are content to grow great upon the same moat upon which they teed. Have we no respect for our belongings or our origin? Do not deniers recognize the difference between corn-fed and switt-dep pork, or Texas beef and stall-fed beef? If we feed on diseased ment, suall we not ose our physical manhood? or shall we not, at least, lature become "unclean creatures?"

The convention them adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednes-

The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednes-ty morning, to convene in the parlors of the Kennard

WEDNESDAY .- Second Day. The Convention met in the large parlor of the Kennard House. A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, from the Committee ou Nomenelaturo presentell a very exhaustive report, a synopsis of which he read. We will print this and Dr. Garlick's paper in our next

The following gentlemen were made a committee on Nomenclature for the coming year:—A. B. Lamberton, New York; R. R. Clark, Illinois; T. A. Jones, Ohio; Greene Smith, Illinois; Dr. E. S. Holmes, Michigau; Hon. J. D. Catou, Illinois, P. H. Bryson, President of the Ten uessee Sportsmen's Association, was admitted a member of the National Association as per written application. A communication was read from W. F. Parker, of West

Meriden, Conn., requesting that the name of the National Association be changed to International, and that delegates from Canada be admitted to membership. The measure was advocated by several genilemen, and opposed by Mr. Charles Hallock, of New York, who contended that the National was a recognized centre and head, to which the State Associations a recognized centre and head, to which the State Associations were subordinate, and the local clubs, in turn, to the State Associations; that these several bodies held he same relation to each other that the legislatures do to the Federal government, or the States to Congress; that even were the constitution and functions of the National so changed as to embruce Canadian clubs, a strictly National Association would still be necessary, and would have to be formed anew; that a national body of the United States could not exercise imisdiction over the clubs and associations of a exercise jurisdiction over the clubs and associations of a foreign country; that the game and fish laws of Canada were under the control of the Ministry, and not of the Provincial legislatures, as In the United States; that a scientific society was already in existence in the United States tific society was already in existence in the United States under the name of "International Association for Protecting Game and Fish;" that a change of name poses shows weakness, uncertainty, and vacillation; that the National Association was destined to become a power in the land, whose dignity and influence would pres be felt; and that a movement was on foot in Canada looking to the formation of a Dominion Game Protective As sociation, to which the Provincial and local clubs would be tributary; and that the Canadians looked carnestly to co-operation with the United States, and regarded barmony and uniform laws as indispensable. The speaker advocated the closest uniformity, but thought it could not be promoted by the changes proposed. The question was referred to the Executive Committee, who reported at the afternoon session against a change of name, but in favor of admitting Provincial associations upon the same basis, and with the same rights and privileges as similar organizations in the United States and Territories; and the necessary changes were accordingly made in the constitution by a two-thirds vote of the Convention. The Executive Committee also reported favorably upon a proposition to admit individuals, not connected with any club, and isolated clubs in States having no State Associations, to membership in the Association. This measure was warmly opposed in certain quarters, and finally laid upon the table.

Mr. Chas. Hallock, of New York, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The scientific and advisory body which is known as the International Association for the Protection of Game and Fish at its meeting last month, in New York, made overtures to this body through the following resolution:

tion:

Resolved. That the committees of the National Sportsmen's Association to be appointed at its convention in Cleveland upon nomencluture, close time, protective laws, &c., be invited to confer with the sum committees designated by this body with a view to secure all the information and visadom that can be obtained upon the important matters under consideration."

Attonand vision that can be obtained apartic inspirate the determinant."

Therefore, Resolved, That it is like duty of all who have the protection of our game at heart to gather all the information possible upon the subject of game protection, from whatever source it may be obtained, and that the committees of this National Association be anthorized to invite or receive conferences with the committees of the luternational Association at such time and place as they may agree upon.

The Executive Committee, to which this resolution was referred, made the following report, which was adopted:

The Executive Committee, to which this resolution was referred, made the following report, which was adopted:

"A resolution has been offered by Mr. Hallock, of New York, as to the propricty of opening communication with certain gentlemen associated in New York city (?) for scientific purposes, which resolution has been referred to this committee for their consideration.

The committee call attention to the amendments to the constitution, and submit that the admission of new clubs and new members covers the ground comprised in this resolution. Tho gentlemen, members of the International Association for Protecting Game and Fish, may become members of this association if they so desire. The objects of that association are generally and particularly included in the scope of this association. Our standing committees always have power to consult with any gentleman or body of geutlemen for the purpose within their authority. We do not think it expedient to take action on the above resolution."

The Committee and the Convention certainly could not have comprehended the character, composition and ob-jects of the "International Association," whose members are such scientists as Agassiz, Cope, Gill, Coues, and whose object is to assist with their professional wisdom the efforts heing made for protecting game.

Col. L. A. Harris, of Cincinnati, presented on behalf of Thomas A. Logan, of Ohio, a draft of a game protective law, which contains many valuable sections that may ultimately be incorported into such a general law as is sought

to be secured.

Dr. Garlick, Col. Charles Whittelsey, and Postmaster General Jewell were admitted to the floor and made brief addresses, commending the cause of protecting our game, fish, and forests. Mr. Jewell was mule an honorary mem ber of the association.

C. H. Babcock, of New York, offered a resolution of regret at the serious illness of Wilbur F. Parker, and recognizing his instrumentality in founding the National Asso

ciation, and in hringing it to its present stage of success.

Chloago was selected as the next place of meeting, and

the last Tuesday in August as the time. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the

nsuing year:

nsuing year:

President—J. V. LaMoyne, Chicago.

First Vice President—A. B. Lamberton, Rochester, N.Y.
Second Vice President—Hon. E. H. Lathrop, Springfield,
[assachusetts.

Treasurer—R. R. Clark, Chicago.
Recording Secretary—John B. Sage, Buffalo,

Corresponding Secretary-Wilbur F. Parker, West Mer-

The Executive Committee was instructed to confer with Mr. Lamberton, and If possible have several hundred copies of his report on Nomenclature printed for distribution

among the clubs throughout the country.

There was an evening session of the Convention on Thursday, at which the report of the law committee was received, and some minor business transacted.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, of last week, and Monday, of this week, were devoted to pigeon shooting. We have no room to publish results this week.

Kentucky Styte Sportsmen's Association.—On Tue.

day, June 1st, a large erowd gathered at Paris to witness the shooting lonrunment. The shooting took place on the beautiful grounds selected by the Nimroil Club of Bourhou. Appended is a full report of the three days' sport from our correspondent "Fayette:"

The first match in the programme was \$10 entrance, five double birds, 18 yards rise, and 100 yards boundary. W. R. Fleming and Arnold Burges, judges; Col. Robert Stone

referee:

Chas. Letand ..., 11 of 00 10 11-81 Chas. Kenney ... 11 11 11 10 11-16
J. H. Drew ... 11 10 11 10 11-81 F. Champ ... 11 10 11 11-8
J. M. Taylor ... 11 01 11 11 0-7 Cot. E. F. Clav 11 11 11 11 11-10
J. H. Kerr ... 10 11 00 11 11-8 J. T. Hadnen 11 10 10 11 11-8
J. W. Ferganon ... 11 10 01 11 11-8 J. T. Hadges ... 01 10 10 10 10-3
T. G. Woodford ... 11 00 11 11-8 JJ. T. Hadges ... 01 10 10 10 10-5
Wn. Kenp ... 12 11 10 10 11-7 [Kit Chy ... 11 10 11 11 10-8
R. Turrell ... 10 11 11 10 11-8 Samnel Bagge ... 11 110 11 10-8
First prize, \$60, Col. E. F. Chay; second puize, \$40, Clas. Kenuey
Ties for third prize, \$30, twenty-three yard rise, was won by J. W. Fergason.

Tles for fourth prize, \$20, twenty-three yards rise, was won by J. M. Taylor.

The second match was for eight single birds, twenty-one yards rise:

R. Turell.

Samuel Bagge.

Capt, Kerr.

Julges decided one bird lost for Col. Taylor for holding gun above the elbow at the score.

First prize, \$40, divided between Kerr aml Burge, Second prize, \$27.50, divided between Taylor and Redmon. Third prize, won by T. C. Woodford in shouting off ties. Wednesday, the second day, was devoted to the show of dogs. The display was large and very excellent in character: *Irish Setter Dog*—Premium, Arnold T. Burges' Rafus. Irish Setter Bitch*—First premium, Arnold T. Burges' friend; second premium, F. Bierbower's Kittie.

Irish Setter Dog*—First premium, C. Y. Peck's Fly. Best Setter Dog*—First premium, Major Manneu's (Gordon dog) Pat.

Best Setter Bitch*—First premium, Capt. J. M. Taylor (Field Trial breed) Rlanche; second premium, Arnold T. Burges' Di.

Burges' Di.

Best Setter Pup under twelve months old—First premium,
Capt. J. M. Taylor's Stafford; second premium, Chus. A.
Keuney's Dick.

Pointer Dog over one year—First premium, Capt. J. M.
Taylor's Duke.

Bitch over one year—First premium, Mr. Stoddard, Day-

Bitch over one year—First premium, Mr. Stoddard, Day ton, Ohio, Belle; second premium, Dr. Pryor, Frankfort,

Dr. B. W. Dudley 7 Major Mannell
K F. Clay 91R Threet
J. H. Kerr 8:George Bowen
J. W. Ferguson 10: Chas. Kenny
J. If. Dew 7111 G Craig
S. W. Bagger
T. C. Woodford
Wm. Kemp
J. M. Carlos Ci.I. P. Matter
Wm. Bowles 6 Joe Redmon
Wm Bowles 6 Joe Redmon Chas Leland 6 F. Champ.

Ties for first prize divided; ties for second prize divided third prize won by Major Manucu; fourth prize won by J.

Thes for first prize divided; thes for second prize won by J. M. Taylor.

The principal event of the third day centred in the shooting for the State Association championship budge for 1875, there being eighteen entries, \$10 entrance, as follows: Wm. Kennp, J. M. Taylor, Chas. Kenney, J. W. Feighson, F. Champ, R. Turrel, S. W. Bagge, E. F. Clap, T. C. Woodford, C. F. Clay, George R. Bell, James H. Kerr, H. G. Craig, Major Thomas Mannen, George Redmon, C. Y. Peak, Joe Redmon, R. A. Thornton.

Taylor and Woodford being the only ones who made clean scores in the double birds, were called to shoot on single ones. Taylor first to score, hitting first bird hard, which fell just out of boundary. Woodford then shouting, continued to end without a miss, thus keeping but all, and the many who had only one miss on their score were hopeful to the end that he would miss, and thus let them in to contend again. The President, R. A. Thyruton, presented the badge, (handsomely designed and executed by Messrs. Star & Marcus, New York,) in the winner, when he was warmly congratulated.

The second match this day was for five double birds, eighteen yards rise, twenty entries, as follows:

eighteed juras their menny control is territories
J. H. Kerr 7 T. C. Woodford .
J. H. Dew
Chas Leland 9 M. Taylor 9 M. Taylor
J Payne, 6 W Kemp
C F. Clay 10 J. T. fleilges
J. W. Ferguson 4 Col. E. F. Clay
R Turrell 8 M. A. Kenny
W Bowles 9; "Jones"
Chas. Kenny 9 Joe Redman
S W Bagge b Major Maunon

First prize—Kii Cluv, \$83.33. Second prize—Col. E. F. Clay, \$50; shot off. Third prize—R. Turrell, \$33.33; shot off. Fourth prize—J. H. Kerr, \$20; shot off. Fifth prize—J. T. Hedges, \$18.33, shot off,

On Thursday a meeting was called for the morning ke-fore the shooting, and a comber were abled to the roll of members. An election of officers was held, resulting as follows:

ollows:
President—Hon. J. B. Beck, of Hunters' Club.
President—E. F. Clay, of Nigural Club.
Second Vice President—E. F. Clay, of Nigural Club.
Second Vice President—Arnold Burges, Maysville.
Secretary—J. M. Taylor (re-elected.)
Treasurer—George R Bell (n-elected.)
Executive Committee—F. Bierbawer, Maysville; R. A.
hormon, Lexington; Capt. J. H. Kerr, Bunrham county;
W. Fergusou, Bourbon county; H. G. Craig, Lexingm, Ky.

J. W. Fergasou, Bourbon county; H. G. Unitz, Lexington, Ky.

Delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio—Major Thomas Manneu, Muysville; T. C. Wordford, Boarhon county; S. W. Bagge, Bourbon county; J. W. Fergason, Bourbon county.

Fish Commissioners for Kentheky—Hon. James B. Beck, Lexington; Lewis Suldett, Versailles; Frank S. Owens, Maysville; J. M. Taylor, Lexington.

Committee to Draft Laws for Profection to Fish, Game, and Dugs—Hon. James B. Beck, Lexington; R. A. Thoruton, Lexington; Frank Waters, Lexington.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Lexington, the time to be decided by the Executive Committee, and due notice to be published by them hereafter. A few unimportant matches were shot after the regular programme was exhausted. A number of visitors were with us from other States. Prominent among them were Messrs. Dew, Leland and Bowles, from Tennessee, whose gallant behavior won for them many friends. We hope to meet them this Foll at Memphis, and many times at our annual meetings hereafter. Prominent among the accessions to our association is Mr. Arnold Burges, who has moved into our State, and now lives near Maysville. Our association has received new vigor, and may it hecome prominent among the many State associations is the wish of your correspondent.

The Bifle. CREEDMOOR.

-The quiet which has crept over Creedmoor since the departure of Colonel Gildersleeve and his team was dis-turbed on Saturday by the shooting for the Turf, Field and Farm gold badge. There were fifty eight entries for the match, which was shot at the 200 yards range, off hand. No money prizes accompanied the badge as heretofore, and as three gentlemen had each won it twice, it was looked upon as almost certain that one of these would be the ulti-male possessor. It so resulted, as Mr. Collins, who had succeeded twice before was again the winner, and now he comes the permanent owner of the trophy. The first forty of the competitors made scores as follows

Name.	Se	ore. Name. 22 B. G. Doughty	5	Score.
J T B Collins 5	3554	32 B. G. Doughty	3844	4 18
Lient. A. Anderson4	5543	21 B. Dominick	8445	t 18
II II Meday 4	3 5 5 4	21 D. Chimminey	4534	2 18
Col. B E Valentine3	1454	97 L. Cass		
Genrae Cronch 3	3554	20 J. H. Lattimer	.0 4 4 5	5 18
R. Burton3		2016 P. Pike	4 1 4 2	4 18
E. 11. Madi*on	4434	20 J. A. Gee	5343	8 18
J. M. Amory4 :	5353	20 J. L. Price	3 1 4 4	3 18
Dr. B H. Ruymond4		[20]Cupt II. B. Smith	4442	4 17
Coi. C. A. H. Bartlett, 4 -	4 4 5 3	20 A. Wood	1448	2 17
J. Beattle 5		20 Capt J. J. O'Kelly	4483	3 17
Capt. W. C. Utark 4 3		19 Lieut, C. F. Robnins.		
J. W Stewart 3 4		ID II 14 Carrington	3244	2 1ti
D. T Kennedy 5 4		13 H. S. Jewell	3 4 3 3	8 1li
II B. Dominick 3 4	4 4 4 4	[19]T. R. Murphy	3 3 8 8	4 16
J. C. Abrillas 8 4	1 3 5 4	13 J. E. Irnju	3 3 4 2	4 16
W. S Smith 4 8		18 4. H. Stearns	3504	3 15
Gen F. F. Millen 4 4		IN Col. G. D. Scott	2 3 2 3 .	5 15
Lieut. F. W. Hofele3 3		18 T. L. Camerden	0133	5 15
J. J. Meagher 3 5	4 4 2	18 G. W. Smith	2334	3 15

Subsequent to the conclusion of the above match, the Irish-American Rille Club heid their second contest for the challenge cup, which at the end of the senson becomes the property of the one who has wan it the greatest number of times. Mr. B. Burtou has now leen successful on hoth

istons. The loner	ring is the res	air:—	
Name.	200 Yarıla.		Total.
B Burton	48	102	17)
tion, F. F. Millen.		27	40
Papt. J. J. O'Kelly		20	45
J. J. Cuthus		17	42
B. Collins	22	2	29
E. Brouen		15	+ 477

At a succting of the Executive Committee of the club, it was resolved to accept the challenge of the Scottish-American Rifle Club, with the understanding that the teams are to be limited to six men each, and the mutch to take place on the last Friday of this month. Mr. Browne, the Secretary of the Irish-American Rule Club, has written in this sense to the Scotlish-American Rule Club.

AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION .- Two meeting of the Board of Directors of this association have been held during Board of Directors of this association have been held during the past week. A committee consisting of Col. John T. Underhill, Hon. Chas. M. Schieffelin, Capt. Frederick Whitaker, and H. E. King, were upointed to scenre a range which had been reported upon favorably to the association. Hon. Wm. H. Pemberton, Col. John Badine and Mr. Beekman Van Gasbeck, were elected Honorary Directors. It was decided to have a prize meeting on Monday, July 5th, 1875, at the 200 and 300 yards ranges, with three contests, to consist of Military, All Comers, and Westchester County Matches.

County Matches.

The Team in Ingland. —A dispatch from London dated the 14th inst. advises the arrival of the steamer City of Chester, with the American team on board, at Queenstown. The steamer was met outside the harbor by a delegation from the Corporation of the Dublin and the Irish Rifle Association. from the Corporation of the Dublin and the Irish Riffe Association. Among the delegates were Mujor Leech, Captain of the Irish team, and Alderman Mauning. The Americans were escorted to Queenstown, and upon their arrival there met with an enthusiastic reception. They left for Cork by the evening train. They will proceed to Dublin to-morrow. On the arrival of the team at Queenstown they received from the Police Inspector licenses to carry arms during their stay in Ireland.

They arrived in Cork in the evening and received a hearty welcome from the people. The weather was remarkably fine throughout the voyage across the Atlantic and all enjoyed the trip. The members of the team gave a dramatic entertainment on the City of Chester last Wednesday evening. They are much gratified with their reception, which they say is quite equal to the ovation given them on their departure from New York.

A dinner was given the same night to the members of the team and accompanying friends. Major Leech, on the part of the Irish team, nade an address of welcome, to which Colonel Gildersleeve, of the American party, respected. spanded. Toasts were given and speeches made of the most cordial character, and much cuthusinsm was displayed. The gentlemen of the American team will be the guests of the Lord Mayor while in Dublin.

FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.—The second contest for this badge occurred at Mr. Conlin's gallery, No. 908 Broadway, on Monday evening, finder the same conditions as when it was won hy Mr. Yale, viz.: Strictly off-hand shooting, distance 25 yards, with target reduced to scale to correspond with Wimbledon 200 yards. The following are the scores. Mr. Yale's string in the first contest was twelve

John Tregesser	-S [A. Marsh
[J. W McI@nald	-8 [F. Hyde104
Fred Kessler 121	Max Egel 21 15-16
D 181 ed	-16 [D. L. Beckwith204
Roler: Faber	-t6 J. Brown
'11 os. Lloyd	-16 Geo B. Eatou
T. C Noone 171	Geo. F. Chrytmc40
1.co : Backer	Frank Thomson
A Hillwig	16 Wnc. Sliberhora26
Thos. Duke 191	J. D. Garrtson 40

On examining the targets at the close of the shooting it was found that Messrs. MacDonald and Tregesser lead fied on 12 68 inches. Major Beckwith, the referee, directed these gentlemen to shoot the tic off on the sneeceding Tuesday evening, which was done, Mr. Tregesser winning by a score of 13 15-16 inches.

San Francisco, June 3d, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
I give you the lesult of the eighth competition for places on the team of Co. F. California Riffemen, to shoot against Co. D. of the Twelfib New York, on the 25th lustant.
During the shooting the wind blen strong, but variable in force, from 3 to 5.

	Carowell one carriers in tordel	1115	,,,,,	0 10 0.				
	Name.		200	Yards.		500	Yurds.	Total.
	Sergeant Strong	4 3	3	3 3 16	- 4	3 3	3 417	32
	Private Wutson	1 3	3	3 3 15	4	3 4	2 417	85
	Sergeant Murray						3 417	3:
	Private Steed						3 317	3:
	Private Burke						4 311	31
ſ	Private Sarle	3	2	3 3 13			4 417	34
ı	Private Murphy	2	3	9.212			3 317	29
ı	Corporal Nash	1 2	9	3 2 14			4 3 15	20
ı	Sergeant Post	1 2	5	3 3 11			3 315	29
ı	Private Dore.	2	ñ	3 3 11			4 4 .16	27
l	Liectenant Unat	0	41	2 4 12			2 4 15	27
	Sergeant McGowan	1 %	9	3.4 15			3 2. 11	26
	Corporal Microry	, ,	å	6.9 11			4 2 11	115
	Corporal Booble	9 9	0	9 9 10				
	Carpurai Pieble	9	. 0	2 0 10			[4] 4, Jø.,	2.3
ı	Private Daval 2	3	U	4 8 11			3 313	23
ľ	Sergeant Wilson	3 2	2	2 319	θ	3 3	0 410	100
н	100 - 4 - 4	-						

Waternunt, Conn., Jane 2d, 1875.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 2d, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I received the copy of by-laws sent me. Please accept my thanks.
Last night we organized a rise clab with eighteen exembers to start with and elected officers as follows: President, George II. Cowelf; Secretary E. W. Smith; Treasurer, E. M. Hurlburt. We have a committee looking up a range, and I hope to be able before long to sent you an account some shooting. Yours,

E. W. Smith.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

POWDER TESTS AGAIN.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

to your lessers made by me, and pathlished in a previous edition of Forest that the tests made by me, and pathlished in a previous edition of Forest and Stream, are of no practical value. It states that I did not just the relative grades, but used an inferior grade of Hazard against Luftin and Hand's dock shooting provder. You then go on to say that Hazard punder, though slow, gives a higher trajectory than C. & H. No. 6, thus refuting and admitting my statement in one breath. Before making those trails I called myself at the office of the Hazard Compony and asked for their best Creedinoor powder. I told them that I wanted it to test against other powders, and was assured that the powder given me was the best, and that It would give entire satisfaction. They at the same time requested me to let them know the result. This and no other was the powder tested by me against the same grade of L. & R., and not a cheap powder, as stated by you. It is a little strange that chrap, low grade ponder should show so good results as the figures published by me, and, in my opinion, the manufacturers have no remon to be ashanced of it, and though not su clean or strong as its competitor, it was by no means bad powder. The trials made were for the purpose of comparing Curtie & Harvey's with Laffin and Rand's lightning, and not, as you say, Laffic & Rand's lightning with Hazard duck shootling, and wheever impression I made on the public is wrong if taken in any but the way I now state it. Again, you state, and as afe statement it is, that practically a powder not too quick proves much the steadiest. Now quilek, le not ton quick. I fancy it will take a man of Fuiton's experience to hell that, the must be a philosopher indeed who can make it appear that a projectile with a also velocity gives a higher trajectory than one with a quicker fallow. The general impression of the team does not bear out Mr. Fallon's principle, or why senoil they order firty pounds of C. & H. powder to be sent to Dublin by the ti

supply of Curtis & Harvey's powder for their use at Dub lin, we think that therein they have displayed great wisdom. They are going to a climate the combitions of which are totally different to our own. The immunition they are found different to our own. The imministion they carry with them, although carefully prepared and scaled, is still liable to be affected by the excessive moisture of Great Britain, and in ordering a supply of a description made to suit the peculiarities of the climate they are but covering one more of the chances which possibly might lend to defeat, -ED.]

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

Entror Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of June 10th an urficle from a gentleman signing libuself "A Subscriber" criticises the eafety of the Dithmir powder, and as I can sakistantiate his criticism from a little mersional experience I mighad to do so if it will save any one from serious injury.

A few weeks ago I londed a Remmine or revolver with Dithmar powder, filling each chamber up within one half its diameter of the tup, as I do not librar powder, that space allowing the ball to enter and firally priss the pounder grains together without breaking them. The clusticity of Dithmar powder was so great that the pressure I put on the lover consect the hall to slip too far In, and the entire load occupied only whout one third the chamber. I was akaid that for free result thea, but I rusted an increased recoil would be the only injary. When I fired the charges for any the entire upper surface of the chamber, and took the top strap over the cylinder, and it was a kind Interference of Providence that I was intereducing injured, as the two scraps of from barely missed my head. This shows that the powder must possess an intensity which will not endure too clove confirmench, and this great are slimbil be taken in using it. I have been pleased with the more perceptible results of the Dittmar powder, but if the foundation upon which those good features are based is so unsafe and dangerous it will never have my sanction for sporting purposes.

LETTER FROM CARL DITTMAR.

EDITION FROM CARL DITTMAR.

Neighber, Mass., June 5th, 1875.

Edition Forest and Stream:—

I min very thankful to you for opening your columns so freely to communications whom my pounder. I am always learning something by it, and if I field anything against it I try to Improve. I min now making a much slower powder, as many consider it too quick, and I will stick to it and make it always uniform as soon as I find that the sportlog community like the latest issue kest. The method of manufacture theorems in sointe evenness of strength, and if your correspondent, Mr. D. C. Allinson, decides which kind he likes best I can give it to him always the same. As to its being affected by dampness, my own experience is that it is not much affected by a damy atmosphere; the powder is only air dried, as I do not enquloy artificial heat. I can tell your other correspondents about the explosive force of one druebm of black powder and one drachm of my poinder, each lening by weight. At themy-shren yards the Dittinar powder gives over three times more penetration and three times hetter pattern than the best lifack powder. At forty yards the difference is mach greater. If your correspondent should make that trial It will actous blim. If he will he kind coung to give me his address I can send him poinder which can be loaded from a common pander lask, and which I make expressly for muzzle loading guns. It is leavier than that for breach leaders.

What you say in your last issue about ponder tests, I find just right for

for breach loaders.

What you say in your last issue about non-der tests, I find just right for my powder. I always attempted to give it the same or greater velocity than that of the heat black powder, but when I make it affices hundred feel or more I cannot get good shooting. The most uniform shouting I can get with it is from 1,300 to 1,400 feet velocity, or tess than that. With the lower velocity the strain on the gun is decidedly less than from the high velocity black powder, which I can see best from the impression at the orimer.

Cana Dittant.

BOUDBEN'S JACK LAMP.—The following testimony as lo the value of this lamp will be received implicitly by all our readers:

OFFICE OF COUNCER JOURNAL, LICEISVILLE, June 10th 1875.

Office of Councer Journal, Laureville, June 10th 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I have just returned from a paddle and trainp along the crecks and smaller rivers of Central Ohio, in which I used the Bourden Jack Lamp, mide by the White Mannfacturing Company, Bridgeport, Com., in camp and on the water. As an illimination for host and camp to be the liest I know, while its cheerful submission to abuse is simulating proaderful. Last week, in one case, a carcless thow knocked the lamp over and down a fall of three feet, turning a complete somersant and tanding on its back; in another case is sudden and terrible storm blew down our tent and tambled over the tamp, exposing it to driving wind and rain for half an hour. In neither case did its bright light desert us, nor did it receive the least damage to its illuminating qualties. The lamp stooi by me through a tycek of gennine "roughing it," and now sits complicently on my dining room table, ready for more work of the same sert.

A II. SEOFRIED.

PROTECTION IN CANADA.

Peterbood, June 7th, 1875.

Editon Fonest and Stheam:— Peterbood Fish and Game Protective Society was held an Wednesday evening last, the 2d instant, Vica President Eastland in the chair. The Secretary read betters from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, thanking the Society for their suggestion of having a government emidoyce to determine the species, class, scientific name, etc., of dended specimens of the found of Caranta; also letters from Mr. G. W. Sheridan consending to act as the Society's diblegate at the International meeting, in New York May 19th, and a communication from the Secretary of Galeph Protective Society.

Mr. Toker wished to know if any convictions had been obtained since last meeting, and was informed that one party had only that morning been fixed for taking base out of season.

Mr. Robert Waiton then introduced to the members present Henry Morriam, of Rice Lake, an old trapper and hunter, who gare much variable information regarding the buildte of our game flah and fur-bearing animals, with their different spawning and breeding seasons. Mr. S. S. Kelly, of Chemong Lake, who has probably hunted ble Cimathan furnish for the last lifty years, also gave the meeting the benefit of past experiences.

Alternation that he precious was a probably hustering and both needs of past experiences.

Altogether the niceting was one of the most interesting yet helit, and am glad to say the society continues to grow in favor as well as numbers. Very truly years, C. A. Post, Secretary.

LACQUER FOR GUNS.

Pensacola, Fla., June 5th, 1875.

I found hy year paper a few weeks ago a receipt for a lacquer to preserve gone from the effects of ealt water. It is composed of gum sheliac, sanderach, spirits inspendinc, and alcohol. I which to worm your readers that to preparing it they will flad it highly explosive. I given the formula to a druggist in this city with orders to prepare me a supply. He succeeded after some half dozen attempts, but sinced his whiskers eyebnews, etc., hadly, to say nothing of the danger to which this eyes were exposed. As a lacquer it is a success.

F. B. S.

A NEW GUN STOCK

South Bean, Ind., June 3d, 1875

RIGHTON FORCET AND STURMENT.

I times seen a new feature in the evay of impracment which will an family be of interest to the readers of your paper, and as you are always resolv to keep up ofth the times I will explain in brief. Mr. Gen. Smith, of this plane, has filed a cavent on a new adjustants gain stock which, for many remons, cannot help being a great desideration to the gain trade, as it is not unly adapted by changes in the drop to any one's conventence to the great envired in meterial, which is rapidly becoming scacce both in the old as uncl as in the new world. To illustrate the subject, we cell take a pistul grip stock and ent off the main part back of the grip on a line of the enries. From this, you see, by moving the main part of the stock up or down on the enree you have any dropdestred. This is backed by plains, which are concealed in the ivond, an any destred point, and a secrety in the encaye at the grip securely fasters it to be place. The grip in this case can be a natural or an artificial head, the balance the same as usual, at of any other kind of wood, and coulding in shorter everytimes, can be picked up from the rubblish and brought into valuable use at much less expose than a tall piece stock, as beccouse in use. Any one who will take tale op and sludy the points cannot help bid to appreciate the langrovement.

B.

Piugos Shootish.—A pigeon match, or rather several, tere shot at Tony Miller's grounds, Flushing, on Friday asl. The first resulted as follows:

Total. ..0101101100101011101p=10 ...100111010101111001011=12 Mr. Prescott.

In the second match Mr. F. W. Lenvitt shot against Mr. Churles Hance, each five hirds, same combinions as above, Mr. Lenvitt killing all of his to his opponent's 4. In the sweepstakes which followed Mr. Hance killed all of his birds, taking first prize. Mr. Leavitt tied no 4 and again on 3, and then divided. It will be seen that Mr. Leavitt killed 29 straight birds and 35 out of 36, rather remarkable shooting for an amateur.

—The Central Sportsman's Club of Meriden, Conn., of which Mr. Jacob Gluhn, the well known artist, is president, lind a match at gyros on their grounds on Thesday last. The following is the score:—

Pico.adsi.ruia, Jime 12th, 1875.

I seed you the score of a shooting match, held on the 2d of June by the Kenshegton Hunting Club; eight birds each; twenty-one yards rise; eight yards boundary. First prize, gold (club) medal; second prize, gold medal; third prize, silver needal. The prizes to be shot for every three months.

.5 Chr. Haug .3 E. Wut. Stees .5 G. Sonneck a M. Brierly... 7 R. Scheuringer 4 Jus. Ginded .5 M. Blind .5 L. Hotzscheide F. Schniz.
F. Retz
G. F. Beechman
Wio Deisscoth
Fred. Whinceger.
Chas. Hehding.
Fred. Deisenth.

Ties were shot off. M. Brierly received first prize; Wm. Deissrott. second; and H. Schenringer third.

The Borse and Compse.

Thursday was an off they at Jerome Purk, no race of magnitude being offered for the public delectation; but the attendance although unmerically small, comprised an enthusinstic party of race-goers who were amply repaid by a most successful day's spart. At least two surprises were in stare far them, and while the unfortunate ampority who had beeked Madge in the all aged purse, and the favorite in the three year old race, were somewhat disampainted, the lucky minurity were correspondingly jubilant. The Juvenile Stakes brought twelve to the past, of which Mr. P. Lorillord's landsome Learnington filly was minuce the favorite, and justly so, as she won the dash with plenty in hand. For the mile heart Springbok was somes aheart of his three competitors, and but for the appartunity of seeing one of the handsomest and fastest horses now an out turf, the race would have been without interest. But two started for the mile and half dash, and the race was looked upon as being as much of a certainty for Madge as the previous one had been for her stable compution. But here comes in one of the glorious uncertainties of racing; Madge was held too long and only set going when half way up the stretch; probably her sex and the conditions peculiar to the season had something to do with it; certainty she did not respond as her jockey had anticipated and was beaten by half a length. A fine field of liver-year-olds started for the mile and an eighth dash and it was pleasant to see a son of that wonderfal horse, Gludiantenr, coming to the front. Challistenr, one of the most succeeded in winning the triple event of "Guiness," "Derby" and "Leger," has, as yet, accomplished but little at the stail. It is probable that Mr. Belmont, in Matador, possesses his best representative now on the turf.

The steeplechase was one of the best ever contested in this pountry. A blanket would have covered both horses most of the distance, and the jumps were nearly all taken logether without a mistake. Bullet is much the neutest funcer. Somebody will be

Do panads.
R Farland's ch e. Warlock, by War Hance, dam Undhe, Dil
(Honoline) 3.
(Honoline) 3.
(Honoline) 4.

J. R. Farthard's ch. c. Warlock, by War Hance, dam Undline, 190 pounds.

M. Bantel's hik f. by Brown Dark, Pastin, Winca, "tematis, Far endale, Larin Danie, Mollie Incew, Iallie Belle, and Rryan also ran.

But hittle the hay occurred at the post. Mr. Lorillaral's filly got a ginal shart and kept the middle of the trark to the finish, winning ensily by four lengths. Time—50 sec. Save Dav —Tuces \$700, for all nges; entrance 5 per cent of purse, to go to the second burse; internets.

D. McDandel & Pols or h. Spiringbok, five years ald, by Australian, dam theser, 111 pundle.

D. McDandel & Pols or h. Spiringbok, five years ald, by Australian, dam theser, 111 pundle.

A. Dinishne's ch. b. Spiringbok, five years ald, by Warg Laras, dam by Mathamet, as pounds.

S. J. Salyer's br. c. Bill Bruce, three years and by Engalier, dam Anton Rains, 90 pounds.

Mentalians, dam by Mathamet, as pounds.

Michardson 4. 4. Spiringbok was head back in the first hent mutil into the straight, but in the secental he took the lend from the first, and although Spinilrift unde a good cliout, the leader was never headed, and won "hands down." Time—1:444

1.464.

1:40‡.

Sawe Day - Price \$400, for all uses; entrance 5 her cent of the pures, to get in the second larse; maidens allowed, it four years eld, i points; if her years or agreeds, it mands; one actional chart.

Dannhais in Corract, four years, by Kentucky, dam imp. Finke, 188 nounds.

December 10 Methaniel & Co's ch. f. Madge, four years old, by Australian, date. Alabanen, 105 members.

This was the great joke of the day. Madge was held for long and at the fluish was unable to get to Scratch's hend, who won by helf a length.

who won by half a length.

Same Dev.—Purse \$500, for three year olds; filles to earry 105 ounds; enlicance 5 per cent. of purse, to go to the second horse; unicus alloced three pounds; mo mito and an eighth.

Behmon's func. or c. Matmir, by Gladiator, than into Normand, 115 normals.

A. Behmut's fage, b. c. Mainhir, by Gladiator, thin fup. Notinarell, 107 points.

Downell & Cantonick's b. c. Cousignee, by Lexington, dain Carro Goim, 107 goinds. (Spencer) J. P. Chamberhib's ch. c. Lord Zetland, by Lexington, dain Like Marilly, 107 poonds. [Hogber Springlet, Tattoo, Pheebe, Meyllower, and Tryptes also started.]

Tattoo started with the lead, but rounding the Club House turn Maindor book first place with Consignee second. Coming up the straight the handsome Lord Zetland made a determined effort, but could not reach the leaders.

dain by Wagaer, 130 pounds

A. H. Torrene's etc. g. Trouble, by Ulverson, daine Kate McDonald, 150 pounds.

The horses kept together most of the journey, Bullet being but a leugth alrend at the last hurdle and won by the same distance. Time—4:183.

Saturday was the great day of the meeting, and although not productive of many surprises, at least one event cumbled the plunger on the right horse in the 'manitals' to get back a very satisfactory amount for his hinded investment. For the great event, the Belmont stakes, a capital field of fourteen horses started, but the McGrath stable was in such form and force, starting liree, that the result was looked upon almost as a foregone conclusion. The mile and an righth dash was but hittle more than an exercise gallop for Springbok, and in the Jockey Club Handicap the lightly weighted Wiblidle, notwillstanding his extra five pounds for winning the Fordham Handicap the Saturday previous, had but the difficulty in disposing of old Preakness and his 130 pounds. Members Caps have so often proved faces, or been necessarily withdrawn from a lack of gentlemen jocks, that it is pleasant to record one such event which can be reported as a success. And is to be hoped that with the advent on the turf of a young gentleman in the social position of the rider of Spindrift, that more of our young men of wealth and leisure may be fuduced to cultivate the pigskin. Intercollegiate contests are along much towards the development of muscular christianty, and while it may scarcely be proper to melade riding as referring to racing, under that head, the shillity to handle a borse from his back is a graceful and health developing accomplishment. A selling race concluded Saturda, 's sport, and was won hy Survivor, who ranking as an outsiler in the pool at 1, 2, a. | (cangety so we thought, gave his backers an opportunity of raading a grand conp. The summaries are as follows:—

so we thought, give his backers in opportunity of maining a grand conp. The simpliance are as follows:—

Fourth day of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, Saturday, June 12th, 1875.

Furce \$500, for allages; endrance 5 pot cont. of the purse, to go to the second horse; duch one mile ned nu eighth.

D. McDangel's ch. h. Springhok, the years old, by Australian, dam Hoster, 114 pounds. (Hennessey) 1 Robinson, Morgan & Co's h. c. Bob Woolley, three years old, by Lemmogton, and Inem, 9d pounds. (Sparing) 1 M. H. Sanfort's b. h. Maie, six years old, by Australian, dain Matthe Bross, 118 pounds. (Hayward) 2 B. P. Carcer, Mident, and Dublin also ran

Springbok took the lend at starting but was pulled back to second place, until coming into the home stretch when he came on and won in an easy gallon by eight lengths. Time—1:58.

Name 1.35.

Same Day .—Bighth renewal of the Belmant Stakes, for three-ye ohis; \$100 encle bull focted; with \$1,500 inhiel; the second horse in reise \$300 introf the stakes; chief with fffty-three manifactions; valid stakes, \$1,530; incoming the litree-quarters

H. P. Methath's br. c. Calvin, by Tipperiry, don Lacy Powler, 130 incoming.

puants

H. P. Medrotte's ch. c. Aristhes, by Leadington, date Sarong, 10 puants

John O'Dounel's ch. c. Mibier, by Leadington, date by Lexington, 10 pounds.

(Feakes) 3

The tellowing also ran: Chesopeake, Ozack, Rhadmonthur, Tota Coliffree, Warwick, Maindor, Bayminster, Joe Cerns, Wilke Burke, Jus. A., and Saugara.

A, and Sangara.

As this stake was worth nearly \$5,000, they all "went for it." The pool betting, however, foreshadowed the result. Tom Octiltree and the favorite hait the best of the start; nearing the old track Willie Burke headed the lead-though when in the straight Milner made a determined effort for the lead, the son of Tipperary had everything safe and was landed a winner by two lengths. Time—2.424.

members at the club to ride; lowest weight 149 panneds; three to mark or mi race; closed with five entries; one uith and no orbith.

d. Dimolanc's ch. B. Spiliddiff, aged, by thombe Scattland, druc by Wagner, 168 pounds.

P. Jorillatd's b. r. Risk, tince yours oth by Revolver, dan Stren, 140 panneds.

J. B. Brice's b. g. Warfor, tour years old, by War Jame donn by him Vorksbirts, R.P. pounds.

Alix, B. Brice's b. & Circinet, fire years old, by War Jame donn by Alix, B. Brice's b. & Circinet, fire years old, by Marchand, than Garland, 156 pannels.

(Mr. R. Centee) 0.

Warrior book the lead of starting but was some passed by Risk; In going around the Club House turn Mr. Belmont brought up Spindrift and was never after locabel, winning a good race. Time—2:033

a good rice. Time—2.034

SAME DAT.—Pines \$49) for all ness; entraire 5 per cent of purse, in go in second horse, the churse, if entered to be cold in \$2,000, allowed 4 pounds; if for \$1,100. 8 pounds, if to \$1,000, 12 pounds, if for \$1,000.

A. M. Birton's h. d. Sarvivot, five years old, by Vindal, dain Lexington, \$1,500, 165 pounds.

Thomas Paryer's h. r. bender, three years old, by Leanington, dain Jesus Itkon, \$1,000, 100, pounds.

Jeonalus's b. h. Carlhoo, five years old, by Lexington, then Jesus Itkon, \$1,000, 100 pounds.

Jeonalus's b. h. Carlhoo, five years old, by Lexington, then Joseph Carlhoo, five years old, by Lexington, then Joseph Litany, the Header Jones, \$1,000, 102 pounds.

Regand, Phonybrook, Matthe W., Slockwork, Samty, the Header and Salvice.

Mattie W. bel at the start, but at the Club Huuse, Iosaler had passed the filly; he tiring as they came into the humestretch, Survivor took the lead and kept it to the cml.—Time—3:11§.

The Colleges.

-The first annual dinner of the Almuni of Rutger's College was held at Deliminico's on Wednesday evening. General Sharpe presided, and speeches ware much by Phys-ident Campbell, the Thin. Cortlandt Pulmer, Hon. R. L. Larrentore, and many other distinguished gentleman

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL ATHLETT ASSOCIATION. - The Spring meeting of the St. Panl's (Concord, N. H.) Athletic Association was held on the 27th and 28th alt. The following

(Open.) Throning the Humaner—Six entries. Won by A. P. Thuyer first; distance, 37 feet 3½ inches. D. Stewart, second, distance, 36 feet 3 inches. (Scalor) High Jump—Seven entries. Won by J. L. Webh, first; height, 5 feet. F. P. Garreltson, second, 4 fact 11 inches.

hrst, height, 5 feet. F. P. Garrenson, second, 4 feet 11 inches.

(Junior.) Holf Mile Rice—Function entries. Won by P. Evarts first; time, 2 minutes 53 seconds. L. Jacobs, second, 2 minutes 53 seconds. L. Jacobs, second, 2 minutes 56 seconds.

(Open.) Hop, Skip and Jump—Eight entries. Won by H. G. Chapatan Brst; listance, 55 feet 44 inches. R. C. Drayton, second, 34 feet 4 inches.

(Open.) Three Mile Hink—Six entries. Won by H. Marquand Brst; time, 31 minutes 33 seconds. H. O'Lneey second, 31 minutes 64 seconds.

(Junior.) High Jump—Five entries. Won by J. P. Conver first; height, 4 feet 10 inches. H. Folsom, second, 4 feet 4 beches.

(Open.) Pole Jump—Six entries. Won by Frank Wilcox first; height, 5 feet 19 inches. A. P. Thuyer second, 7 feet 93 inches.

first; height, 7 feet 10 inches. A. P. Thnyer second, 7 feet 94 inches.

(Senior.) Hurdle R ns., 120 yards—Eieven entries. Won by D. Stewart first; time, 20 seconds. W. B. Van Hensseher second, 204 seconds.

(Junior.) Dash, 100 yards—Twenty entries. Won by J. D. Chrever first; time, 114 seconds. P. Evatts, second, 114 seconds.

(Open.) Running Long Jump—Ten entries. Won by J. P. Conover first; distance, 16 feet 4 inches. H. G. Chapman, second, 16 feet 1 inch.

Putting the Weight 16 lbs—Nine entries. Won by W. N. Elbert first; distance, 28 feet 34 inches. E. D. Appleton, second, 27 feet 7 I-3 inches.

Mide Race (Grand Challenge Cup)—Nine entries. Won by D. Stowart; lime, 5 minntes 464 seconds.

(Open.) Throwing the Oricket Both—Hight entries. Won by W. N. Elbert first; distance, 214 feet 8 inches. H. Ridgely, second, 305 feet 11 inches.

(Senior.) Dash, 100 yards—Twelve entries. Won by A. P. Thayer first; time, 114 seconds. D. Stewart, second, 124 seconds.

(Annior.) Hurdle Race, 120 mards—Six entries. Won by L.

12½ seconds.
(Junior.) Hardle Race, 120 yards—Six entries. What by John D. Cheever tirst; time, 20½ seconds. E. H. Nicolisseemd, 21½ seconds.
(Dpen.) Quarter Mile Roce—Fiftern entries. Won by R. C. Duyton lirst; time, 1 minute 3-10 second. F. Doualdson, 1r., second, 12½ Judges—Messrs. F. Dorr, T. Lewis, C. Stark, F. A. Appleton. Referee—Mr. R. H. Dann—Committee—C. F. C. White, S. G. Fisher, W. N. Elbert. Starter—Rev. J. Hargate.

PRINCETON CIGARGE, June 11th, 1873.

Princeron College, June 11th, 1875.

Button Folleyt and Stural:—

The fact that Commended is not far off initially suggests the propriety of informing you of the present state of Athertos here generally but of boating in particular, as much of the progress made on the half field has been collect already. Both crews have been steadily at work throughout the cuttre ression. They have alread their daily pall but a very feir itines—not more three days intogether. The University riew has unde admirable progress. The men composing it are nearly all but a very feir itines—not more three days intogether. The University riew has unde admirable progress. The men composing it are nearly all but excellent form. Of course there are a teo more fourly which need correction, but Caplain Nicoll scenes to feel combined that any such will be crailicated before the face is roused. It seems as though a more congenital and a happine sta could not be solvered. The Preshuen are doing very well. They, as well as the University, have been making some very good time on the canad. The time made by high crows is kept in a very secret manner by the capitalits, and but more only hove the other members of the college succeeded in fearning it. I can out at liberty to stude how fast thus the University has made, or I might surprise some who has think that because Prioceton was het in the regata of 74 she must invitably "bring up the rear" in "5. There are so many enlarges that are going to send the "chining crow" that I cannot predict so much of Princeton; especially since unny of them are positive of success. Such a sait of affairs will incellably make the rice is the and in those even go to Sarato a to speed one day only. It would be us but as it was bust year, when many every forced to remain there so long on account of the postponement of the race. The crows leave for Suratoga week after uext.

The University defeated the New Haven professional one on Thesday.

The Unicessity defeated the New Haven professional ofne on The ny the score of 1 to 2. The victory was easily won. It o as expect some that the New Havens would disbund some after leaving here, a Featinghold odd. The Trenton nine was a similarly the University terday, the score being FI to 4.

—It seems as if fate had destined the two most prominent rivals in the coming regata at Saratoga to stringle side by side. Owing to the death of Mr. Cameron the Trinity erew has withdrawn from the race, thus leaving Yale and Harvard with nothing but a narrow expanse of water to separate them. This is not as it should be, and we hope the positions of the crews will be changed. Not that we suppose either Harvard or Yale is going to take, intentionally, the few strokes necessary to bring their boats into collision; nor because we think that any one of the twelve gentlemen composing the crews is going to take advantage of any opportunity for fond play. But, spite of the utmost precantion, foils do often ocent between Yale and Harvard, however accidental it might be, could not fail to increase any slight bitterness between the colleges to positive animasity. It is a matter of the highest importance that every chance of complaint on the part of either erew against the other should be removed. This can only be done by preventing even the possibility of a foul hy placing the two crews at a sufficient distance apart. However just or unjust the mutual criminations were last year, the conduct of Yale and Harvard certuinly destroyed the humony and much of the pleasure of the regatu. If the presence of these two colleges is going to act us such a disturbing element, we repeat what was so often heard at Saratoga last July—Let Yale and Harvard row their races alone. — Yale Record.

Third Avenue Stables.

Third Avenue Stables.

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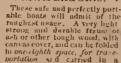


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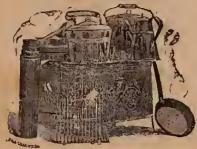


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

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The Saranae Route.

MY acquaintance with this route pertains to the ante-Murray period. I have been over it twice, and explored it in its length, breadth and depth, from Marlin's to the head of Tupper's Lake, and from Hough's to Mother Johnsun's. These excursions were made in the years 1860 and 1868, and were the source to me of untold gratifica-In my early years it used to be debated whether there is more pleasure in anticipation or fruition. I do not propose to decide this issue, which may depend greatly or cirrumstances, but wish to suggest another alternative the pleasures of retrospection, or of memory. Campbell sung the pleasures of Hope, Akenside the pleasures of agination, Rogers the pleasures of Memory. They all had scope for their finest powers, and produced felicitous results. There is great pleasure in them all, parlicularly as applicable to the Adironduck field. I have passed through in large measure the pleasures of hope and fruition respect-ing it, and hegin lo have recourse to retrospection and the pleusures of inemory. Whether my lucultrations are read or not, I have my reward in these reviews. As an enthu-siastic angler once told me, he found his chief pastine, stattle angier time total may be considered year, in prepar-and the carrs of business in the opening year, in prepar-ing and projecting for his June vacation. Then he took it, ing and projecting for his June vacation. Then he took it, and had joy enough, and for the remainder of the year he liked in think and speak and write about it.

In relation to this route, I would first temark the pleasing variety of the modes of travel connected with it, and even its lack of opportunity for fatigue by walking. localities I have walked eleven or twelve miles stretch" on my way to the lakes, but I can go from my house to the depths of the wilderness in this way without walking scarce a mile. The route from all points to Whitetall is by railroad, where the tourist steps into the steam-boat as easily as I write this sentence. There he shreps, if he chooses, and has every accommodation for dreams of waking bliss; or he enjoys the charms of Lake Champlain till Port Kent receives him. Thence he proceeds by stage or private conveyance, via Keeseville, over good roads, in the enjoyment of exhibitating air and an entertaining landscope, to the Lower Saranac, where he takes boat and guide, and can go, as Martin says, an hundred miles. Till he reaches Bartlett's he has walked only a few rods. There he can promensile for a quarter of a mile, and then at the Indian carry for a mile, but for his next walk he move

Circumstances led me on my first trip into the house and hands of Milote Baker, Esq., and I must say that he did all lendd reasonably expect to promote my happiness, and made my sojourn very agreeable. My favorite fishing ground while there was that high, long shoping rock just below the dam up the river. On one side was rushing water, and underneath lay the spangled darlings, those dizzling nainds of the wave, waiting to be woord and won. On the other side, most accommodatingly, there was a miniow stream, or oozings from the river, where the little ones collected, and could be taken without difficulty. used a small gang, as the water was violent, and stauding on the rock, with reel ready to spin and all prepared, I dropped the minnow. Stars, what a rash! and how he gues down the river way off an hundred feet! Well, let him run; I fear it is his last swim. As a lad fisherman once said, having caught his first trout, "O, you beauty, how sorry I am that I've got you; but I can't let you go. So I reel in my prize on the other side of the rock, where the water is quiet und peaceable, and the tront even more quiet than the water—a pound and a half.

I have almost invariably found in my experience that however well domiciled I have been in the woods, I have seen and enjoyed for more when, after suitable preparation, I have committed myself under Providence to the cure of my guide, and moving off with him for weeks and miles away have camped where the night overtook us. Concerning tastes, there must be no dispute; but I, at least, do not resort to the woods for inxurious living, preferring to rough it for a time, the better to appreciate the comforts

of home after return. I go lo flad luxury in other things than those to which I am accustomed, and therefore choose the shanty and the tent, with their wild surroundings and better game, rather than those palaces in the wilderness near which no fish or deer can live. Brussels earpets in the woods are surpassed by the carpets of Nature, and hemlocks are better than feathers there for rest-

Where the splrit unit def Nature's child
On the breast of her holy mother,
In the stlence sweet may hear too beat
Of her toying heart and tender,
Nor wish to change the wildwood's range
For all earth's pomp and splender.

William Moody was my guide; another or better I did not desire, nor could I have obtained. It is remarkable, in his case, that somewhere or somehow he had received a bullet through his lungs, and vet he lived on many years, strong and capable. I met him twice afterwards-once at Arnold's the next year, and again at Bartlett's in 1868, with a heavy string of lake trout in his hands, caught from set He has since, I am told, paid the debt of Nature We entered the lake via the river, mid way up, and on the heights at the left, bathed in sunlight, took our first repast. Arriving at the rapids, or quasi-falls, over the rocks of the inlet, where there is a short portage, I moved for a trout, and trout seconded the motion. I had him, and he was a big one. After playing him awhile, as if exhausted the thrust bioself for refuge in shoal water between two the thrust bimself for refuge in shoal water between two stones, where he was wedged. Moody was equal to the situation, which he at once comprehended. Wading in, guided by the line which I held, he inserted his right hand and lifted a two pounder.

Why is it that Round Lake is so easily disturbed and agi tated? It appears to have a quick temper—one readily roused and ruffled. I have generally found it, as others have, full of high rolling waves, though the Saranacs were On this first occasion of crossing it the distance was doubled, because here we went up, up, up, and down, down, down. We reached Bartlett's after a long succession. sion of ascents and plunges, agreeable for variety but not favorable for expedition. I noticed the umbrella of which I had read, which Dame Nature keeps hospitably spread over un island in case of rain.

All right at Burtlett's. The river comes down stairs there in a harry to meet arriving guests, and the secuery is romantic and picturesque. We are in comfortable quarters, where nothing is left undone which should be done for re-Motions for a meal are always in order, and it is laid upou the table without debate. I retain two incidental re cullections of my sojourn there. Mr. B. sbowed me an otter, the only one I have ever seen, remarking that he was "great on fish." Producing one, he committed it to the care of the black little imp. Applause immediately fol lowed. The energy and vehemence with which he received it, chewing it to pieces right and left, while looking up with prodiglous satisfaction, was a ludierous scene, which in its way could not be surpassed. "Ah," said Mr. B., "I told you he was great on fish." I was pleased in the morn ing with his simple, effective way of supplying his visitors with live bait. These essentials are generally procured with difficulty and loss of time; but Mr. B. had trained shiners and company to be near his dwelling by feeding them. Taking his fine hand net with him, nothing doubt he threw in an attractive morsel to concentrate them and with one swoop supplied all the live bait we required through the entire day. Verbum supicatibus satis.

Launching our craft on a bright morning on the waters

of the Upper Sarauac, we proceeded as happy as larks over a section of the lake to the Indian carry. I this time tool the route, as it is mapped in Street's "Woods and Waters, I this time took directly to the head of Tupper's Luke. Directly as to place, for we did not wander, but not us to time, for we were in no hurry. Our boat was drawn across the carry by a yoke of oxen. We tested as we walked, hefore settling ourselves for further navigation. Down the twists and turns of the Ampersand Creek we took our torthous way to the lovely, silent, solitary Racquette River. Monotouous in its solitude of charms, we glided over its winding waters, walled on both sides with spiral trees—tama-

rack, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and balsam-inbaling health, pure draughts of medicated air, inspirations of Nature in its fairest scenes—(a pull); well, a fish must be attended to any time, even if it breaks up my poetry. I bring him in line upon line, no matter just now about the precept upou precept, but here a little sunl there a little, and he comes have eight the heat, good for a dispersion of the comes houncing into the hoat, good for a dinner at one o'clock How I like these telegraphic despatches from the depths! Well, let us move on.

Arrived at the rapids, the scene became exciting. one man in his bout was throwing the tly, and there are other. Here a fish was coming aboard, and there one, with sober second thought (thought he wouldn't), while sounds of water curling round the rocks lent their music to the scene. I took my share as we went through, and loitered for the welcome passengers. The trunk of a fallen tree at one point to the right afforded a good footing for eastling the fly, so disembarking, I stood on it and had sport. I could see trout through the transparent water before feeling the unsophisticated creatures on the end of my line,

and then with my fingers.

Tupper's is one of the most beautiful of all lakes. Nothing is lucking to it for delightful scenery. High rocky walls are there, and rocky islands, us well as leles of green. Capes, bays, and promontories, streams and fulls, echoes, deer, and the salmo in variety, all combine. I saw the distant silver of Bog River where it sought the lake, coursing down over a base that broke it into foam, and drew near, attracted by its illumined white. While there I enugle a deer. I was throwing in for what might be under, when looking to the right I discovered the deer, not far from the shore, which had entered the river to swim across. Let him swim. We lay low and kept still till he was opposite, mid-way over, when we took a notion to call on him. Seatselves in the boat, we moved in the direction of the deer. He began to look seven ways for Sunday, and seemed to contemplate which was the nearer shore. The novelty of his position evidently turned his head. If I could imof his position evidently turned his heat. It I could imagine such a thing as his having ever read Shakespeare, I could fancy him saying: "Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sen for an acre of new ground, long heath, brown forze, anything. The wills above he done; but I would fain die a dry death." We made up to him. "Good morning my friend, how are you?" No reply. "Would morning, my friend, bow are you?" No reply. "Would you like to come aboard?" Nary. "Well, come here and let me pat you, if it is compatible." He came near to us, or we to him. I patted him, played with him, and let him go. Nothing but the direst familie would have induced me to harm him, thrown as he was on my hospitulity. Moody pronounced him a yearling. He struck out for the shore, but Bill was determined to make him cross an island which was near. He headed him off with the order, "Go to the island," The deer finally aimed for it. We saw him go up it and down on the further side and take to the water back again whence he came, and disappear in the forest. Need I say that we did not see him again all that day.

Doubtless he long since was vruison.

We met on this luke several remnants of the aboriginal we met on this take several reminate of the aportiqual tribes. I visited them at their wigwams, and was kindly received. They were ragaged in making baskets, which I was told might be a profitable business for them if they could recape from the fuscinations of the chase. One evening while we were at the folls two canoes approached. the one was an erect, stern looking Indian, with squaw and papooses, and in the other, putdled by another Indian, were the family effects—entables, blankets, dogs, and guas. They were on their way up the Bog River after moose

On my return, I was trolling one evening us we passed along the river, till, coming to a place of rocks, I took a tront, and circling round soon took another. Becoming intrrested in the sport, I passed back and forth over it re-peatedly. Meanwhile a storm was coming on. The clouds were growing denser and darker, but I did not beed them till down came a drenching rain, and the thought was forced upon us that right there, on those wet banks where we were, we would have to pass the night. We protected ourselves from the rain as much as possible till it was over My rubber coat was called into requisition, and donned imnediately. When the shower ceased, Moody will his hatchet ent into dry wood and gathered materials for a fire, and for two hours a blazing configuration dried the adjacent ground on which we were to sleep. We had our supper, and the white tent was raised directly under a lofty tree which grew near the bank. In an lann or two even the remnants of the clouds had passed away, and a full moon shone forth in all its loveliness. I moved off a little distance to cujoy the scene. We were many miles away from any lumna habitation. All around as was unbroken wilderness. There was the blazing fire throwing red light on the canvas. Above was the lofty tree in its moonlit unjesty, while the quiet river below reflected the radiance of the queen of night. There we lay peacefully shown like hrothers tried—

And slept until the marning beam

And slept until the marning beam Paroled the mountain and the stream

Perpled the mountain and the stream.

I took home with me after this excursion three troit as trophics, which weighed about three pounds each. Side by side there was little perceptible difference between them, but they represented the three graces as well as fish cap do it, and made an impression in Utica which is remembered to the present day.

Utica*, New York*, June 16th*, 1875.

AMATEUR.

For Forest and Stream FISHING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

On the 8th day of Angasa, 1868, the writer and a friend with the classical initials of H. O. C., started from Chrongo on a fishing trip to the north shore of Lake Superior via Greenbay and her provest. A steamer was advertised to said a first of the country of the classical to the clas

of the gravs home happened to be around. Pailing down stram we essayed the lake once sorre en route to the Salmon Tront River, which we reached at 7 P. M. and rowed couple of miles up strosus, when we had to camp, on account of the blockaded state of the channel. Here we fomily hoped to make a beginning to our sport, although, as in the river we had just left, these never failing evideuces of trout were couspicaous by their absence. Two soiltary anglers might have bees seen next morning whipping that devoted stream in a fashiou that must have assonished the inhabitants thereof, but harry fish could they allure from its uncertain deplies. At this particular juncture of affairs I don't imagine two sicker men could be found within the boundaries of the State of Mieligan Tront is uncertain deplies. At this particular juncture of sight. We must be more appearance of the stating to remove mountains, or not of sight with the total stating to remove mountains, or not of sight. We must be more about an analy salmon interapherical speaking, for the Salmon Troot has no more current than the Calimet, as quick as he and his swartly mate could ply their oars, my friend remarking meanwhile lhat, in his opinion, there were ahout as many salmon troot in this river us yellow dogs in the one we fished yesterday! Our guides assured us that it the Huron River, eituate some indefinite distance further in, the fishing was far better than in the Salmon Troot; but we no longer had any heart to pursue this Will o' the Wisp, so pulling out to sea, we were fortumate in eatching a hreeze from the southwest, which soon took as ont of sight, if and of mad, of our nisfortunes. Soon after surting we rigged another sail, a jury one, out of a cauvus sheet we had among out the colored to the Smith family, and an excellent hotel we found it. After completing our arrangements for another eraise, this time to the Agawa Hiver, about one bundred miles, more of the Smith family, and an excellent hotel we found in the singular to the size further wome c

I can imagine no more enjoyable trlp than a crulse round this same Lake Superior, and fishing from the many points of vantage which present themselves around its rockbound coast. All the supplies the fisherman requires can be had on the Canadian or American side of the falls of Ste. Marie at the lowest tariff, including sea worthy bouts and also seamen to manage them—men who are nonpuried as camp servants and learned in the gengraphy of the coast. This item of boats is an important one, as this lake shows her superiority aver the rest of the chain as much in the extent of her aron as the frequency of her storms. If the untutored ludian can "see God in clouds and hear Him in the wind," he must surely, in these parts, have the Deity forever present to his mind. In a word, if excellent sport, magnificent scenery, fine bracing air, and a "free trade" tariff, (the Canadian "Sno," I believe, is still a free port), are considerations, I unhesitatingly commend the north shore of Lake Superior to all my brothers of the rol and rect.

3. C. I can imagine no more enjoyable trip than a cruise round

To CLEAN COAT COLLARS — Take a lump of carbonate of ammonia the size of a walnut and put it in a cup of water. When it is dissolved, take a piece of clean flannel, dip it in the solution and rub the collar two or three times with it. It will also remove the glossy appearance along the seams and upon the cibows.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA-No. 12

BEING ROTES OF A TOUR OF EXPLORATION-BY OUR OWN

PRIVATE business requiring Mr. Jones' presence at the settlement at Crystal River, we took advantage of the opportunity and followed in his wake. We reluctantly hade good hye to Mrs. Jones, and the unbounded hospitality, and mneerous sporting attractions of Homosassa. This was our first visit to this sportsmun's paradise, and we have reason to helicect that it will not be the hast. Crystal River is distant about ten miles from the Homosassa, and the two are connected by a cross stream, known os "Sult River," the latter being purallel with, and distant six miles from the fulf. Two years since, two northern sportsmen were rowing a small Whilehall boat at the Homosassa, end of the river, when a tarpon weighing 125 pounds, leaped into the hont. The result was Indicrous in the extreme. In his efforts to escape, the motions of the fish imperilled the hull as well as the shius of the occupants. Oars were tried, but the sportsmen soon discovered that they would run the risk of knocking a hole through the boat's bottom. Jackknives were tested, but the huge scales of the fish protected it. As a demicr resort, the two tegged occupants sought refuge at either end of the hoat, and waited until the fish became exhausted. For several miles after entering this stream, we found it to be literally ecovered with wild ducks, but as we could not utilize them, we retrained from wasting annumunition. This river is torhous and shallow, and presents numerons illilicalities in navigation in the why of extensive oyster lars and mod llats. The hivdives are very large, fat, and almost inex hunsible. Haviog no experience in the canning process; but if the climate did not prove too warm, we fancy that this would be une of the best locations in the United States for a canning establishment. Wages are low, and oysters of large size can be obtained in unlimited quantity for a trifling onthy. The prepared nysters could be cheaply shipped to New York, New Orcanos in the United States for a canning establishment, was child as a consisterable trale

narrost his way, was near his bone, and in a sportsuanlike manner had killed a heifer and colt belonging to himself.

Finding nothing very attractive about the settlement, we departed for the Crystal River ayster bars. These are situated about four miles from the main land and should be visited by every sportsman who is famd of superior bivalves. By lauding in the bars at low water, large and delicious oysters can be gathered in any quantity. We found them to be fit and at the most excellent flavor. Leaving the cyster bar, we headed for the Withlacouchie River, distant ten miles. The opening of this river can be easily detected, by the presence of a large saw mill at the mesterly side of the river's anouth. We encamped for the night near the mill, and the next morning commenced assending the stream. We asceaded it for several miles, but in consequence of the height and density of the timber, we found our sail useless; as we were not inclined to pull against the rapid current, and as the river did not seem to present any sporting attractions, we returned to the mill and headed for Cedar Keys. Not being disposed to follow the trend of the coast and dodge cyster bars and nigger heads, we steered a course by compass and reached the Keys at 1 P. M., at which paint ended the cruise of the good hout Spray. We have wandered some little in this, as well as in other lands, but our trip, extending over a peried of two mouths, we shall always review as the most pleasant one we have ever taken. Having found our tour so enjoyable and satisfactory, we feel disposed to try it again, and visit the best fishing and hamilting points, and examine the portion of coast lying between Punta Rassa and Cape Sable.

It taking a farewell of the readers of the Fourst and Striebal who may have tollowed as in our cruise, we may

Suble.

lu taking a farewell of the readers of the FOREST AND
STREAM who may have followed as in our craise, we may
remark that however fishly some of our statements may appear, they can be relied upon. To day I received a letter
from a gentleman residing in Savannak, in which I find the
following:

"I have traveled considerably in Florida, more especially in the castern and western portions of South Flori-

"I have traveled considerably in Flurida, more especially in the castern and western portions of South Flurida; and I may here add, that while reading your interesting fetters in the Forker and Strucan, I wandered is my memory over many familiar places with you, and I have estly congratulate you on the accuracy of your reports."

I may also remark that I have become so unch attached to Floridians, and an so much pleased with the climate, that I have permanently settled in Jacksonville, and that it will at all times afford me pleasure to communicate to sportsmen visiting the State, any information in my possession. Our good friend, the editor, is at liberty to give my name to sportsmen who desire it. In the future we propose visiting localities away from the beaten track of tourist travel, and shall briefly describe their sporting advantages, for the benefit of gunnists and fishermen.

Having acquired some little knowledge of the outfit necessary for a trip to the southwest coast, we would advise those who intend visiting the region to lay in an ample

supply of the best pilot bread in New York or Savannah, A partion of the stack could be forwarded by steamer to Tampa Bay, eare of Miller and Henderson, and a parting to Panha Rassa to care of telegraph operator. In a former communication, I stated that the steamer Emilic of Robert's line, carried the mail between Cedar Keys and Key West, touching at Tampa, Manatee, and Punta Rassa; but since that was written the government has unde a change, and the service is performed by a steamer belonging to Capt. McKay, of Tampa. Sportsmen will find the captain a jolly, companionable, conteous and obliging Scotsman—one who is everrendy to convey information or confer a favor. In a former number we refered to our outlit for the expedition, and have but a few suggestion to make. We would recomment sportsmen to provide themselves with a harpoon and grains, as these would be found useful in the capture of fin fish and tarpum; and if more noble game would prove destrable, the asylicant for sporting funemy fasten to a large stark or devil fish, and to say the least enjoy a tow. We frequently experienced the want of a light skiff, and can assure the spottsman that one would be found very convenient. A large frying pan with a long handle would be found very nextlu for fire hunting. In a recent issue of the Fonest And Stieza for the hunting, in a recent issue of the Fonest And Stieza for high hunting, and from the description, have reason to believe that it might prove useful—or at least, we would like to give any a thereof the provention of the purchased at any point on the const, and we would noties sportsmen to supply thrunselves with a suitable outlit. In this conrection we cannot refrain from referring to the fact, that our dishing tools and tackle were supplied by Shipley & Son, of 503 Commerce street, Phila;; and gun, rille, and animanition by William Wurfflein, 208 South-second street, of the same city. The prices were moderate, and quality proved to be in every way satisfactory; and from experience we say honestly recomme

valuable.

to concluding our brief notes of a sportsman's paradism we may remark, that we have endeavored in he practice and confine ourselves to data that would interest sportsmen; and if the end has been attained it will gratify An Fresco.

THE DUCKS WE WENT FOR.

THE DUCKS WE WENT FOR.

JACK B—and I, sword friends, edgoy our pleasures together. Now, Jack has been out houting a few times and considers himself quite a sportsman. He has always urged me to accompany him, but I persistently refused, utill early in April, when he came round to my house one evening and declared I roust positively go with him to shout ducks. We could short alount mice o'clock in the morning, take our dimers at a furnt house, which was the holde at some of Jack's friends, and in the afternoon try our hands at the game. I consented to gu, the mure readily because my companion confessed that he had never shot at a duck in his life. The latter made all the arrangements necessary, burrowed about thirty decoys, provided annumition runging to list us a month, even if we were successful, and procured a pretty little hunting wagon to carry us to the farm, and I cought some of his enthusiasm and bought myself a breech hader, a hunting court, and a pair of lostes that looked us if they could keep one dry even in the midst of the sea. My purse is not one of the longest, but I taid Jack that I might as well have these things and he ready for a day's spart st any time. My friend smiled his approval, and when the morning came we sharted, as full of leight acticipations as two happy children.

We reached the farm about uson and were hospitably entertained, but met with a dissopholinument here which dampened even Jack's arrior a little. Harry, the farmer's son, was away from hone; therefore we would have to go out gaileless, and my friend knew but little about the hunting grounds or the streams in their midst. The old farmer tried to make the way clear before as, and if many words could have accomplished this, all would have been well. Alout three o'check we started forth. The wind was rather loud and cold, but we cared nothing for that and phadded our way through the old forest which he hads to the backs of the Whippuny River. The path was narrow, but distinct, and we consult that if the lole let the water in,

things are not always what they seem, and I hated to disches my ignorance by any awkward altempts. So I let pair Juck labor on and aneusily watched his growing dissatisfaction. Suddenly, however, the thought struck me, if Jack finds it hard to row down, what will the rowing up he? I knew from some little experience that pulling against the stream is often a hard pultimideal. Fired with this thought I said, as if it had just occurred to me: "Jack, hig give me the oars; why are you doing all the labor?" My companion quickly changed sents with me, and I took hold determined to row aright; but I never knew before what a heavy, stubborn element water was. The oars would rise to the top, though I tried to imitate Jack's movements and keep them under. At length I was obliged to give up in despair and confess that I knew nothing about rowing. It seemed that we would never reach our destination; and no wonder, for we, in our Ignorance, left It far behind us—sailed at least a mile heyond it! Sunset came and darkness also; all hope of getting ducks was lost, and we were lost also. Rowing up the Rockaway is no easy task, and Jack grew discouraged, for the evening was durk, and the bout went from side to sible, and at last in a shallow place refused to go further. We scrambled out, wailed to the shore, and after a weary walk reached the farm house again. We were met with a shower of questions, such as "Where are your ducks? Why are you so late? Did you find the way all right?" And when we spoke of our walking home the farmer, in surprise, asked: "Why was that?" "Oh," said Juck, contemptumosly, "we had enough of navigation for one day." We have not cared much for duck shooting since then, but intend to Iry what we can do ut smaller game.

A. D. W.

BLUEFISHING AT BARNEGAT INLET

Emros Fonress and Strakasti—
Buschshing a certain sections of the year is generally good at the labet. Ally even luck down there has always been very good, the most favorable time I should say it a shout the middle of June 21 at of July The libers begin to come along its quite large schools about the cud of May; the laben go commerce about that the, but to take it in the helph of the easent, when the field are really taking the squid well, I should say that the 1st July is the perferable time for real good port. Take my word for It, you will never come home with an empty boat. It is an extremity exciting sport. It makes the high of the excitement as you draw in hand over band a six-pound bluesled, who by tremedous bounds and planges is trying to 1th threstof of your hook by vigoroogly shiking lith head when out of water, spound bluesled, who by tremedous bounds and planges is trying to 1th threstof of your hook by vigoroogly shiking lith head when out of water, spound bluesled, who by tremedous bounds and planges is trying to 1th threstof of your hook by vigoroogly shiking lith head when out of water, spound bluesled, who by vigoroogly shiking lith head when out of water, spound bluesled, who by vigoroogly shiking lith head when out of water, spound bluesled, who by vigoroogly shiking lith head when out of water. The proving of your ment in the contract of the plant of your lith of your plant of your lith of your plant of your lith of your plant of

PIKE FISHING

Entron Ponget and Stingam.—

The fish of which I write to known in the laws of Canada as the "Massikinongs," from the Chippewa word markmonds, mesoting long nose; but in the States it is generally called "masculings," from the French marque and allongs, ling fare. Compared with other members of the genus, this is the pike of Atherican waters. It is aliment hinck on the linek, gray ish yellow on the sides, and crossny withe heneath, while the whole body is beautiful with a reay; shading together of thems thus. Its weight muticize are often colossal for a fresh water game side. I have complete och that weighed fifty-one pounds mid-measured five feet and a half in length; and many others weighing from twenty to furly pounds. It is hing, slin, strong, and ewift, and the every way formed for the life it leads—that of a force and thantless marander.

It is difficult to imagine a more ferectous louking creature than a forty pound pike, with his scaly, smakeh hide, his long, weige-shaped lical, and his nose seemingly fashloned to be thrust into other dules business, his mater juny projecting and revealing a fearful equipment of feelih, making his mouth as langerous as a wolf's, his flus all aquive with excitement, and his eyes glaring like a feed's us be lurks in his lair smong the weeds to spring upon his prey.

As a specimen of the greed of the mascalongo, was used caught weigh his own kind, some of which were still altre, hasdes several of other speckes. At another time a gentleration on upself were "skillering," as disherment call it, along the hanks of a deep still pond noted for its pike. Skittering, one of the bast methods for taking massalongs, is done with a long elastic rod, reel and line to match the game, and honk of formidable size, upon which is imposed a minnow of from seven to fifteen inches in length. The minnow is twitched along through his water near the surface with a motion suggestive of the word skiltering. Upon my frend landed him safe and sire. He proved to be a twenty-five pounder; in his throa

vice. A marculonge of six poonde veight is equal to gainy qualities to a sulmon of twenty. He can supp a larger hook or part a stronger line and escape where a salmon would be secure. He can summ froster, whith quicker, pull harder, leap biglar, and show more digit and more consisting.

On one excension, with a boy of fourteen to row for me, I had the mist fortune to run in very large nancalonge into shallow water on a mould fat, and when my host ran seconds to gath him, the boy made for him by wending in the constant of the bog him, the boy made for him by wending in the constant of the bog him, the boy made for him by wending in the constant of the bog him, the boy made for him by wending in the constant of the bog him, the boy made for him by wending in the constant of the constant of the bog him, the boy made for him by wending in the constant of the fath. Floor getting him tone the bott, it was not surprised at the right had weighed forty passed.

It is not intured to this monarch of the streams, when trying to free himself from a book, to leap ten of fifteer feet show the water out shake him bent like a rimed bull. He always dies game. To Illustrate uit contact, in the constant of the streams, when trying to free himself from a book, to leap ten of fifteer feet show the viser out of the constant of

my honors the balance of the day. The first of these two pike was the one alluded to above, weighing fifty-one pounds. But though I perched on that pile several times afterward, like a hawk where he once caught a chicken. I never had musher shot from my cycle.

Still balting for this fish is not as successful as for the glass eyed pike and pickerel. Only the similer ones are generally caught thus, the larger requiring more action in the balt in order to challenge their speed and pugnacity, and induce them to bite.

Fishing through the lee is an interesting method of taking our game. But it is like pickerel ich rishing, in which a book bafted with a small minuow is cast through a hole and the other end of the line ited to a full stuck in the snow. Such a mode would avail for mascalonge about as a mouse trap for a wolf. A hole two feet across is cut through the lee, and above it is erected a close lent or cabin to shall out the hight. The fisherman seats himself so as to conveniently look and mee the gaff through the hole, and find the water clear below while he is in the dark above. Both the gaff and a silver decoy, attached to a wire three feet long, are lowered into the water. The former is held motionless in the right hand, while with the other limid the decoy is moved around as if it were a real minnow. When the pike iliscovers the decoy, he slowly and threateningly glides forward to investigate. The fisherman will discover thim when several feet distant, and here is where the excitement begins. He sieals along like an Argus, now straight on, now endexies, stopping every few inches to take notes, rapacity and craftiness evinced in his appearance as clearly as in any other member of the animat kingdom. At length he is within reach of the gaff, and the silent and excited man of the teet, with skill mid muscle, snatches the fishy prowlet from his native element.

As a food fish there is nothing superior to this. He ranks with the sal-

native element.

As a food fish there is nothing superior to this. He ranks with the salmon and speckled trout, and surpasses the black and striped bass. The meal is almost as white as snow, five grained, nicely laminated, and the flavor is perfect. The dainties) spicare is silent with satisfaction white itesting the merits of the mascalonge.

Invince L. Beman.

Mish Quiture.

HYBRIDIZATION OF FISH.

HE following paper, prepared by Dr. Garlick, of Cleveland, Olio, was real at the recent National

HYBRIDIZATION OF FISH.

THE following paper, prepared by Dr. Garlick, of Cleveland, Ohio, was real at the recent National Sportsmer's Convention:

Mr. Parstdent And Members of the Association:

There been requested to real a paper on the subject of fish culture at this meeting. It is searcely necessary for me to say that the subject has been written upon extensively, and is very well understood by a majority of the people throughout our country: therefore you will not expect anything new on this subject.

In the year 1857 I wrote and published a work on artificial fish hreeding, based mindy on my own experiments. Being quie an enthusiast ou anything that strikes my fancy, I expected to see in a very short time every man who had a suitable place for such a purpose raising his own fish. I need not fell you that I was very much disappointed, for the subject lay "last as a flounder" for many years. It is quite different now, for not only severe States, but the general Government, have taken hold of it extensively and made liberal appropriations of money to restock our impoverhied streams and laketest, establishing breeding houses and other suitable happrovementy instanced in the portion of science of the early provement of the ports, you will seed that I was will read Prof. Baint's reports, you will seed that I was will read Prof. Baint's reports, you will seed that I was the ports, you will seed the ports, you will seed that I will be done, and a very few years will prove the green sone facts and generally known. The green that the for roy your consideration industry in fact the for for your consideration industry in fact the read of the brask as table "remarked the his fifth breakhast this "certain things are good for nothing until long kept and used; of the first is wine, and among the briterial propers, with particular of the brask fast table" remarked this fifth the paper, and the predict of the will be seen that this paper I offer for your consideration is over two years old and has been used; but the "cultur

the herrings came in the Spring to deposit their spawn, they always swam up the river where they used to catch them, but never came into the other. This circumstance led Mr. Franklin's father, who was settled between the two rivers, to try whether it was not possible to make the herring likewise live in the other river. For that purpose he put out his nets as they were coming up for spawning, and he caught some. He took the spawn out of them, and carefully carried it across the hand into the other river. It was hatched, and the consequence was that every year afterwards they caught more herring in that river; and this is still the ease. This leads one to believe that the fish always like to spawn in the saam place where they were hatched, and from whence they first put out to the sea, heing, as it were, accastomed to it."

Very correct, Mr. Kalm. All observation since that time shows that you were a close observer. Peter Kalm was a Swele, an eminent botanist, and the favorite student of Charles Linneaus, the great botanist. Our beautiful Kalmias (the Laurel) was named after Peter Kalm.

It appears by this little bit of history that Dr. Benjamin Franklin's father was the original artificial fish lireeder in this country, and Dr. Bachman and unyself must go down to the foot. He was not only the first man that made the attempt of artificial fecundation of the ova of fishes, but the idea was original with him, and this more than a century and a quarter ago. I am glad to know that an American citizen can claim this honor and be the father of our own Dr. Franklin."

- A "Fish Bureau" has been started in Boston, the object of which, the pupers say, is "to create a fraternal feeling among dealers, and thus making Boston more decidedly the centre of the fish trade, which position it holds to day." The room is fitted up with a telegraph office, newspaper files, advertising boards, letter boxes, and other conveniences, making it a useful apartment for husiness conveniences, making it a useful apartment to hashing a mea. Books are to be kept, open at all times to subscribers, giving information of sales, arrivals, the catch at the various grounds, disasters, and all other matters of which intelligence can be received by telegraph or letter.

—A shipment of shad for stocking the rivers of the State of Ohio has been made by the United States Fish Commis-sion. They will be placed in the rivers at Columbia, Daytou, and Defiance.

Hatural History.

NOMENCLATURE.

THE following is an abstract of the report of Rev. A. B. Lamberton, chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature, made to the National Sportsmen's Convention

THE following is an abstract of the report of Rev. A.

B. Lamberton, chairman of the Committee on Nomeochature, made to the National Sportsmen's Convention at Cleveland:—

"Sportsmen naturalists have long felt the need of a correct systematic classification of the names of our game, but it was not until the formation of the National Sportsmen's Association that any action was taken to organize a system of nomeoclature. The National Convention appointed a committee for this work. The chairman undertook to give the scientille names of all game indigenous to America, together with the vertacular nomes and the classification of all into orders, families, genera and species, with specific characteristics of each individual, so that sportsmen, by referring to this synopsis of description, might he oble to ascertain the proper Lutin and English name of any game species foand on our continent.

That the convention may form some idea of the characteristics of each individual, so that sportsmen, by referring to the impracticable to read it now on account of its length, consisting, us it does, of about three hundred pages, I have prepared a brief.

Our game quadrupcits consist of three orders and one sub-order. The sub-order embraces four families. The list family includes the wild cats and lynxes; the second family covers the wolves and foxes; the third family, the matins, weesels, otters, and badgers; the fourth family the raceoors and bears.

In the second order is form but one family, which contains three families. The first family contains the tree species of squirrels that may properly be called game. In the second sub-family of this order is found the American beaver. This order also enhraces the hares. There are two genera and fourteen species of hares known to science in North America. The fourth order son damily contains the authologes, mountain goats, mountain sleep, and bisons, making five genera and the deer. These are divided into three genera and four species.

Our gume brids are found in three orders and f

mit a few fishes which are esteemed by epicures, though not affording much sport to the devotee of the rod. The fourth family, the earp, includes the luckere, the roach, and the famous slzed species koown as the haffuh dsh. The fifth family, the pike, contains one of the most noted game fishes of America, the muscalonge. The stxth family, the salmoiles, contains the leaping salmon, the most royal of game fishes, and speckled trout, that dart to the tempting fly, spinning the reel as if burn to the sport, and the grayling, the newly discovered game fish of our waters, he sides others, less esteemed for their game qualities, but as highly prized for the table. The most famous fish in the seventh family, the herring, is the American shud, also the angler's joy. The most moted of our salt water fishes are the mackerel, bluefish, and and herring. I will no longer detain you with the fishes. Those not maned in this brief will be found in the committee's report on Nomenclature. All embraced in the above classification may be properly, I think, regarded as game, though the word game is purely arbitrary, its scope and meaning depending upon the untionality and object of the writer, rather thun upon any accepted delinition. In gastronomy, for instance, the word game covers all animals fit to be eaten which are found in a wild or natural state. The term has malergone various changes in the course of its history. At first, under the denomination game came only those anicals of fur anifesther which certain breeds of dogs would naturally pursue through native institucts or sense. Next, all animals pursued by men and dogs for sport. And this is not far from what we sportsmee would have the word signify now. In Eugland and other countries, where animals pursued by men and dogs for sport. And this is not far from what we sportsmen would have the word signify now. In Eugland and other countries, where animals pursued by men and dogs for sport. And this is not far from what we sportsmen would have the word signify now. In Eugland

matter how rude and primitive their rules of sportsman-ship.
Your committee has arranged and classified our game, as far as possible, in accordance with the above definition. Game being an arbitrary term, including under certain contingencies and in certain countries various animals that could not, under other circumstances, be so considered, it is, therefore, not only proper, but essential, that the sense of the word with us should accord with the genius of our woods, fields and waters, including therefrom all taken of

of the word with us should accord with the genius of our woods, fiehls and waters, including therefrom all taken of walue in sport.

We cannot pursue field sports intelligently, nor enter into the discussion of subjects connected with the preservation and habits of our game, onless we possess an accurate nomenclature. The vernacular names now applied to animals of the chase must be dropped and their correct scientific or English namensed. Sportsmen know how various are the names applied to the same animal in different sections of our country. For instance, the ruffed grouse are known in the Middle States as partridges, and in the Southern States as pheasants. In some States quails are called partridges. These examples are sufficient to indicate the present condition of our sporting vocabulary.

Although the arrangement of the names of our games in accordance with the requirements of science will give to field sports—a most important branch of natural history—the character of a science, it is not expected that it will do away entirely with the use of local names, ignorantly used to designate certain species or varieties of game; nevertheless it will produce a marked change.

A fruitful source of the wrong naming of one game was the applying of the cognomens of the animals of the old world to the animals of the osew. Our hures, for instance, since they bore a slight resemblance to the rabbits of Enrope, are called rabbits; our migratory thrush, a robin; our bison, a buffalo; and our wapiti deer an elk, und our elk a moose. After these names became fixed as a part of the listory of our fanna, naturalists discovered that we had no rabbits, no buffaloes, no robins, no partridges, and no pleasauts.

English field writers declare that Americans are ignorant

moose, Ariel these names oceanic actions a part of the history of our fanna, naturalists discovered that we had no rabbits, no buffuloes, no robins, no partridges, and no pheasauts.

English field writers declare that Americans are ignorant of natural history, and we must concede the truthfulness of the statement, though made in had taste.

Our newspapers, for instance, are ever making public the discovery of some animal, bird, or insect new to science, which proves to be among the most common and well known of the species. A short time slace a journal of considerable repute described a bird that was found in the unfrequented parts of the State of New York, not mentioned by any ornithologist, as larger than a dove, short winged, head like a hen turkey, white bill, shaped like a erow, blunt and heavy, a red bunch on the top of the head at the joining of the feathers and the heak. This remarkable bird was none other than the common coot (Fulica Americana). The following incident related to me by a friend, illustrates the want of general information on field sports in America: On one occasion I was accompanied to the field by a sportsman triend; he was well equipped, good dog, gun, and costly game bag. He professed to be somewhat acquainted with game and a fair shot. The first woodcock shot i put into the bag of my companion. Not long after we were separated by a small 'cover.' My friend's dog llushed a woodcock. I was where I could ob erve the movements of the would-be sportsman, who drew forth the deat bird to see if it and the flying one were alike. While it is not necessary for many gentlemen calling themselves sportsmen to curry samples of our game, as a means of recognizing the same in the field, yet how few the number who are familiar with the proper names of half our game. In this we differ from the sportsmen of other countries. We have better wing shots, and know quite as much about the habits and ways of animals as do the sportsmen of any country, yet we are far behind in all our aequaintunce with the na

tridge, bison, buffulo, and cougar, panthers. As to these last animals the generality of sportsmen are not aware that the animal called panther is not a panther but a cougar. America has no panthers. Few of our quadrupeds having so large a range as the cougar, extending from Florida to Mexico, are so unfortunate as the cougar in heing misnamed. Indians saw in the forest an animal that lived by browsing and they called it moosa, wood-cuter. This name has been corrupted to mouse. The same animal in Europe is called elk, while naturalists here apply the term elk to an entirely different species of the family cervidæ, viz: the wapiti theer. But why unalight examples of the wrong maining of our fnom? All most be convinced of the recessity of a municalclature of game."

SALEM INSTITUTE NOTES.

SALEM INSTITUTE NOTES.

DANYERSPORT, Mass., June 8th, 1875.

Edition Fonest and Stream:

Herewith I send you an account of the first field investing of the Essex Institute of Salem, which took place at Chebrico Pond, Essex, the 3d inst. Learing Salem by the 8:3d trait they reached the pond at about 9:30, when they separated late groups—some to ramble in the woods, others to sail upon the lakes, while a few spent the morning hours in searching for plants and other objects which the locally afforded. Returning at one o'clock an ample meal was served in the grove. At 2:30 the company assexuable in the hall of the Chebacco House, where an interesting meeting was held, Dr. Henry Wheatland presiding. Prof. F. W. Pritans made some remarks upon the finding of several curiously-formed heaps of stones on the banks of Parker River, in Newborryori, and passed around some photographic views of the different forms in which they were placed. Some were of circular form, while the stones in one view had the furm of the letter E. Owing to the carious form of the piles Prof. Putuant thought they might disclose some relies of the indians, but upon careful exombutton nothing was found in them hat a small place of pottery. He said that they must have been there from thirty to sixty years, as stamps of trees of that age were found which had grown over and through the piles. Following Prof. Putuam's remarks an address was made an the "Newburryort Mines" by Mr. Alfred Osgool, of that city, a well-known geologist, who spoke in a rather depreviating manner, saying that rich float ore had been found, but no true fissure velos. He said that he had been hooled on the street for expressing an opinion, and had not been allowed an opportunity to investigate the subject as he would have lone had he been treated in a gentlemanly manner. The interest in mining was shating, he said, as the land was the hands of speculators, who were doing their hest to keep up the centiless subjusting the profession of which he spoke of an ewolate, and the profess

BLACK SQUIRRELS IN ILLINOIS.

Salem, Mass., June 13th, 1875.

SALEM, Mass., June 13th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stueam:

I noticed in your lesse of June 10th a statement of the Farmington Neimo of a cross between a fox gray and black squirrel. The most shugglar thing was that a black squirrel was never seen in lilitots. If those connected with that paper, or any other residents of that place, would take a trip to Wankegan, 11l, a town situated on the banks of Lake Michigan, and take a shoil through the woods, which are miles in extent, they would find the black squirrel more plenty than they are aware of. I made it a place of residence from 1856 to 1861, and spent a great deal of time in hunting, game of most klads being abundant; fox and black squirrels very plenty. Relatives of mine who were among the first settlers speak of them as being very plenty. I never fancted squirrel meat, so seldom took any.

G. B. Stone.

Janaica Plains, Mass., June 14th, 1975.

DAMAICA PLAINS, MASS., SING FIG., SOME FIG.,

MR. THEODORE GILL AND HIS HARD NAMES

JUNE 10th, 1875.

EDITOR FORKET AND STREAM:—
Probably you and your readers are already tired of me it not of Mr.
Gill, and I will merely say in conclusion that Mr. Gill's reply to my question seems to me rather evasive. I impired whether some of the modern naturalists are not adding to the confusion of nonnenclature by the consist invention of new names. Mr. Gill replies that amateur and imperfectly emeated naturalists have increased this confusion, and that among such are several to whom almost is made in my letter of May 6th. As the immes I mentioned were those of Storer, De Kay, Agassix, and Herbert, the last of whom with myself probably represent the guilty amateurs, it follows that Storer, De Kay, and perhaps Agassiz, are, in the upunion of Mr. Gill, imperfectly clinicated naturalists. It is some consolation for fulling under the reproof of the Oracle that one suffers in good campany. But as all these writers preceded those of the new school, it is difficult to understand how they—Storer, De Kay, and Agassiz—could be the innovators and confusion makers. Perhaps, however, as Mr. Gill graciously remarks, "when I more fully understand those unitors," and become a disciple of the new school, some rays of light may dawn upon my mud.

S. C. Clarke.

The Leaveuworth Times says: "It is a singular fact that those portions of the State which were most afflicted by the grasshoppers last year, are now favored with the lest crop prospects, while those sections that suffered the least then are now complaining of grassboppers and chinch bugs, and are predicting a failure of crops. The only cry of distress we now hear comes from sections that were favored with good crops last year."

The Rennel.

-The first exhibition of the National Poultry Associa-The first exhibition of the National Poultry Associa-tion will be held in the exposition hailding, Chicago, from January 20th to the 28th, 1876, and will include all varieties of poultry, pigeons, dogs, rabbits, fish, singing and orna-mental hirds, and small pets of all kinds. Dog show to commence January 28th and close January 28th. The American Poultry Association will hold its annual conven-tion at the same line and place. For premium list or other information, address Churles P. Willard, Secretary National Poultry Association, corner Redfield and Stein streets, Chicago, Ill.

-As we go to press the Mineolu Bench Show is in progress, and as it is held within a reasonalde distunce of the large attendance of spectators. The following is a list of the judges:—E. S. Carman, chairman; Charles H. Ray-mond, Dr. Strachan, on Irish red setters, black and tan Gordon setters, setters of any breed, pointers, lurge breed; pointers, small breed, and cocker spaniels. Colonel F. G. Skinner, chairman; N. Saltus, Dr. Rowe, on shepherd dogs, fox hounds, beagles, and dachshunds. Peter Strong, chairman; R. Arnoldi, James R. Tilley; George C. Colhurn, alternate; on black and tru terriers, Scotch terriers, skye terriers, hull lerriers, Newfoundland, St. Ber nard, mastiff, greyhounds, large breed; greyhounds, small breed, and Spitz.

—Mr. W. Knight, of Philadelphia writes us saying. "My setter bitch, "Dot," on Thursday last pupped cleven dups to "Bismarck," the famous setter belonging to Mr. David Brooks, of this city. All the pups are red and white except four, which are entirely white, and resemble the old dog "Biz." The paps are daing well.

For Forcet and Stream POLLY-NO. 3.

For Forest and Stream.

FOLLY—NO. 3.

For Forest and Stream.

POLLY—NO. 3.

CTOBER 19TH.—Walter came over with the Proold kind of a high-topped buggy; wanted me to go after mallard or anything else inhat might turn up. The frosts had been pretty severe; no rain for two or three weeks; everything very dry and dusty. As we crossed the bare prairie just out of the eity, cropped close by St. Peal's numerons herds of cattle, the suu came up in a labze and kept at it for the rest of the day. We could hear the golden plover whistling all about, and Polly ran into a flock in her accustomed style. We could not stop for such small game, for to shoot golden plover upou a close-cropped prairie, with a white dog, and that white dog Polly, was simply impossible; we had tried it. Five miles but, over roads as smooth as a floor, we rattled our old earryall, striking the brush country on the hither side of Lake Johanna, still three miles distaut. As we passed the big wheat stubble a large pack of chickens were just settling to their hreak-fasis—seventy of them at least. Polly would willingly and suddenly lave disturbed their arrangements, but we were out for all day and did not wish to get into a fret. Upon our left the country was covered with the serrubbest kind of scrub oaks growing thick together, averaging from two to six leet in height; ministure oak trees, sturdy and stubborn; hard things to get about among as ever mother nature invented. Through this tract, which was quite rolling, in the depressions ran a chain of grassy ponds, which were from one to two acres in extent, water at the deepest too the study of the ponds and while wished many at time before the day was doue that he her] gone hardoot rather than worn his portable veries. We tied Dextret to a filtitle oak tree, where he could browse comfortably upon its upper hranches, and went for the ponds, surfact just two mallards one of which Walter dopped, and Holly retired in good style; two or three English suipe, very wild and unshootable, an average rise at ten ro

toward our place of approach. Taking advantage of this and the low scruis we managed to get within cight rods, and as we rose up, the little water in the centre of the small pad in which they were appeared crowded with them. We fired hold together upon the water, and as they street of the world over the hills and far away. Polly feelch of woweld over the hills and far away. Polly feelch of woweld over the hills and we single bird. The flow of the world of the hills and we single bird. The flow of the largest pond, and hold dring together they are they are they are the world for the largest pond, and hold dring together he gold down one with a thoped wing. Polly went for him, and together they traversed that the acre poan in many directions in an exceedingly lively manner. With the thick great him perfect order had a gloost of a chance green hoaded falow—proof enough. "We will doek with 20ly, and non-she case in with the melland—a fingeren hoaded falow—proof enough. "We will end with the polly, and non-she case in with the melland—a fingeren hoaded falow—proof enough." "We will always claim, Polly, that you were splendlid in the sheck lussiness." We waited an hing but no more mallards appeared, so we mounted our veice, put Dexter to his speed, and away we went for Lake, John Land, ou the road shouling one great hoade in the sheet proof the proof of the great fishing in the lack lussiness. However, out shing. "He wall only our friend in the or enhigh to the lake welcomed to kindly, boasting of the great fishing in the lack, how and pagions." The san was fabraige look, lot with this once of game around as we were an falous to be up and doing. We hunsted the korders of the cordited, and that at length flush in time key of quall, much to my surprise; for I knew Mr. Malhoy was an awful lar, until the he had a well with the world were well with the world were and to the world with great that he had seen a force of lake if we had a gold time and was willing to kny for it. Then she hunted usely at three or fourth, early

PRINCE ALBERT'S DOG KENNEL

SCHLOSS BRAUNFELS, Prussla, May 26th, 1875.

Schloss Braunfells, Prassla, May 26th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

tike most of the ancient German castles, Schloss Brannfels is situated upon the top of a high hill, and is surrounded by a most charming country, over which it commands most extensive views of endless variety. Americans who have visited here say it reminds them in the Fall of the year very much of the most beautiful parts of their own country. Every window of the hundreds in the castle looks over ranges of andusining forests, lively and lovely with overy shade of lenf, with parches here and there of will dilowers of surpassing heanty. The castle stands in justice and supreme—a central object of attraction in the midst of the rominite valley of the Lahn. Though so much indebted to nature for the lavish way in which she has strewn her cholects gifts at its frel, yet Schloss Brauffels has many other associations connected with it which enhance its attractivenees. It has been cline 1025 life object of many a strife, the secue of maya a romantic episode. Gustavis Adolphus of Sweden mice stood upon its miniparts a victor and ministers of all he surveyed. Brave and noble scions of the illustrous house of Salms have fullen in mortal strife for the home in their name and for the lave they hore their "indyes fatre." It is one of the few ancion castles in Europe that has remained in the possession of the direct desendants of its original founders. The Princes of Salms have held this their ancestral stronghold since 1025. It will interest many of your readers to know that II. S. Highness Prince Albert Salms has added another feature to the attractions of the place in the establishment of a first-class kennet of the purest bred dogs to be had at any cost. My felend Prince Albert has traveled far and wide seeking the best strain of each bred of day. He has taken the champion Ranger as his bean ideal of what an English setter should be, and has now in two kennels nearly twenty Mindonia setters, all by Ranger. His Irish setters are descendants of my fiel

PETE

WE give this week an excellent portrait of one of the M. Strong, Esq., of West Meriden, Conn. Pete was sired by old Phil, whom he closely resembles. Phil took the first premium for pointers at the recent bench show at Mineola last year. Pete was awarded first premium and extra prize at the hench show of the Rod and Gun Club at Springfield; his dam taking the prize for her sex at the same time. Pele will be two years old in August uext.

His sire, Phil, was bred, we believe, at Hartford, Con., and His sire, Phil, was bred, we believe, at Hartford, Con., and is better known as the Colt dog. His dam, Prudence, is by Mr. Wabbetton's (of New Britain) Dandy, out of Mr. Crotchet's Moll; Moll by Phil, out of Mr. Crosby's Fan. Dandy by Mr. Russell's Shot, out of Mr. Goodrich's Nell, Nell by Mr. Smith's Rake, ont of Mr. Buell's Belle, both imported English pointers. Mr. Strong, the owner of Pete, is very enthuishistic over his good qualities, and from the reputation of that geutleman as an all day sportsman and walker, we should judge that this all day sportsman and walker, we should judge that this dog must be sound in condition and have perfect feet to do

his work. Phil beat Pete but one point at Watertown, and perhaps the judges were influenced slightly by the difference due to the age of the sire.

A LARGE FAMILY.

STRATHON, Ont., June 17th, 1875.

STRATHROY, OHL., June 1110, 1010.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

My Field Trial bileli Durt on the 15th inst. gave hirth to a most extraordinary illier of whelps (afteen), viz.: Eight dogs and seven bilelies, all but one alive and hearly, and doing well on their own and foster mother. This is such an unusual number that I thought you might which to take a note of it in your next bene. The pupples are by Lelecster, and are all black, white and in a and blue helton in entarget. H. SMITH, "Dog Whip"



Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Tioni, Salmo funtinalis, Salmon, Salmo salar, Muskonongo, Esoz nobilior, Weakfish Styped Bass, Kingdob

on Trout, Salmo confinis. Shad. Alora. Land-locked Salmon, Salmo Gloveri. Bluefish.

FISH IN MARKET.—The supply of fish during the past week has been very abundant, in fact the summer supply has fairly set in. Bluefish are being received from the Jersey and Long Island shores in large quantities, running from 3 to 8 pounds each and selling for 10 cents per pound. Spunish Mackerel are more abundant, considerable quantities being received from Norfolk and the price has fallen to 20 to 25 cents per pound. These fish are for size and quality not surpassed by those eaught later in the search of the price of son on our own cost. Fresh mackerel are in fair supply and bring 12 cents each. Salmon are coming from Nova Scotia in splembil combition and sell for 30 to 35 cents per pound. Striped bass are being caught in the surf on the south side of Long Islaml in large quantities. They average 40 pounds each and sell for 15 cents per pound. One party near Bayville caught at one hand of the seine, 1,940 centric. Sheepshead, are very abundant, coming, from ponnis. Sheepshead are very abundant, coming from Norfolk, Long Island and New Jersey, and are sold at the nunsually low price of 10 to 12 cents per pound. A few pompano have been received by Mr. Blackford of Fulton Market from the Chesapenke Bay, and sold at \$1 per pound Halibut are in abundant supply and sell for 18 cents. Porgies are in good supply at 6 cents; weakfish good supply at 10 cents. Green tuttle are abundant at 15 cents per pound. Soft crabs searce at \$1 50 to \$2 00 per dozen.

IMMENSE BASS .- We saw at Mr. Blackford's this week a monster striped bass, weighing seventy-eight pounds. This fish was taken in a seine on the Connecticut River, and transferred from the market to be served for the delecta-tion of the guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

-A remarkably fine fish-the moon fish-eaught off Norfolk and the coast of North Carolina is fast coming into public favor as the most delicate of fish food. Its weight is from five to ten pounds. It is caught in the nets set for sheepshead. It resembles the sheepshead slightly in form, but its flesh is of a finer grain, and of a more delicate flavor. This fish has been minutely described in our

THE SOUTH SIDE.—The hotels at Babylon and the other South Side resorts have been full to overflowing during the past week. Selah Smith's appears to be the favorite point d'appui for the fisherman. Some good catches of bluefish are reported, both with the squid and chamming with meuhaden bait. The latter mode of eatching this gamy fish is fast coming into vogue, and the "correct thing" is to kill them with a fly rod. We know of several gentlemen who are having split bamboo rods made at Couroy's, in Fulton street, for the purpose.

—On Wednesday of last week a sword fish attacked the fishing boat of Captain D. D. Thurlow, while he was hauling

mackerel nets off Fire Island, thrust its sword clear through the bottom, and stuck fast, while the fishermen took sev-eral half hitches around its body and so secured it. It was afterwards brought to Fulton Market, and found to weigh 390 pounds. Its sword measured three feet and seven inches, and its entire length was over eleven feet. The stuffed skin will adorn the Central Park Museum.

-The Bath Holel, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., has just been opened by that popular proprietor, C. A. Bunting, Esq., who has leased it for a term of years, and will umbuiltedly restore it to its ancient prestige and popularity. It is one of the most attractive localities within easy access of New York, with groves, sea bathing, drives, yuchting, fishing, &c., and can be reached in an hour and a half by

-Mr. E. R. Wilbur, of the Areadian Club, has become the fortunate possessor of one of the finest places on the South Side. This property, known formerly as the Green Place, comprises one hundred acres of excellent hind, with a frontage on the Grent South Bay. In addition thereto, one of the best trout streams on the island rans through the property, affording every facility for the propagation

-An experienced Canadian angler proises the efficacy of the Allerton trout fly, so named from Mr. R. G. Allerton, of the Oquossoe Club, with which, he says, 'I have had for four seasons the best success of all kinds used. Larger fish have been taken with it, and more of them. It would work finely in Nova Scotia just now." This fly has a yellow body, red ibis wing, a silver pheasant tail, and a yellow and green backle, diessed on No. 4 hook.

and green backle, diessed ou No. 4 hook.

—We have received from Capt. J. W Coventry, of Nouvelle, Canada, a couple of caribou skins of his own capture, which we intend having made into moccasins and leggins for nur own use. They are fine specimens. The Captain is lessee of the Romaine and Nouvelle rivers, and offers some roil privileges at reasonable rates to salmon anglers. The Nouvelle is also noted for its sea trout. Our friends who intend visiting Canada will do well to apply. do well to apply.

-For two weeks past there has been ou exhibition at the

—For two weeks past there has been ou exhibition in the Art Building, in Brooklyn, a very fine trout painting from real life, of which the Brooklyn Union says:—

"Mr. Colin Camphell, of this City, was fishing last year in the Nepigon River, Lake Superior, and apon one oceasion took fifty-seven trout, averaging three pounds each, as the results of his day's sport. The Toronto artist, F. A. Verner, happening to no on the spot, sketched two of the fish, and from sketch produced this painting. As works of art they are perfect. No such faithful reproduction on canvas of this king of game fishes has ever been exhibited here before."

The portraits are of the exact dimensions of the originals.

The portraits are of the exact dimensions of the originals. -People who intend visiting the "Thousand Islands" and Alexandria Bay, will find the Crossmon House in charge of a thorough sportsman, who knows how to cater for the angling fraternity as well as for Summer visitors in general. It is a most attractive resort and deservedly

-Colonel A. II. Fowler, of Ithaca, the inventor of "Fowler's Rubber Reel," and the maker of excellent split bamboo rods, writes us a naturally exuberant letter, calling our at-

rods, writes us a naturally expherent letter, calling our attention to the fact that one of his rods, in the hands of Reuben Wood, of Syrucuse, took the first prize at the Watertown contest last month, and says:—
"For four years my rods have taken first prizes. At Rochester first and second, at Batavia first, at Oswegn first, and at Watertown first." There were several rod makers present, at the last convention. All acknowledged my rod to be the finest and best that they had ever seen. I make nothing but six strip rods for trout, bass, and salmon, and warrant them as good as can be produced in the world."

There are four or five makers of fine split bamboo rods whose respective qualities are so excellent that it is difficult to determine which is the better of them all, if, indeed,

there be any essential difference. We have tested quite thoroughly the Fowler rod to our completest satisfaction, and while fully convinced that it would not have taken first prize in our hands at the trial mentioned, when that indominable expert, Reuben Wond, was a contestant, we would not debar it from an equal place with any competing split bamboo rod.

-White and yellow pereh of great weight are abumulant in the Rancocas, Pensancon, Newton and Timber creeks, of western New Jersey. Good hotels at Gloucester and

-A drumfish weighing seventy-three pounds was captured near Jacksonville, Florida, recently.

-A tront weighing nearly four pounds was enught in the River John, Picton county, Nova Scotia, a fortnight ago. It was twenty and a half juches in length, and more

-Fishing for bass and rockfish at the Great Falls of the Potomae appears to be remarkably good at this time,

ew pleasure steamer has been placed on Rangeley Lake, Me. She is about twenty tons hurden, and on her trial trip attained a speed of ten knots an hour.

—Mr. Rubert Cruwford, the genial agent of the Hudson's Buy Company at Red Rock, Nypigon, Litke Superior, has been trunsferred to Fort Chinis, Ungava Bay. Mr. Crawford is well known to many anglers who have visited the Nepigon, and all the conveniences to be found there for the graphy rout of spent have been introduced by him. We the enjuytment of sport have been introduced by him, trust that his successor (whose name we have not henril) will take good care of the tents, canoes, and so forth, and have them available to visitors. Mr. Crawford was in Toronto last week.

—Bluefish are getting plenty in Vineyard Sound aml Buzzurd's Bay waters, having struck in carlier than usual.

Buzzurd's Bay waters, having struck in earlier than usual.

—Another hig squid, or devil fish, has been east ashore on Newfoundland, the two largest arms of which measured liventy-six feet long and sixteen inches in circumference, and the eight shorter arms each eight and a half feet long. The heak and one of the suckers have been preserved. The largest ever obtained had a body fourteen feet long and arms twenty-six feet long.

New Jeusey-Forked River, Ocean county, Juno 16th.—Mr. Charles E. Calman caught to day seventeen sheepshead, twenty sea bass, and thirty blue fish at this place. One party caught twenty-eight sheepshead, besides many sea hass. The fishing is now better than ever known before, and all may sufely anticipate good sport down here why chouse to come right away. A party from here caught to-day in the Na Name thirty-eight bluefish, and amatter party in the Lady Jano caught twenty-six. All these fish are large and in fine condition.

E. H. F.

Kinsey's Ashley House, Burnegat Indet.—Weekly report

Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet.—Weekly report ending June 18th:—
June 12th.—Culonel Lovi Davis and friends, 29 bluefish;
R. S. Sentt, Bridgeport, Conn., 18. Culonel Davis captured a striped bass weighing sixty pounds, which was being thriven ashore by a large shark. The shark succeeded in getting about one foot of the tail, and the Colonel the halance.

June 13th.—Mr. T. Garrett, of Jersey City, 56 bluefish; blue C. Bailey, 48 sea bass. June 14th.—G. L. McGill and H. Whitber, of Camdeu,

85 bluefish.

June 15th.—Captalu Joel Ridgway, with party from Beverly, N. J., 16 bluefish; DeCamp of New York, 15; West, McCarrly & Co., 35.

June 16th.—Splendid success with the sheepshead. R. S. Sentt, 16 sheepshead; S. Ridgway, 52; H. Soper, 32; Whi. Inman, 8; Williamson and Parker, 10; H. Perrine, 8; Christopher Grim, 21; J. C. McCarrly & Co., of Philadelphia, 46 bluefish; H. O. Wilber and W. T. Bailey, of Canden, 16.

the afternoon blowing a gale from south and. Among the artivals to day we notice your contributor "Music," whose "Three Weeks on the Magnetewan" was so interesting; also Uncle Thad Norris, of Philadelphia.

Vireinia—Leceburg, June 17th, 1875.—I weighed to alay the heaviest bass I ever saw from the Polymine. I have heard of larger, but never saw one. It weighed over five and a quarter pounds eight hours after Mr. Alexander Breckinridge caught him near "Red Rocks," on the Polymine. Anglors have had better luck lately than heretofase, and there are better prospects for success in that line. Major Ferguson, of Maryland, picked up twenty with the fly last Salurduy, and some successful angling by New Yorkers near Harper's Ferry has availanced the hopes of fish folk here. I took a few trout the other day on my wny to the bass grounds, [waters] T. W.

Wisconsin—Janesville, June 17th, 1875.—Our bass fishing is fine now, and we are after them every day between four P. M. and dark. We are hailding a new club house at Koshkonong Lake. Colonel L. A. Hurris, of Cincinnati, is a member of the club.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals for the

The Fighthers.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending June 18th was eighty-four—forty-nine from Georges, twenty-three from the Bunks, and twelve from mackereling. The amount of Georges cod brought in was 750,000 pounds, halibut 50,000 pounds. Bank end 1,500,000 pounds, halibut 50,000 pounds. Mackerel have been quite scurce of late, and the vessels bring in very light fares. About 1,000 barrels have arrived the past week. The fleet that have been tending the New York market are arriving home, and will proscente the business off this shore, as the mackerel are fast working this way.

Schwoner Gertie E. Fraster, Captain Morris, arrived from her fifth bank trip on Saturday, having been absent hat three weeks. She weighed wif 78,114 pounds of balibut and 5,050 pounds of collish, her stock amounting to \$2,300. Her total stock up to this time is about \$14,086.

Schooner Alfred Walen, Captain Thompson, also arrived from the banks the same day, having mule the trip in eighteen days, the shortest but one on received. She weighed off 94,000 pounds of halibut and 4,000 pounds of collish, her stock amounting to \$3,320.—Cape Ann Advertiser, June 19th.

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET.

ST. George's vs. Young America, of Philadelphia.—This match, played last Saturday at Hobokea, proved a treat to the lovers of cricket, present in force, who had fine weather and good cricket. The visitors won the toss and began the batting with George and Dan Newhall. The latter was master of the situation, playing an almost faultless inning for 62, his play being equaled by that of his lunther, R. S. Newhall (not out), 51. They being ally aided by the rest, the score reached 169 before the eleven were disposed of. With this large score to face, Bance and Steight began the batting for St. George's, but the hardfield work of the morning told on the mon, and with the exception of Bance, who played patiently and cautiously for 23, and Moerna and Cashman, who his freely and well for 13 and 17 respectively, the St. George's eleven made little resistance, their total being only 86, and therefore 83 behind that of their opponents. The fielding was excellent on both sides, but the bowling was inferior to the butting. Despite the apparent disparity shown by the score,

it was an excellent game, and we heard several of the older men of the clubs, whose faces were right welcome, loud in their praise of the play. As will be seen by the appended scare the credit of the victory was mainly due to the broth-ers Newhall.

١	TOUNG AMBIIICA-FIRST MENING. ST. GEORGE-FIRST INCHES
ı	G. M. Newhalf, c. Giles, h. Sout-Bance, r. o
ı	ter 2 Slylgh, l. b. w., b. Clark 4
ı	D. S. Newhall, b. Movran 62 Marsh, h. B. S. Newhall 4
I	d. Large, h. Gilea 12 Whee, b. Clark 1
ı	1. Murphy, b. Marsh 1 Tve, r. o 5
ı	11. L. Newhall, c. Cashman, h. Mucani, c. and b. D. S. Newhill, 13.
ı	Mucraiy
ł	R. S. Newhall, not out 51 Cashman, b. D. S. Newhall 37
ľ	W. Clark, h. Giles 3 Bownay, c. R. T. Newhall, h.
ı	W. R. Weight, b. Gilve 2 Clark 8
	Ketterlings, c. Soutter, b. Giles 2 Harcowe, w a 0
k	Plackney, b. Moeran
E	Tiers, b. Marsh 1 S. Newhalt 0
ı	Byc, 1; leg hyes, 2; wides, 4 7 Byv, 1; wide, 1 2
	<u> </u>
ı	Total
	WINE COOKED AN HILD BALL OF PACK WICKET

St. George........... 6 15 20 21 48 59 65 85 86 86 86

BASE BALL—PROFESSIONAL GAMES.

—A noteworthy contest took place in Chicago on June 19th on the occasion of the first game this sensum between the Hartford and Chicago nines, the game being so finely played on both sides that neither party could score a run until the eleventh innings, and then the Chicagos munaged to obtain a single, and this run decided the contest, us the White Stockings put out the Hartfords in eleven innings without their scoring a run. This is an nuprecedented score, and the first time in the annals of the professional class of contests that two nines have played through thus linkings without scoring a run. The Hartfords had just left Buston after a whipping at the hands of the Reds by a "chicago" game of 4 to 0, and this double defeat was quite a dampener to them, us it was unexpected. The Bostons, on the same day of the Chicago victory over the Hartfords, enputured the new nine of the Athletics by a score of 11 to 6.

—The record of games since our last issue is as fol-

-The record of games since our last issue is as fol

11 07 -
June II-Bostow vs. Chicago, at Chicago
Jane 14-Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at St. Louis 15 to 2
June 14-Mutnot vs Western, at Keokuk (five funings I to D
June 14-Hartford va. New Haven, at Hartfurd 10 to 0
June 15-Philadelphia vs. Red Stocking, at St. Louis 4 to 3
June 18-St. Lonis vs. Philadelphia, at St. Lonis 5 to 1
June 16-Athlytic vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn 13 to 1
June 17 -Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston 4 to 0
June 17-Athletic vs. New Haven, at New Haven fi to 4
June 19 Chicago vs. Hartford, at Chicago (11 lunings) 1 to 0
June 19-Boston vs. Athletic, at Boston
June 19-St. Lords vs. Mathal, at St. Louis
June 21-Boston vs Atlantic, at Boston 8 to 7

THE CHAMPION'S RECORD.—The champion's up to June 20th had played in all thirty-three games, as follows:—

	Gamys Won.	Lost.	Forfetted.	Tirst
Boston vs. Washington	6	0	0	0
Boston ve. Musual		0	0	0
Hoston vs. Cyntenutal	4	0	0	0
Boston vs. Philadelphia		0	0	น
Hoston vs. Daytford		0	0	0
Illuston vs Athlytic	3	0	0	1
Boshin vs. New Itayon	2	0	0	n
Bushin vs. St. Lonie	2	- 1	- 0	0
Hoston vs. Chicago		- 1	- 0	0
Itoston vs. livd Stocking.	1	0	- 0	- 0
Boston vs. Western		II	2	11
Boston vs. Atlantic		11	n	0
		-		-
Total		2	Z	1

Out of thirty-five games played it will be seen they have won thirty-two, and had a ten innings tie game, a record previously tmequalled in the professional areas. That they will go through the senson successfully there is now but little doubt; but they will not pass through the fight as unscathed as it was thought they would, their Western trip having shown their prominent opponents that there is yet a chance to "go for the Reds" ou a rally for first place during July and August. The record of their Western tour is as follows:—

υı	IL 13 :	48 IOHOW	,							
	June	2-Boston	va. St.	Louis, a	t St. 1	aimo.			 . 10	to 3
	Lapa	S. Hoston	vs Rec	i Stockt	ពល់ខ. ឱ	1.5%	LOILI	B	 . 10	D1 O
	Tuna	SRostun	vs. St.	Louis, a	i St. 1	.01116.			 . 4	10.9
	Tuna	2 Roston	va SI	Louis, a	t St. I	Louis.			 10	10.2
	Tume	SRostou	va Cbl	cauo, at	Chica	ъgо			 ., Մ	III S
	Tune	to Roston	Va. We	siern, at	Kenk	мк			 0	10.4
		Ad Display	aw Chi	tengo of	Chic	nno			 . %1	10.4
	June	14—Buston	vs. Chi	cago, at	Chica	120			 I Ę	tie 4
	0.0									

In addition, there were two games furfeited to the Western club by 9 to 0, leaving six victories, two defeats, and two forfeits for the tour.

Answers To Correspondents.

H. H., St. Louis.—We know of no new map of the Adirondacks ex-cylt Colylu's, which is not nearly as sultable for general use us Ely's. F. H., Biddefo.d, Me.—Can you inform me where I can absalu a limi-dred gold fish for an aquarinu and garden fish pond? Aus Seth Green, Ib Moritimer street, Rochester, New York.

S. D. G., Philadviphia —Can Curtis & Harvoy's powder he obtained in New York? Ans. Yes; Henry Squires, of No. I Courtisudt street now has an involce of Curtis & Harvey's powder.

F. 1. II., New York.—Please give me the terms of membership of the National Rifle Association? Aus. Apply to Secretary, No. 93 Nassau Sirvet, for blank form of application. Entrance fee \$3, and annual does were proposed.

and modult.

G. W. D., Philadelphia.—Would you please give me the address of one one in Canandagua, Ostavio county. N. Y., to whom I could write and obtain information as to the price of board charged up there? Ans. George Herenden.

Tonacco, New York.—How many pounds of tollacco to the acre in Tonacco, New York.—How many pounds of tollacco to the acre in Connecticut? What county is beat adapted? Drive not the Connecticut Villey cumities leaf bring the highest price? Aux. The Connecticut Villey cumities produce the best tubucco, but the prices have not been remanageative the

R. E. S., Newark.—I have a fine setter pup about six months old. He as no control of his hind legs whitever; has a good equelite, and links veril. Can you let me know what to dw bir him, or where I can get dog aedichies? Ans. Apply to Hynry Gardner, M. D., No. 111 South Fifth

medicines? Ans. Apply to Benry Gardner, at D., 30. It boards aroune, this city.

P. E. B., New York.—Can you recommend me a hotel at Good Ground,
L. 1.? Can you give me an estimate of altent what the bound is per week? Ans. Wm. Lane; possibly \$8. I should also like to know if there is good woodcock shooting at Lackinwaxen, Ps. Ans. Yee, generally; none last year.

D. C. R., New York.—Will you oblige my by sending directions of a good hotel at White Lake, Sullivan coundy, N. Y.? Also, if there are any black luss caught at that lake? Ans. Tow good hotels at White Lake. Boss fishing used to be good years ago, but we believe picketel lusve nearly run them out.

A. B. H., Montreal.—I would like to know an address where I can send for one of those little porket filters—those with rubber ticke and small stone on end, as they cannot be obtained here. Ans. We have sa-certained that these filters can be purchused of B. Hoaghud & Co., 37 Maiden Lane, New York, at 25c. a 50c. each, two sizes; by the slozen, 92 Sun 83.

NEWFILDSHLAND.—Could you kindly let me know if it is possible to purchase Cornack's account of his trip across Newfoundham, published in purphilst form, probably in Lambur about the year 1821? Your transcript in the culmine of the Fornest and Stirkan made me think it possible that I might get the destret inferential from you. Any Address Rev. M. Harvey, St. Jahn's, Newfoundhad.

G. R. M., "Firmuto, vint.—Kindly wome the best ground in the St. Lawrence for the larger varieties of ilsi, worke at fishing, depth of water, &c. How is Alexandria they? And From Alexandria Bay to Ulayton, thirty inthes, is the best fishing ground, and the prevailing method is trailing. We have seen a mascalong taken at theyton this graven that weighed levely-four pounds. Make headquarters at Crosswer, June 1997.

L. C. W., Phrentxvilly, Pa.—1s there much game in Livingston county, Ill., and what kinds? When does the law permit shoulding gamy in that State? Fare from Philadelphin to Chicago? Ans. You will find good shooting in Livingston county, Ill.—prairie chickons, quall, thicks, &c. The season for "chickons" commence on the 15th of August; for quall, 15th of October; for theks, genre and suipe, August 15th. Fare from Philadelphia to Chicago \$23.

Philadelphia to Chicagu 22.

F. L. G., New Haven, Cl.—Would it be possible for a party of four to get any accummodations, or would they have to compout, in the weighborhood of the Eagle Lykes, in the mulh of Maline near the Canada line? Can you give us the middress of any one our thioty, or with the over them there? What would be the expense of a four week's compling onl, including fare, from New York? Ans. For full information rubbress A. H. Harrower, P. O. Box 594, Montreal, or N. P. Lendt, Box 771, Montreal.

Monteal.

Dr. McA., Rockford, III.—Why is it that during the spaining sensor, from latter part of May to about 20th of June, we are not successful in dishing for black bass to our rivers, when at any time the angler who visits our small Western lakes is remarked with a fine cutch? Is not the sensor for spanning the same in both waters? Ans. Don't know how to answer this. As you know it is the spanning sensor you should not try for them. The season may vary alightly, according to hemperature of water, or they may move up the river to find more suitable granuds for spanning.

spawifing.

C. B., Poughkeepsie —Please by my know whether there is any piaco-within 500 or 500 ralles of Poughkeepsie that would pay my party of two to hunt and trop; it so, where is it, what would it cost in get there, and what the game is? Ans. The best trapping districts and the Reetiguache country. New Brunswick, the Carlonge district, back of the Oltawa River, the Magnetewan, and the worthern partions of Michigan and Wisconsin. There is some far on the northern horder of Mathe and New Itaanpshire, and adjusting traindian voimities. Beaver, work, morion, which, ofter, dver, caribon, and herefor had these players.

mink, otter, dver, caribon, and incide hyalf these playes.

F. K. H., Halthaore.—World you please inform no where I could procure large and separate packet maps of several canaties in Pounsylvania and West Virgina, and are those \$1 compasses which you self "jeweled," and have they stops; are they perfectly reliable? Also, could you dived use to some works on building cances? Ans. I. Caffor, 173 William street, New York. 2. Compasses are chesp allnirs, integrity reliable for addinary ass. We do not know of any for sale at present. 3 We know of no work of instruction on building cances, but you will find full information, with diagrams, in Powest and Stream, Val. 11., 123ys 93, 104, 170, 237, 279, 364, 407.

PLANKERS, Halson, N. Y.—Please tell me what to take, and the man-

92, 109, 170, 279, 279, 364, 407.

PLAKERS. Hulson, N. Y.—Piense tell me what to take, and the quantity necessary for four persons to take in Indian take for four weeks' camping? Please give the invessary articles. Ans. Essentials are in axe, matches, and and twine, the nad of lot flies, 100 pounds of floor, 25 do. Indian meal, 50 do. park and hum, four caus Barden's condensed coffee, there are four strings of onlives, one tasked of potatives, ten pounds sugar, box of salt, one rubber and worden hanket each, heavy wooden said of clothes, woolen shift, extra sacks and brats, fold hat, shippers or moccastus, one bar of yellow song, frying pan, wire griding, six quart path, coffee pol, four the caps, knife, folk, and spoons, New Testament; a tent adds to one's comport.

a tent adds to one's comfort.

Neprune, Bath, Mc.—1st. Where in Boston or New York can I procure curridges for a Suider rifle, and if su, the price per 1007-2d. What regulation does the Williams-Powell gun have la comparison with other makers? 3d. I have a pup from months old that is tradical with flavor. What can I use to drive them away? 4th. Can a Newfoundland dog he tribuyed so as to make a good retriever for wild toot shooting? Aus. 1st. From II. sty C. Squires, No. I Continual street, New York. 3d. The guns made by Williams-Powell compare fororably with the hest makers. 3d. Use varballe map freely and your jump will not be troubled with them. Common brown soap will answer the purpose if properly applied. 4th. Almost my Newfoundland dog can be made a duck retriever.

till. Almost any Newfoundland dog can be made a dick retriever.

Guerar, Cleveland, Ohio — Will you phase masser through your very whilely read and valuable paper a few inquiries rot the benefit of a small party abo expect to go during the coming month to Michigan for a fish on the An Sable for grayling? With what should we provide ourselves for a ten duys' trip? We expect to make a raft at Grayling, and sail down on that, fishing as we go. What size of hooks should we take, and what kind of fires? How many fires ought we to have each, and what kind of line would your refer? Any other information which your large experience would suggest we shult be very hunkful for. Ans, You write amonymumsly, which farthids us, under our rules, to take unities of your correspondence. That we your indiress, however, we should be pensed to because they you copies of Funest and Stream that contain full particulars, which cannot be printed here for want of space.

Gravall, Out.—Would you be kind enough to let use know

full jurtivulars, which cannot be printed have for want of space.

Grouval, Cornwall, Out.—Would you be kind enough to let use know how for a crude could be baken from Potsdam, N. Y., up the Rappetle Biver? Ans. Its whole length up to Rappetle Point; thence into Tripper's Lake, and three almost indefinitely. We believe that a hout can follow an almost introder water course for 160 infless. There are several circles or route from Potsdam to Rappetle Poud. Wright you also please felt use what is the indivationy, if any, in a central-fire variable, or gird, over is plusfire, other things being equal? There used both, and really can see none. All the gins, cateridges, parapherantle, 4.c., that we see advertised use central-fire, or or every his connection with central-fire gives or carvidges. I flust timberstand it. Ans. Glyan in the working gins speaks of the merits of the two systems is being about capacity thylded. Central-fire, however, has come into vogue, and taken precedence of pro-fire.

deuce of parefre.

D. F. R., Saratoga.—Which is the furthest place up the Neuse River in North Carolina that can be reached by railrond or houl, or by other means, and have must I got. Ans. Radelgh, reached by Richamonf, Petersburg and Webbox Railroud. How for will the new Crift's revolvers that carry rife varietilgys shout point blank, and are they accounte? Ans. Penindly accounted up to 100 yards. What is the level thing in new hir trolling for Spatish unrekerel? Ans. Signal of the lead we bone. During \$90 Sharer's tille use either a small or large varietilgy; also, will like sparing ville at \$38 and \$40 shout well at 100 and, 600 yards? Ans. The sparing ville at \$38 and \$40 shouthord expressly for lung and short entrings. We should not consider the latter rifle officience with the Reinfungton who the further state give their experience with the Reinfungton who the further and Stream saying its recell was very girat. Is that vire usually? I should buy 12 gauge. Ans. The Reinfungton does not recell more than other gaus; 12 gauge is the proper size for field shooting.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

EVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESENTATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULOATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

Aorest and Stream Publishing Company,

17 CHATHAM STREET. (CITY HALL SQUARE) NEW YORK, [POST OFFICE BOX 2832.]

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A discount of twenty percent, allowed for five copies and npwards.

Advertising Hairs.

In regular advertising columns, nonparell type, 12 times to the inch, 25 cents per line. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per line. Reading notices, 50 cents per line. Advertisements in double column 25 per cent. extra. Where advertisements are inserted over 1 month, addicated to per cent, with be made; over three months, 20 per cent; over six months, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1875.

To Correspondents.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Steram Pustements Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected minuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will and our columns a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream alm to merit and seeme the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined mielligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Name. It will pander to no idepraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the viruous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an Immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any depart ment of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the bome circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Salurday of each week, if possible. CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

TRUBSDAT, June 24th.—Trotting, Palerson, N. J.; Beacon Park, Boston; Watertown, N. Y. Regatlas, Schooner Match, Scawanhaka Yacht Club; Toms River Yacht Club; New Jersey Yacht Club. Scalling match between Balnbridge and Smith, and Yates and Curtis, Harlem River. Bench Show of Dogs, Mincoln, L. L. Buse Ball, Althetic vs. New Haven, at Dover, Del.; Quitekstep vs. Active, at Reading, Penn.; Atlantic vs. Litre Oak, at Lynn, Mass.

Friday, June 25th.—Trotting, Beacon Park, Boston; Watertown, N. Y. Riffe, Scottleh-American vs. Irish-American Club at Creedmoor, Base Ball, Atlantic vs. Gratton, Worcester, Mass.; Doorr vs. Quickstep, Wilmington, Del.

Base Ball, Allantic vs. Gratton, Worcester, Mass.; Doerr vs. Quickstep, Wilmington, Del.

Saturdat, June 26th.—Troiting, Denver, Col. Rule, California Team against Co. D. Twelth Regiment Team, at Creedmoor. Harlem Association Regatta, Harlem River. Base Ball, Philadelphia vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Boston vs. Althelic, at Philadelphia; New Haven vs. Amateor, at Trenton, N. J.; Hoboken vs. Keystone, at Hoboken; Allantic vs. Taunton, at Taunton, Mass.

Mondat, June 28th.—Rife, Coniest for Forest and Stream badge at Conlin's, 908 Broadway. Base Ball, Albeite vs. Boston, at Philadelphia, New Haven vs. Philadelphia, at Chichnosti.

TUESDAY, June 29th.—Bilenational Rife Maich, at Dollymonut, near Dublin. Regalias, Nassau Boal Club, N. Y.; Little Bayanc, L. I. Troiting, Mystic Park, Boston, Wennzeday, June 30th.—Troiting, Mystic Park, Boston; Kalamazoo, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn. Buse Ball, Hoboken vs. Nampless, Hoboken.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF FLORIDA.—Our Florida commissioner, whose researches in Florida have been sub-mitted to our readers through a series of twelve interesting papers, very carnestly arges the importance of a scientific

papers, very carnestly nrges the importance of a scientific investigation of that region. He says:—

"It appears to me that it is the province of the Smithsonian Institution to examine the archælogical remains in the United States. The ancient canals and numberless large mounds on the southwest coast are, in my opinion, worthy of being earefully examined and described. The expense would he trifling, and the result important to science. The Institution is in a position to command assistance from the Navy Department. If my suggestion was carried out you might send a representative along who could collect some data that would interest the readers of Forest and Stream."

We may add that this subject has been pressed upon the attention of our scientists by several of our correspondents, one of whom, "L. W. L.," has volunteered a contribution of \$25 toward the investigations desired.

-Messrs. Hall & Son have forwarded to us a gold plated "elimax combined" creaser, loader, cap-expeller, and shell-extractor, which they desire should be given as additional premium for either pointer or setter classes at the Mincola dog show. We have examined this beautiful prize, and can congratulate the winner of it upon his good fortune. The advertisement of Messrs. Hall & Son will be found under its proper head in our columns.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

T is very pleasant to read of the cordial reception granted to our American riflemen in Dubliu, not only by those who were recently our guests here, but by the Irish people The clamor of those who would fain have generally ale political capital out of the event has been drowned in the general jubilee, and there is every prospect of the visit terminating, if not in victory, at least with nothing to distant the harmony and feeling of good fellowship which now prevails. Before our paper shall have gone to press again, viz., on Taesday next, the great matter will have been decided, and the cables have flushed as the signal of victory or defeat. Cansidering the small fluores by which victory or defent. Considering the small figures by which the match of September last was won, indicating the slight disparity in skill between the men, and also the musual conditions of climate, much more trying to our men than our September days could have been to their competitors, it would be unwise to look for an easy victory, if one is at all within the scope of probability. But let the result be as it may, the effect of the visit upon the minds of the heterology. ter classes of the Irish people, or indeed of the British generally, will be to lead towards better feeling, and an addition to the somewhat limited knowledge of our country and people which almost universally prevails.

Among the diversions provided in Dubiu for the enter-tainment of the Americans bas been a grand assault of arms by the garrison troops of Dublin, and a special the-utrical performance, when Miss Genevieve Wurd, also an American, played Medea for their edification. Ou Suaday last, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor, they attended divine service at St. Patrick's (Protestant) cathedral, where they were treated by Canon Keeper to a sermou eutogistic of mouarchy and the Established Church; a proceeding which appears to have been commented upon in Dublin as au example of very questionable taste. We finey, however, that Colonel Gildersleeve and his companions are 100 good and true republicans to be at all affected or even au-noyed at any such eulogy of institutions the principles of which may be opposed to our own, certainly not enough so as to affect their aim on the eventful day.

The bridges at Cloutarf having been repaired, the match will be shot at Dollymount, as at first proposed. We give herewith, below, a description of this celebrated old battle ground, which will possess especial interest in view of its being the scene of such another important, if more peaceful event, than those which occurred in its earlier history, when readition can that the Link these transfers in the control of the tory, when tradition says that the Irish there met with two

A correspondent of the *Herald* describes the "Bull," opposite Dollymount, the range on which the match is to be shot:-

opposite Dollymount, the range on which the match is to be shot:—

"The whole line of coast, he says, and the Buil itself is a memorable place in Irish history as being the scene of the great battle fought hy Brian Boroimhe ou Good Friday, 1014, which put an end to the Dunish power in the island. The distance from the Dublin Post office is but two and a half miles and the communication by rail. The Bull is divided along its entire length into two strips of nearly equal dimensions. The northern side is a level patch, rising gridually from the water's edge, or rather out of the sloo, to an elevation at its highest point of about twenty-five feet above high water mark.

The southern side of the Bull is mainly composed of a series of rolling sand hills, the highest of which is raised searcely more than fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the borthern plateau. A narrow fringe of white strand runs all along this southern side. The northern plateau is covered with a short coarse grass, mixed with moss and in some places patches of licheus appear. Rough as the herhage is it appears to be relished by the small herds of cattle that usually tenant the Bull. A mong the sand hills there is searcely any vegetation, even the sleuder reeds which are usually found in such situations seeming to find a difficulty in obtaining "root hold" amidst the shifty soil. For all that, those sand hills are, in one way at least, a boon. From the position of the Bull it will be seen that seaward it is quite unprotected and is exposed to the east and southeast winds which prevail in Dublin Bay and its neighburhood. Those winds would quite rake the plateau but for the interposition of the sand hills, which shelter it all along its southeast edge and break at least the violence of the blast, although they are not high enough to quite ward it off.

From this it will be seen that the Bull is u natural rife

off.

From this it will be seen that the Bull is a natural rifle ground. It is a piece of natural waste hard, unavailable for tillage of any ordinary purposes of husbandry, lying quite close to the metropolis and yet sufficiently removed from the main land to render the wildest shooting of the most inexperienced member of the "awkward squad" per feetly innocuous. Among the laps of the sand hills (with one exception, to be presently referred to) no spaces sufficiently open for even short ranges can be found. The short sward gives excellent foothold for those who stand, and is a carpet spread by nature for those who prefer to lie while firing.

and is a carpet spread by nature for those who prefer to lie while firing.

A walk of about three quarters of a mile brings us to an oblong yard, fenced all round with a high stone wall, in which there is a residence for a herdsmau (vulgo, "herd"), to care for the cattle which may happen to be grazing on the Bull. This yard may be said to rest upou the sand, hills and is well screened by them from the easterly winds, the invariable companious of the long spring of Dublin and its neighborhood. This spot may be considered to be the main point in connection with the range. A little in front of this is the 800 yards range, alongside is the 900 yards range, while the 1,000 yards and 1,100 yards lie a little in front and to the left of the "Herd's Yards."

A little in front and to the left of the "Herd's Yards," 800 yards away, directly in front of us, we see the targets. There are four of them, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, from the northern shore toward the sand hills. Each is composed of six strong upright slabs of iron bolted on to a strong wooden frame. Each target is twelve feet long by six feet high. Tacy have a round bullseye, and according to the Wimble-

don arrangement of 1874, a surrounding space called the "centre," which is again surrounded by an "inner," all the rest being out. The targets are altermately fur long and short ranges, the bullseye for the long range being three feet in diameter, that for the short range being only two feet. Between each pair of targets stands a mantlet or scoring but of wood, covered with sheet iron, properly equipped with thick plate glass windows, slots, &c. About ten yards in front of target No. 4 there is also a mantlet or sentry box of iron, in which the score marker can sit and note the firing.

The match, however, is to be shot at the old form of tar-

The match, however, is to be shot at the old form of targets with square bullseye.—ED.

—The Irish Rifle Team was selected according to the following scores:—James Wilson, score 782; Fulton, 765; McKenna, 759; J. B. Hamilton, 748; J. K. Miluer, 743; J. Pollock, 738; Young, 736; John Righy, 729; Waterhouse, 727; Edmund Johnson, 715; Walkinton, 711, and Hon. Mr. Plunkett, a member of Parliament, 705.

—A despatch, from Publing gives a report of the first

Plunkett, a member of Parliament, 705.

—A despatch from Dublin gives a report of the first practice in which the American team have engaged. This was a match for the Duhlin Rifle Club's Long Runge Challeuge Cup. The following are the best scores made:

Trishmen—Rigby, 135; Hamilton, 132; J. Rigby, 125; Pollak, 121; Milner, 113; Johnston, 119.

Americans—Pulton, 131; Bodiuc, 129; Dakin, 127; Gildersleeve, 123; Coleman, 112; Bruce, 117.

The total score of the Irishmen was 745; of the Americans, 739. Mr. Rigby won the match. The wenther during the day was bazy and ruiny, and the shooting of the Americans, when considered as a first practice at a new range and in a new climate, must be looked upon as very range, and in a new climate, must be looked upon as very fair. Their reception has been of the warmest and most hospitable description.

-Before leaving for Ireland Col. Gildersleeve, of the American Team, forwarded to Mr. dames Esdaile, of Montreal, Vice President of the rifle club there, a beautiful Sharps rifle, accompanied by the following letter:

Sharps rifle, accompanied by the following letter:

New York, dine 14th, 1855

Dear Esdalle: I often little of the very pleasant time I had white it
Montreal has Summer, and as often as I do I inwarily thank you fur the
very marked kindness you extended to my associates and myself I
have long intended to write to you, but being very hasy bure neglected
to do so. I have a "Sharps" rifle of the same character I med in your
meeting, which I beg you to accept from me. We are off in-instructy of
City of Chester, and propose to do our best in Dublin. I shall be
pleased to hear from you there. Please present my very kind regards to
Mr. and Mrs Eedalle. And befleve me very limit yours.

Another very interesting rifle match is that which is to be shot on Salurday next at Creetlmoor and the Alameda range, near San Francisco, simultaneously, hetweet teams from Co. D, Twelfth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and Co. E, First Regiment California National Guntl. Colonel Windowski gate will act as referee for the Californiaus, and Mr. Krllogg, late of our National Guard, will perform the same office for the New Yorkers.

PINNATED GROUSE Eggs .- We received this week from PINNATED GROUSE Eggs.—We received this week from Richard Valentine, Esq., of Janesville, Wisconsin, a consignment of fresh eggs of the pinnated grouse, obtained in Iowa, which we have transhipped according to directions to Mr. R. J. L. Price, Bala, Wales, In care of Wm. Cross, 51 Aldhall street, Liverpool, England. It will be remembered that Mr. Valentine assisted hist year in two experiments to introduce our prairie fowl into England by hatching the eggs there, hoping that the birds would be more easily acclimated, if thus made native and to the manner easily acclimated, if thus made native and to the manner born, than if parent birds were imported to lay their eggs and incubate there. One of these experiments was promoted by H. R. H. Prince of Wales, with the result of three birds hatched ont of the lot, one only surviving, which at hist accounts was strong and doing well. This method of introduction was encouraged and arged by Mr. Jackson Gillbanks, a devoted naturalist of the north of shand, whose efforts in this direction are conspicuous

England, whose efforts in this direction are conspicuous and praiseworthy. This gentleman has a mode of packing eggs for transportation, which we have adopted in the present instance, and we therefore hope for better results than those of last year. A recent letter from Mr. Gillbanks to the editor of this journal says:—

"My letter [published last year in Forkest and Stream giving suggestions how to pack eggs so as to preserve their vitality, was much quoted in English papers, and was translated on the continent. It was highly praised by poultry fanciers, and I hope has given a fresh impetus to the business, which should not die out. I wish I had asked you at the time to print a lot of slips and distribute them to hunters, trappers &c., and those likely to gather eggs. Mr. Valentiue, I bope has seen it, and will act on it."

—Severe earthquakes shook up the States of Ohio and Indiana last week, doing considerable damage. Walls were

Indiana last week, doing considerable damage. cracked and chimneys fell.

...There is a corner in canary bird seed, and the price has advanced from \$4 50 to \$12 per hushel.

-Caterpillars are ravaging the woods of Maine and leaving no green thing. They are consius germain to the Western grasshoppers.

-Ten casks and one case of furs valued at about \$10, 000, were exported to England from Halifax, Nova Scotia, last week

-Pigeons have been plenty in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin this Spring-large roosts being in order.

-A Minnesota Correspondent says that Blue Earth county paid out in about one week, \$28,000 dollars for captured grasshoppers at teu ceuts per quart.

—Seven wolves were seen to float over on an ice cake from Cape Breton to Newfoundland recently. They were pursued, but escaped into the woods.

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

—The Remington Diamond Badge, presented by the firm whose name it hears, was competed for at Creedmoor on Saturday last for the eighth time. Mr. L. L. Hephurn, a member of last year's international team, who was unable to necompany his former companions in arms to Ireland, was for the second, time, the winger, and that her charges are was for the second time the winner, and that hy a score rarely ever equalled on the range. Seventeen gentlemen competed. The weather in the morning was hazy, but hy two o'clock the mist had scattered, although a strong wind more them; was klowing neross the range at right angles with the line of fire. The following are the scores:-

31	Score, Totals	
Name.	(500-5 5 5 5 5 5 5-35)	
		186
L. L. Hepbura	1000-4 5 5 8 p 4 4-80	10
	[1000-4 0 0 0 0 0 4 4-50]	
	500-5555545-31	
L. Creiger		311
Za Citolgaria	(1000-0 5 4 0 4 5 5-23)	
	(500-5 8 5 4 5 5 5-32)	
11. S Jewell	₹ 80 1 0 5 5 5 5 5 3 - 28 5 8	34
II. S SEACH	1000-2 3 5 3 4 4 3-241	
	500-4-1-4-5-5-1-5-311	
E. 11. Sanford		76
E. H. Santord	1000-18538035-19	0
	(500-5 5 4 4 4 5 4-31)	
George Cronch		ili 💮
4	1000-0400325-13}	
	1 500-0 5 4 4 4 3 2-221	
W B. Farwell	800-4554544-31 7	74
H D. Caraca	1000-2 2 2 5 3 5 2 -211	
	500-5 5 5 5 5 5 8 5-33 1	
		4
J. S. Conlin	11000-5 4 0 2 3 8 3-201	· 'A
	(500-4 5 5 3 4 8 0-21)	
J. T. B. Collins		74
	(1000-0 4 5 5 2 5 2-23)	
	(500-5 4 5 5 5 5 5 -32)	
Capt. W Undsay	₹ 800-5 4 2 5 4 5 5-30 > 1	74
Cupic II Quadday	1 1000 - R 5 2 0 0 2 0-12 1	
	(100-6445425-29)	
A. Alford.	800-5 4 0 3 1 4 5-25 1	73
A. Allom	1000-5500234-191	10
	1 500-0 5 5 4 4 5 5-28 1	
Col. G. W Wingste		63
	∤ toou =2 4 0 # # 5 2—17 l	
	(500-0 5 8 5 2 1 4-23)	
Gen. F. F. Millen		0-1
	1000-3 3 0 0 4 4 3-17 1	
	(500-0 4 4 3 4 5 4-24)	
Col. B. E. Valentino		64
COLD. B. Valentido	1000-0 2 4 4 8 3 28	
	(500-5 4 3 3 2 5 5-27)	
	340-3 4 3 3 2 3 3-21	45
C. E. Hantington	800-044003011 1000-00050027	43
	(500-5 5 5 5 5 4 5-84)	
A Anderson	< 800-55 5 5 3 3 4-30 5	
	f 1000 3 0 0 tellred, 1 i	
	1 500-5 4 3 3 5 0 3 -23 1	
A. J. Ronx	₹ 800-5 4 4 5 4 R 4-96 >	
21, 0 . 250 BALLE	1000-0 (refired.)	
	(500-0 0 0 4 4 3 416)	
A. J. Hennion, Jr	{ 800- 3 5 3 4 1 4 497}	
	{ (D000 0 0 0 0 (ret'd.) }	
	A 40 WY A	-

-The following are the scores of Company D, of the Twelfth Regiment, in their practice at Creedmoor last Friday for the California match, to be shot on Saturday uext. The scores are on square targets, seven shots, at 200 and 500 yards range, the highest possible score being twenty-

200 Yards.	500 Yards.	
E. H. Madlson 3 4 1 4 3 1 3 25	3 3 3 3 4 3 4 23	
H. B. Smith 3 2 4 4 3 4 4 25	334424323	47
A. Wond 4 4 3 9 3 9 8 23	0 3 4 4 4 4 4 23	
T J Dolun 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 25	4 3 3 4 4 0 3 21	
J. H. Wond 4 3 3 8 4 4 3 24	3 4 4 4 2 3 0 20	
W. S. Smith 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 24	343401218	42
W C. Reddy 8 2 3 4 2 0 3 17	3 4 2 3 4 4 323	
(1 Bentile	4 3 3 2 3 3 2 20	411
L. Moran 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 . 21	234240419	
G. A. Bunia 2 4 3 2 1 4 8 22	323802417	
J M. Barden2 3 4 4 3 4 4 . 23	3 (4 4 0 2 3 16	
W 14. Carena 3232332 18	234430819	
John Beattle 4 3 4 8 4 3 324	0 0 0 0 3 2 2 3 10	
W. H Frageis . 2 3 0 3 2 3 2 15	4 3 2 0 2 3 3 17	
M Farrell . 23 2 3 3 4 421	3200020 7	28

-Two hundred and eighty-two men of the First Battalion N. G., comprising detacliments from the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifty fifth Regiments Infinitry, and the Third Cavalry, practiced at the Creedmoor ranges on Thursday last. By order of Col. Wingste, the practice at the 300 and 400 yard ranges was discontinued, and the men fired only at 100, 150, 200, and 500 yards, those firing only at the two latter ranges who had qualified by making at least 25 points at the two shorter ones. Those who made 25 points or over

in the lutter practice were:—
First Battalion—Seigeant Toellner, 28.
Eighth Regiment—Milton Swayze, 37; John C. Wheeler, 34; George Buchanan, 31; Edward Voss, 29, and Captain W. Ross, 27.
Nicks Designest Corporal Strauss, 33; W. A. Bickle-

W. Ross, 27.
 Niuth Regiment—Corporal Strauss, 33; W. A. Bicklehaupt, 29, and Private Crilly, 27.
 The highest score in the Fifty-fifth at these ranges was

that of Captain Klathaar, 23.

—General Shaler has issued an order to the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. to parade on the ninety ninth anniversary of our country's independence, or rather on the 5th, and for review by the mayor. The troops will be formed in close columns, the head of each culumn resting on Fifth avenue. The Division Staff are directed to assemble at the "Rendezvous" at 7:15 o'clock A. M., mounted and in

SHORT RANGE TOURNAMENT.—Owing to the interest awakeued among the advocates of off-hund short range shooting by the recent competitions for the Forest and STREAM hadge, Mr. Coulin, at whose gallery the shooting takes place, has decided to add thereto two additional prizes, to be contested for at the same time and place, viz: one to the gentleman making the score nearest to and over fifteen juches, and another to the one making the nearest to or over twenty inches. The next competition takes place under the usual rules at No. 930 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., commencing at six o'clock P. M. and continuing until midnight. There is no entrance fee, and all riflemen are invited to compete.

-We have been shown a new rifle, manufactured by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons expressly for use at Mr. Con-

lin's gallery during the short range tournament. The rife is a model of neutness and finish, and for accuracy is expected to produce results better even than the very excel leut scores which now stand recorded at this popular place

-A necting of those interested in rifle practice and kindred sports was held at Ridgewood, Bergen county, N. J., last week, with a view of organizing un association linving for its object the protection of game and the development of good marksmanship. The title of the "New Jersey Rifle and Gun Club" was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, J. Gnyler; Vice President, James Reading; Secretary, Charles Masten; Treasurer, Louis Lane

-Mr. Wilson MacDonald, the sculptor, while shooting at Conliu's gallery a few evenings since, rang the hell ninety-seven times in succession. Mr. MacDonald is prepared to shoot "at the word" with any man in America.

AMERICAN RIFLE Association.—The programme for the unitches which are to take pince on Monday, July 5, at Mount Vernon, we shall publish next week. Laptain Chas. J. Chatfield will be the Officer of the Day, assisted by Mr. E. Cardoze. We are pleased to learn that the committee upon procuring a range are actively at work, and trust that they may be able by the duy of the match to announce their success.

Sanatoga Rifle Club.—On Monday, July 5th, a match for the "champion ladge" of the club will take place.

-The return match between the Guelph Rifle Associa tion and the Toronto Rifle Club was shot on Tuesday of last week, and resulted in favor of the latter by 476 to 450. Inst week, and resulted in favor of the latter by 476 to 450. The terms were: Eleven men a side, 200, 300, and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range, any position. The highest scores for Toronto were mude by Mr. A. Bell, 49; and Messrs. C. F. Doudiet and T. McMullen, 46 each. For Guelph Mr. John Crowe, 40, and Mr. W. McDonald, 46, were to the fere. Four members of the Toronto Club left for England on the 16th with the Wimbledon team.

-A contest took place at Edinburgh on Saturday hetween the ritlemen of England, Ireland and Scotland for the International Challenge Trophy. Seotland won by twenty points ahead of England and 139 ahead of Ireland.

An article of great value on point blank range, &c., prepared expressly for this journal by an old United States Army officer, has been unavoidably crowded over to our next issue.

-A dispatch dated San Francisco, June 21st. announces that the Summer Guards rifle team to compete with the that the Sammer Guards rifle team to compete with the New York team on Saturday next was completed the previous day, and consisted of Captain II. J. Burns, Licetteamt E. O. Hunt, Sergeant G. H. Strong, Corporal Charles Nash and Privates Walson, Sarle, Burke, Steed, Dove, Marphy, Prehle and Robertson. The reserves are Sergeants Murray, Wilson and Post, and Corporal Murray. The ampire here for the New Yorkers is Licettenant Shelten. J. Kelloger, and for the Supper's Colone, John Medical L. Kelloger, and for the Supper's Colone, John Medical L. Kelloger, and for the Supper's Colone, John Medical L. Kelloger, and for the Supper's Colone, John Medical L. Kelloger, and for the Supper's Colone, John Medical Leville Supper's Colone, John Medical Leville Supper's Colone, John Medical Suppers and Suppers tion J. Kellogg, and for the Sumner's Colonel John Mc-Comb. The two will name referees.

MATCH IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14th, 1875

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14th, 1875.

Entron Forest and Stream:—

A maich was shot yesterday on the Sumuer Rifle Range between the Range Committee of the California Rifle Association and seven members of Company E, First Rifles. The Range Committee, containing some of the best shots on the coast, challenged any sevon of the charter members of the C. B. A. to shoot at 200 and 500 yards, seven shots each distance. Pardee and Kellogy, of the Range Committee, were unable to shoot on account of slekness, and their places were supplied by Messrs. Harmon and Burke. Col. McComb drew out at the conclusion of the 200-yard shooting, Mr. S. Benyer replacing him. The shooting commenced at 1:30 P. M. Day dell, at times showery; wind brisk from 3 and 4. Target, Wembielon. Rifles, military, regulation slights and trigger pull. The Sumners were victorious by 101 points.

	SUXNEILS.		
Name	200 Yards.	500 Yurds.	Total.
Stroug	4 5 4 8 5 8 529	3 4 5 5 4 5 4 30	5:1
Wnlson		5 4 5 2 5 5 460	57
Shead		4 4 5 4 8 4 4 28	5ă
Surla	3 2 3 3 4 3 4 22	4 4 8 5 2 5 8 26	48
Lines	4 2 3 4 0 4 3 19	3 4 4 5 1 5 3 28	47
Pohasteen	5 : 3 5 8 3 3 . 24	8550213 . 21	40
Robertson	4 3 5 8 4 9 2 23	3 4 3 3 3 2 0. 10	44
Durus			
Total		183	331
1	BANGE COMMITTI	EB	
La Declar	4 3 3 4 3 4 324	3 4 5 3 0 5 5 30	51
Le preion	834434526	8 5 4 5 11 8 5 25	51
Nasii	3341430 21	5 4 8 2 4 5 4 27	48
Darmid	2 3 0 5 4 4 321	5 5 1 5 0 3 4, 26	47
1 Burke.	E 9 0 D 4 1 D 1D	0300040.7	26
Simiv	5 3 2 0 4 1 210	1824001 15	19
McComb	0 10 0 2 2 0 4	0002400 6	8
Teachen	0 2 3 0 0 0 0 2	000-4000	Q
	w10	127	253
Total	117		
The shootly	ig of the Sumner team averag	ges 72} per cent., and	Would
baya ranged 1	aigher on the square largets.		

A correspondent in Albuny writes:-

A correspondent in Albany writes:—
"I wish you could do something to wake up the sportsmen of this city to the necessity of a club for the protection of our game hirds. The woodcock are all shot off before the 4th of July, and pactridges before the middle of Angust. I have spoken to several of the most influential sportsmen, and they all seem to be willing to join a club, but no one will commence it. I call on your for help."

S. C.

Albany ought certainly to have a game protective club, and we should think an organization could cusily be effected in the usual manner.

The cump stove advertised elsewhere by Mr. H. L. Duneklee, and for which letters patent have been granted, appears to be coming into general Invor and use. It is estainly a multum in parco, and for wilderness life the most compact and portable article of the kind ever pro-

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—In our issue of May 20th we gave a detailed description of the late Field Gun Triul, as far as the 10 and 12 gauge guns were concerned. For the hencilt of many of our readers who have written to us on the subject, we rint this week the results as obtained from gams of 8 and print this week the results as obtained from gans of 8 and larger calibre, and next week will give a similar description of the trial of Class 4, which comprises gans of 20 gange and under. We still hold to the opinion expressed at that time, that sportsmen should be in no haste to discard old gans for those bored on the new principle, as we kelleve that, except for target practice, the instances wherein satisfaction will be obtained will be the exception.

CLASS 1, TOR SCHALER AND UNDER, OF ANY WEIGHT OF HOME

CLASS 1, FOR S-RAIGE AND UNDER, OF ANY WEBSIT OF KINE OF HOR-ING, AND DEED WITH ANY FILAHOR, ROCKE 1. (At 30 years, with central group of 30-lack circle.)

Maker and description of gas, with kind of Pattern, shot and P payder.		Penn- tion with piled by B. —Average —	Figur Meril.
Greener, W. W., 8 gmige, 15 lb , 88 la ,		**********	
1. Unificated steel, 24 ng. chilled whit, ill druchus C & H. No. if pureder. Tarner, T., 8 gange, 10 flg., 10 oz., 32 lu	321	189-5	510.5
 Dannsens steel; 24 nz. soft shot, 5 deaching C. & H. No. 6 powder	283.†	185	468.7
 3 hundrated steel; 2 oz. suft shot, 5 dr. C & H. No. 6 junytler Greener, W. W., 10 gauge, 9 th, 10 nz. 	269-1	140	409-1
 4. 4) In Dominated Steel; 14 oz. chilled shut; 4 dr. Pignu No. 4 powder Greener, W. W., 10 gauge, 11 lb., 3 nz. 	222.1	182.5	401.q
 32 In. Dumascue; 14 oz. chilled what; 1 dr. Pigon No. a powder. Adam & Ca., 10 gauge, 8 lb 10 oz. 32 		178	889 1
 In. Hammsens, 14 oz. soft whot, 3; dr. C., & H. No A provder Gates, F., 8 gauge, 12 D. 7 oz. 33; Inch. 	#URL 6	180 5	881
laminated steel; 2 oz. soft shat, 5 dr. C. & H. No. 6 T S pawder Jeffrles, L., 10 gauge, 10 16, 21 to, Pam-	\$36.6	161.5	401.1
8~cn*; 1} oz soft shor, 3] dr. C. & H. Nit 5 powder	510-1	181	391 L
inch Dannsens; 13 oz. cbilled shot, if dr. C. & 11. No. 6 powifer.	167.9	108	301.9
HOUND S.	d manual	of 20 tunt, about	

Penetra- tina multi-	Fig. Find of Fig. of
pried by 6.	Merit, Merit
150	540 0 J 367.0
74	190.8 (501.4
100	165 321 6
71	170.3 (***********************************
174	415 21 201
1101.8	186 8 (OVI
18*	416i.6 (out a
75	181
131	394 3 (260 9
59	113 5 6 -00 9
	thm and d- phed by 6. 153 54 163 71 174 164 8 185 75 181

The last issue of the Field gives the result of the wenr and tear trials with the winning guns, as far as completed—that is, one-half of the \$500 rounds from each gun having been fired. Up to this time there had been upparently no appreciable wear upon the competing guns, which seem to have retuined their relative positions as in the trial for pattern and penetration. The figures of merit,

the trial for pattern and penetration. The ignres of ident, as far as the trial has proceeded, stand thus:

W. W. Greener, 11 gauge, luminated steel intrets, 30 inch long, shot with 34 drachus pigeon No. 4 powder, 14 nz. chilled shot.

St. 8

Buker, F. T. 12 gauge, Damasens, 30 inch, 34 drachus C. & H.
No. 4 powder, 14 oz. chilled shot.

312.3

Buker, F. T. 18 gauge, Damasens barnels, 30 inch, sho with 321 a haleham, C. H. 12 gauge, Damasens barnels, 30 inch, sho with 34 drachus C. & H. No. 6 powder, 14 oz. shot

33 drachum, C. H., as above.

330.7

LETTER FROM CARL DITTMAR.

LETTER FROM CARL DITTMAR.

Recorder, Mass., June 14th, 1875.

The statenceurs of "Subscriber" to your issue of 10th of June in regard to my new powder are erroneous. I do not make suck powder us he describes; he must have confused my new article whit the Engilleh "wood puwder," from which mine differs essentially. I do not use alcubel in its unaufacture; if he will burn some of the will tool that it is very different from "gon corton," and that it burns very much slower than black powder. It works in the gon whout the same as black powder. This your correspondent can prove for himself by using a fittle more than the proper charge and shooting over a sheet, when he will find unburned gradus, which would not be the case if the combination was "instantaneous," as he describes; for in this case all the powder would be consumed before the builes or chot left the harrel. I manufacture two distinct grades or kinds of provider—one for rilles, the other for shut ginus—and. If your correspondent has used my powder it all he must have used the shot gun powder he bis rife, as the ritle powder is beavier, and the proper charge would be twenty-time grains and not twenty-him grains. If he will use my ribe powder he will have no trouble about the shells, and if he gives it a fair trial he will be salisfied that there is decidedly less strain than from common powder. The ribe powder I am now making is of needigm vehicity, as I obtained better shooting than by using gowder of a higher degree of whickly, allthough I can easily make it at I,8xt feet per second. The infiner the hidle the greater thin velocity, therefore I recommend tigh ditting builties. In conclusion, i would say that spurtsone and rifferen are and bave heen experimenting with my new powder of a higher degree and whickly allthough I can easily make it at I,8xt feet per second. The infiner the hidle the greater thin velocity, therefore I recommend tigh ditting builties. In conclusion, i would say that spurtsone and rifferen near and bave heen experimenting with

my powder is not only three times stronger than black powder, but like a times as bulky, so that the same holk has the same effect, he would not times as bulky, so that the same holk has the same effect, he would not have pressed It dawn with a lever to bult its bulk, thus getting builder force in a smaller space, and itoukling the strong. In my instructions for ribre, I say do not press the powder into a shell with a stick; simply shake It down. This also applies to a revolver. I find no differently in preasing the lover down until the limber rests in the proper place, the point being level with the top of the chumber. Why did "Durr" fire the second charge who it he first startled thin with such a dealening report? I certainly should have withdrawn the multer from the second larret. When I first communiced making this new powder I had no more experience than your correspondent, but I have not but a single accident, although I have fired more than twenty thousand times in a variety of gones. The powder I am mow toucher, but I have not but a single accident, although I have fired more than touching is inhoduled glower in its combation in the gine or ritle than blink, powder, and if proper core is pald to my Instructions in localing I am very positive that acculates from its use will be very man he less than from the use of black powder. Calle Dittnar.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF CARL DITTMARUS NEW PATENT SPORTIND POWHER.

(Patented Recentlor 9th, 1873, and February 10th, 1871.)

This powder has to be used in about the same manner as linked powher; pare only has to be taken not to press if into ton aboult a space, as it is more clastic than the thick. The new powder makes very little smoke, causes no recoil, does not solt the gun, does not leaf the barrel, sends a half further than the all powher, keeps shot well together, can be kept without alonger from fire. It is those fines but well to stowed in that sate without alonger from fire. It is those fines alonger it mad hinck sporting powder and three thoses as budly. There are two distinct and different kinds of shot gun powder, marked—

S. A., coarse grain.

S. B. medium grain.

S. B. medium grain.

S. C., the quib.

If, very fine grain.

The shot gut powder may be used in all the larger heres, from No. 6 to No. 11. If it bornes alove 11 the rifle powder should be used, as this variety these not give good results unless well confined, as the braich shower than shot gun powder. At present I mute three sizes of rifle powder—

R. A., course.

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} R, \, A_{\alpha} \; \text{conve.} \\ R, \, B_{\alpha} \; \text{inedium.} \end{array} \right\} All \; \text{same strength} \\ R, \, P_{\alpha} \; \text{thm.} \end{array} \right\}$

When using ritle powder fill the earthing shell in the top, give it a tew taps in the table so that the powder fill the earthing shell in the top, give it a tew taps in the table so that the powder new settle diwn even, and load the builde as usual. Its not press powder into a shell with a shek. There is no need of using a wid and independent into a shell with a shek. There is the powder down with the builder powder. For mixed building rifles pross the powder down with the builder, as you wind when using black powder, till you feel the builder is on the powder. Usual good fitting build. It you use the powder in plathla for revolvers, without shells do und ran or force the builder with a learning the chamber, as la this case you will suffer the pawder too chosely. Simply ose force camigla to permit the builder to rest upon the powder, having top of builds beet with top of chamber. The rifle powder having top of builds beet with top of chamber. The rifle powder having top at build for small arms.

Channer. The rifle powder is the purper kind for small arms.

Diffections for Loading stort dues.

Use about the same measured quantity as you would of litack powder.

If this does not give scalifar from use a little more, up to a half druchin measure. This will give you the same bulk as black powder after the most is present dues. Give a few laps to the charge to settle the punder everly, and you will always have the same tooloh (that is, about one liked) as you would have by using an equal bulk of black powder. It imas or metal ahelts use a wad two sizes larger than bore, and in paper aby carefully fullowing the above itetaded directions for shot guns and rifter, effectively and safety are secured.

If the powder becomes wet, spread it on paper and it will dry quickly without triping to its power. If desirable to store it in an exposed size tion, it can be kept with a casek and alterwards did by the sir or in a raim. The most definale less those for made have not exhibited the eligibiest trace of injury to the finest harrers by the products of combination.

-We are in receipt of one of Betlamy's shell pouches, which appears to "fill the bill" as well, if not better, than anything yet brought to our notice. It is made of cork, and fastens with a helt around the body as well as with shoulder straps. Its extreme lightness is its most desirable feature. The pouch can be seen at this office or at Messrs. Eaton and Co.'s sportsmen's emporium, No 102 Nassau street

-An amateur prize pigeon shoot is to be given under the auspices of the Amuteur Shooting Club of Detroit on Monday, July 5th, 1875. Six prizes, of the value of \$150, will be shot for. Entries can be made and prizes seen at the gan store of George B. Mather, No. 133 Jefferson avenuc, Detroit, where further particulars may be obtained.
Ten hirds each, class shooting. Entry, \$5, birds included.
Professionals barred. Pleuty of wild birds.

—Another shooting tournament will be held at Chittenden's Bridge, South Chicago, Illmois, on the 3d and 5th of July, under the management of the well-known sportsmen, A. M. Decker and E. T. Martin, of Chicago, open to the world. Eutrance, \$10 each day; prizes, \$600.

The Early Birds Sporting club turned ont on the 11th of June for a pigeon shoot at Mr. Dooley's lovely place on the Rocknway road, Springfield, L. I. The score was as

A Kleper	.1 1 1 1 1 0-5)W. Hager	.001100-9
Th Erans	1 1 0 1 1 1-5 C. Hager	0 100 1 0 1-3
H. Patter	0 1 1 0 1 0 = 3 A. Petric	- 11 B D D 1 1-2
E. Kuba	1 H 1 R R 1+3[C, Targel	1 0 R 1 B H=2

This being their first turn out, the jovial club was much pleased with the result, and will repeat the sport early in the Fall.

-The Union Club of South Bend, Indiana, shot a pigcon match on the 12th inst. for the club gold medal, ten single rises, with the following result, E. P. Stanfield and Chas. II. Applegate judges:

James Andrewa	5 G. W. Rough
Win. II. Longley	TiFrank Rowley 2
	8 James Comper
J. M. Studebaker	
A. B Wade	R ₁ D M ₁ Coonley

ton, Ohio. The fourth was won by O. P. Ehey, of Daylon, Ohio. The lifth was won by W. J. Farrar, of Cleveland. The purse affered for the fourth and last day of the National Shooting Tauruannet manimized to \$1,500. The first prize was \$500; second, \$400; filth, \$300; fourth, \$200; fifth, \$100. Fifteen birds, 21 yards rise; entrance, \$30. The day was fine and attendance good. First namey was won by E. B. Lavett, of Pittslaurg; second, by H. Silsly, of Seneca Fulls, N. Y; third, divided between Phenit, of Todedo, and Harrison, af N. Y.; faurth, was by C. F. Wheat, of Cleveland, and filth by H. O. Hull, of Tuledo. G. F. Tuledo.

Tuledo.
The prize of \$100 for the best average shouting throughout the Imprament was awardad to If Cook, of Detroit, and a crayon, vullned at \$50, for second best average, was won by J. Radbone, of Wimbor, Camabb.

GAME IN KANSAS

GAME IN KANSAS.

FIGURE SCITT, Kail., June 11th, 1875.

Buttor Princet and Stubble.

I find I make a misstatement in reference to the game law passed fast whiter. The Secretary of Slate civites me: "No game tay was enacted, but the law you speak of passed one of the Huttes". The country newspapers have already commenced to how against the sportsman, and misocate a law forbiditing the killing or taking any kind of game. I have just returned from a linee date! trainp, and find chickens at some distance from town rather plenty, and most of them paired off, some with young broods. The qualit are, however, scarce. We had more Wilson andpolast Spring that ever before seen by us to this section. We also have some woodcock, and the writer killed in the Spring a Virginia rail, inknown to any non-hereforce in this section. On the whole, we have the finest groups, quait, and an pe country in the West. Your correspondent has lumied in Emissis and the indican country for eight years, and claims to know. Sixty-five indica from here in season we have as line disck, gouse, and tarkey shooting as any locality in this lutinide in the United States. As to mir dags, we are and ashment of the slock, well hered with our native, while we have the fargest breed of pointers I tilthk I have ever seen.

well fired with our ristive, while we have done to the ship and of the fifth k have ever seen.

Your advicery of have roaking it a misdementur hy ship and of the State, in after for sale in the State, will cive us the relief we want. Lives against trapping and pot-hunting are a field better, as no neighbor will follow against mobiler, but every sportsman with make wir in common carriers and express companies. The fight, then, is not against individuals but corporations. This kind of a law strikes at the most, and refleves us of wholesale destruction of our films.

Un Zon Eg.

Nachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be multed no later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK.

	Dale.				l	Baston.			12	New York.			Charleston.												
		-	_		-	-			-	-					1	n.	-	M	- -	D.			D,	Я.	
June	21										 		٠	٠.	Ш	- 3		29	61	e.	- 1	5	11	217	
Jane															н	4		17		-1		4	CYP.	17	
June															п	5		7	1	-1	Ş	3	1 1	î	
June															н	- 6		6		2	3	2	2	- 6	
June															1	- 1		2	-1	0	4	1	8	12	
June															1	8		- 6		4	2	iO.	4	- 6	
June																11		10		5		6	5	118	

The New York Yarit Club.—Wednesday opened as a real N. Y. Yacht Club day; not a breath of wind lifted the gay flags and streamers which decked steamboat and yachin holiday colors, and a dense baze almost alsoured the green shores of Staten Island from the anxious gaze of thousands who had looked forward to the day with the brightest anticipations. Indeed, at one tine it looked as though the ill luck which land so often befallen the club was to meet them again, and that there would be no rare, or at least but a drifting match. Fortunately a strong ebb tide was running during the morning, enabling such yachts as had not taken the preenution to be on the ground the previous evening, to take up the position assigned to them off the club house at Staten Island. At 11:24:30 the first and preparatory gun was fired from the William Fletcher, the committee and press steamer, and the yachts with everything set that could be liandled, were stanling off and on near the line like a field of high mettled racers waiting for the starter's ward. Ten minutes later the booming of the gan aurounced the expected signal, and the yachts were off. The following are the entries:—

PIRST CLASS SCHOONERS

	Allow-
Name, Owner, Unhic Feet.	auce
Alarm	_
tounbler W. H. Thomas 12,233	0.42
Wanderer	
Palmer	
'Tidal Wave W. Voorbis !0.152	5.00
Madeleine J. S. Dickerson 8 499	6,11
Atalauta W. Aslur	T 128
fdler S. J. Colgate 1,945	7.22
SECOND-CLASS ECHOONERS.	
	llows.
Meta W. E. Iselin Not measured.	ATTO HIS.
Peerless J. R. Maxwell 2,488	8.03
	6.00
FIRST CLÂSS SUITOPS.	
	Hows.
Vision F. Alexander 2,545	1.42
SECOND-DLAN BLOODS.	
Active	Maye.
Mudean F R Busk 1,439	8.25
Egerta 8. W. Surgls 1.481	6.25
Breeze II. P. Kingshant Not measured.	
Kutser Willielm J. B. Norris Nut measured,	
Genra S, and J. S. Homans. Not measurert.	
STEANEIIS.	
	Pione.
files) P. G. Bavemeyer 200	
Pankout Jacob Lucibud	

TOO, M. They crossed the line as follows: II. M. 8 ..11 39 40 .11 39 58 .11 41 18 ..11 42 50 ..11 44 02 Egeria Kaiser Wilhelm

The Fletcher remained behind to start the three schooners, and in order to give the sailing craft plenty of time to clear the Narrows, this was delayed until 12:3:20. The wind was from the southward, necessitating a dead beat to windward to make the first turning point, the Southwest Spit langs. The little Active, of the second class, sloaps, was first around at 1:27-35, followed closely by the Vision about a minute later, the rest of the fleet rounding at short intervals, amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations from

the immense flect of sleamers assembled, from the lingary plymouth Rock with her chime of bells, to the veriest little cuck-hoat of a steam hunch. The wind was just right, a pleusant sailing breeze endding the yachts to carry all those "kites" in which the yachtsman so delights, and the sen so smooth as to excite no fears of qualmishness on the part of the most delicate lady out. Leaving the Spit, the flect made a fair wind of it for the lightship, the Active still leading. Her sailing master, however, either ignored or furgot the sailing regulations, and instead of passing in the sauthward of lancy Nn 83, as instructed, went to become of it, thus bosing all chance of taking a prize. The wind was now quite fresh, and the hig schooners legan overhanding the sloops lund over land. Of the former the Palmer and Comet were deing sphambilly, and the Vision rapidly came up with the Active and passed her to windward. The Palmer turned the lightship first, followed by the others in the order runned:—

THE OTHERS IN THE OLD							
Yachi	11	31	S.I. Yachil		11.	ы.	S.
Palmer			94 7-3104		3	D91	Stille
Palmer	- 3	u o	salimer.	 	10	1.3	0.0
Activo		212	40 Philal Bluve		3	12	423
Activo	. *	Dit	delt med dente		- 6	10	20
Madeau		0.5			9	+243	12
Madesu	- 3	05	22 Halbbier	 		4,3	109

Deburn						izmedinî Dine		
		11.	. M.	S			S	
							3.2	
	33				- 11	8	[61]	
						_	_	
					5	41	40	
				13	5	:17	59	
5 25	12	5	47	SR	5	40	29	
	.11. 31. 3 .5 58 4 .3 50 .5 39 5 . 5 05 . 5 23	5 05 50	Rehrm. 11, 31, 84, 11, 5, 58, 56, 6, 6, 5, 50, 53, 6, 5, 39, 38, 6, 5, 60, 50, 5, 20, 56, 5, 23, 53, 24, 53, 52, 24, 53, 52, 24, 53, 24, 53, 24, 53, 24, 53, 24, 53, 24, 53, 24, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 5	Helirin, Time 11, M. S. 11, M. 5 58 56 6 21 5 59 38 8 6 9 5 39 38 6 10 5 70 50 5 21 5 20 56 5 46 5 23 53 2 44	.11. 41. 8. 11. M. S 5. 58 566 6 21 12 .5 58 566 6 21 12 .5 50 53 6 8 95 5 92 58 6 10 23 5 66 50 5 21 48 .5 20 56 5 46 49 .5 23 53 23 44 13	Heturn	Heturn	

The Brooklyn Yacht Club—Balurdry was just the day to delight a yachtsman's heart, particularly if his yucht Imprenel to be a good lide schooner with the utility to go to windward with the lest of them. It was emphatically a schooner day, and yet but four of the immense fleet of magnificent vessels now in these waters participated. There was but very little wind during the early marning, but before the starting hour had arrived the northwester that had been blowing all the previous day and night again pipel up, and reefs were in order for most of the smaller craft. The place adopted by the Breaklyn child of having the yachts numbered with large figures in their mainsail is a most excellent one, enabling the speciator by a glacee at his cand to at once distinguish the vessel. The following are the currents:—

	SCHOONERS.			
Name	Hwner.		A _.	ECH.
Madelette	Cont. J. S. Dickerson.		- 3	2,2109
Comet .	At 11 Perilibra			
1 (10)	Bradhurst & Asten		.1	
Leothea	W. W. Sunford		174	. м.
	FINST-CLAM SECOPS.			
L'urblue	Brusher & Fowler			857
442 hallo 360 km/m	A Divers Military			27.1
58dic	V. Cum, M. T. Davidsun			The
	SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.			
		Me	ean fer	gth.
1	•		Ft.	1 n
Enims T	John J. Tteadwell	**.	88	1)2
Setiemer	Chas. H. Hall		7.0	04
Lizzie L	J. G. Johnson		40	100
Souties	C. M. Feb		84	05 R1
Muria	K. II. Huntley,	4.4.4.44	3.6	LHI
Elizaberb	. M S. Tynau		- 1/61	104
Maggie B	C. S. Stiatton		12	4741
1	THURSCLASS SLOUPS.			
Wm. T Lee	, .C. A. Cheever		28	02
Flurrence	R. H. Fuote			Oli Out
Victoria	. Thomas Fry		28	013

The course for schoolers and first-class sloops was from starting line to stake boat at Southwest Spit, passing it from westward to southward, theree to light ship, turning same on the starboard bund and return to home stake boat, off Bay Ridge dock. For second-class sloops, from starting line to stake boat at Southwest Spit, passing it from the westward to southward, thence around stake heat at outer bar liney in Gedney's Chaunel, rounding same from southward to eastward, thence around stake heat at outer bar liney in Gedney's Chaunel, rounding same from southward to eastward, thence to home stake boat. For third-class sloops (open bouts), from starting line to stake boat at Southwest Spit, rounding same from westward to santhward, thence to home stake hoat. As it was blowing too fresh far the boats to anchor in line Mr. Sawyer announced to each from the judges steamer that the start would be a llying one, the yachts passing between a stake nont and the shore, the time of their crossing the line to be taken and due allowance made in summing up the result. The Madeleine was near the scare when the gin lired, and flew aver it closely followed by the Clio and Comet. All were under lower sails hut immediately after crossing gaft topsails were set. The first class sloops followed the schooner closely; the White Wing, with topmast honsed, and recfs in mainsait. The serond class sloops followed the schooner closely; the White Wing, with topmast honsed, and recfs in mainsait. The serond class sloops were apparently in no hurry to get aff, each one wanting to be last. The following list shows the time of starting:—

Yucht.

11. M. S. Maleken.

Yucht.	- 11.	M		и. м.	
Marketono	- 11	23	SELLIZATE L	11 12	-11
ello .	11	35	45(Sunhi)	11 42	467
L'amet		3324	BUDDITION	11 45	110
1 Trackstones		500	SECTION IN THE LAND	8 L 15/4	ALC: U
Leadhan		41	TIGETOROUGE	1347	DO.
Selection 4	11	37	42 Maggio B.	11 55	19-1
Sudle.	- 11	412	and displaying by		
Zilluic.	[]	-40	93		

Bulle.

By the time the hast of the sloops were off the schooners were out of sight beyond the merrows. The Maria caught and passed the Sophia shortly after the start and gained rapidly on the Lizzie L. and Emma T. Of the latter, one was carrying galt topsail and whole mainsail and the other jib topsail. Nearing the hospital ship the Maria set her jib topsail, which lifted her along at a sphendid rate. The strain, however, was too much for the slender stick, and in a few minutes topmast and sail went over the side and there was lively work getting in the wreck. The weather

had now set in so thick that nothing could be seen of the land or of competing yachts of more than one class. The long lead of the schoeners had carried them far out of sight on their way to the light ship letter the sloops had reached and rounded the Southwest Spit, which was done in the order and time as follows:

Yacht. R. M. S. Yucht. R. M. S. Sailo. 12 51 to William T. Lee 12 59 by Schoener 14 63 44 Mangle B. 12 59 by Likzle L. 12 51 53 Victoria. 1 03 52 Knana T. 12 55 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 Maria. 12 55 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 South 12 56 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 Maria. 12 55 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 Maria. 12 55 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 Maria. 12 55 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 Maria. 12 56 of Pleneire. 1 16 63 Maria. 16 64 Maria. 16 65 Maria. 16
Elizzle h. 12 53 63 Propries. 1 69 63 Runna T. 12 53 67 Propries. 1 69 63 Runna T. 12 53 67 Propries. 1 66 68 Sophia. 12 67 60 Prum bere the ynchts squared away thead before the wind for the Gedacey Cleanuol budy and kiles were again in order. This point would have been difficult to find without the aid of chart and compass had it not been for the stemmer Only Son, said to have been chartered by the owners of the Schenker, which acted as pilot for the fleet. This last named yacht was around first, followed by the Lizzle L., Emma T. and Maria all in a bunch. From here back to the Dumb Beacon on the Romer Shoul, which it was necessary to pass to the westward, was a dead beat to windward. Most of the small sloops kept an easterly course, but the pilot of the Maria, looking for the wind to hand to the westward load kept in an opposite direction. Unfortunately the wind handed core to the northward, and when the Maria was able to head up for the Beacon the other yachts were three miles to windward of her, and all her chances gone. The Maria has been lanuched but a few weeks and in spite of carrying her topinast had come up with every yacht but one in her class, proving herself to be a remarkably able hoat and a credit to her huilder, Mr. Wan. Smith, of Bayport, L. I.

While the little shops were fighting their way up the bay in the teeth of half a gale of wind, the schooners were fighting tout their contest outside. The Madeleine turned the lightship first in the excellent tione of th. 46m. from the start, fullowed chosely by the similer Conset. Both were carrying all the s if that was good for them, and by the time the point of the Hoak was reached the Madeleine took in her topsail, on example speedily imitated by the Conset. The latter lead the misfeatune to part some of the gear connected with her flying jib and was deprived the rest of the journey of the nid of this useful sail. Notwithstanding this sile was but seven minutes behind her competitor at the finish, and by the aid of difference at the start and time

schooneas.												
							E	laps	ed	Cos	rree	ted
	Start.		F	bis	h.			niv.			line	
Name. II.	M. 8		n.	м.	8.		n.	M.	S.	- 11.	M.	S.
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Ctin 11	35 4	5	6	132	411		- 5	29	57	5	25	10
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	1	nist	-ct.A	99 6	1.001	·B.						
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Emina T	47 1	1	4	26	40		4	39	59	4	30	07
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Convrt		12	14			5	27	56			27	56
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10011000,			r-ega	99 8	sEOVI	PS.	• •			· ·		••
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Madcap	5	37	. 58			5	58	43		9	53	18
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		2	TEA:	MER	.8.							
Ideal		-03	35			2	53	45		_	_	
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Lurlino		03	45			2	52	35		_	_	-
CILL TO A			4 h			0 -		100	2 001			

The Palmer, therefore takes the first class schooner enp and the Conet the same prize in her class. The ked schooners were suiling for a subscription eup among themselves, which was won by the Wanderer. The Vision takes the prize for first class sloops and the Madeap that for the second class. The Luchune beat the bload by ten seconds in the steamer race, the backout having broken down. The prizes were caps of the value of \$250 for each class.

in the steamer race, the biokont having broken down. The prizes were caps of the value of \$250 for each class.

—The Columbia Boat Club, of Brooklyn, held their fourth annual regatta ou Saturday, the course, owing to the roughness of the water off Bay Ridge, being the Argonauta Club conrac, from Bergen Point to the Newark Bay Light House. But one race was rawed, a four-oared gig race, between the Dixic and the Dandy, the former being the favorite before the start. A picked crew of the Argonauta Club also entered the race, but not in contest for the prize. The two crews were composed as follows:—Dixie, colors red, W. P. Bruff, stroke; C. O. Lewis, No. 2; C. W. Lippdit, Na. 3; H. Seymour, bow; C. S. Batter, cosswain. Damly, colors like, H. T. Dunham, stroke; E. A. Loveys, No. 2; R. Bleecker, No. 3; J. D. Halsey, how; F. F. Lervens, coxswain. Of the two crews that of the Dixie was slightly the heavier, but C. W. Lippdit, her No. 3, having a sprained wrist, it counterbalanced his crew's advantage over the Dandy arising from the greater weight of the neal. At 6:36 the signal for starting was given by Mr. A. S. Wightman, Chairman of the regata Committee, and the boats immediately shot forward, the Dandy taking the lead, which was immediately gained again by the Dixie's crew, who led the race by about half a boat's length for a quarter of a mile, when the Daudy again went altead. On nearing the stakehoat both crews spirited, that of the Dixie increased the flag at fourteen minutes and three seconds after the start, followed by the Dixie nineteen seconds later. At the conclusion of the race each member of the

victorious club was presented with a miniature fac-simile gold rudder, suspended from a blue rildon, and hearing the following inscription: "Aunual Regutta Columbia Boat Club, June 19, 1875."

Club, June 19, 1875."

—A untel between a foor-oared shell of the Nautius Club and a six-oar of the Stevens Institute was rowed on Saturday evening, off Indioken, the functor being allowed twenty seconds start. The distance was two miles against the flood title with a heavy northwest wind making the water almost too rough for comfort. The crews were composed as follows:—Stevens Institute—Loseph Kingsland, low; J. M. Wallis, J. O. Buerk, J. E. Denton, H. Hazard, H. Duane, stroke. Nauthus Boar Club—Frank Shippen, low; W. T. Kudiich, Julin Washington, Will Forbes stroke. The four made good use of their start, but the six pulled in good form and crossed the score a length and a half ahead in 14m. 37s.

—A new lood club has been organized by the members

—A new locat club has been organized by the members of the New Haven Gymnasium. The crews have been selected, and it has decided to connucie training at once on Lake Whitney. Ruces will take place during the

—On Saturday, the 26th just, the Harlem Regatta Assocition hold their third Spring regatta. The races commence at one o'clock. The following are the entries:—

SINGLES.

For the Diamond Sculls.—New York Athletic cluli, W. B. Cartis, F. E. Yates, R. B. Buintridge; New York Rowing club, William Bacon, Francis Ellison, Rudolph W. Slanck; National club, Charles E. Courtney.

PAILS.

For the Ladies Challenge Plate.—New York Athletic club, P. A. Curtis and W. E. McCready; Niessau Boat club, F. G. Brown and John A. Walker; substitutes, J. B. Roberts and J. Barton Reynolds.

For the Grand Challenge Cape—New York Athletic clube, R. W. Bathbone, bow; S. L. Mack, 2; H. C. West, 3; C. H. Cone, stroke; substitutes, R. L. Newton and G. C. Barnette. Drumless float club, Henry Peckwell, bow; Ches. R. Trotter, 2; Charles E. Khapp, 3; Celeman Cleband, stroke; substitute, D. Back, Jr. Harlem Raving club, H. M. Khapp, Iow; T. R. Kentor, 2; A. G. Seranton, 3; C. W. Turner, stroke; substitute, Haward Cankling—Nassan Baat club, F. W. Bacon, A. W. Montgomery, John Gunster and John A. Wulker; substitutes, George S. Floyd Jones, J. B. Robert, L. Walson and J. B. Reynolds.

—Six Freshmen crews will contend at Saratoga this year, z: Brawn, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, and

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY REGATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18th, 1875.

Emitor Funest and Stream:—

The Schnykill Nary came first into more than local pronducines in 1572 by giving a regata, open to all anadeurs, and to which the rowing world is indebted for the Notlonal Association and the national definition. This was the first open animient regatin hold in this country, and has opened the way for the many that are this season before the public. Last year the Navy began their present series of open regatins for which they provide landsome childrengo prizes. The entries this year mere not as animerous as was hoped, but were of the very best material. The committee made one serious inistake his arranging the pragramme that the doubles should immediately follow the singles, thus offectually shutting out four of the scullers. Otherwise of the management no fault can be found. Yates and Carris being drawn for the same lwat, played a game of seven up to decide who should row against Pleasow ton, and Carris, having six points, cut the Jack and won the chance to watch the Franks. The Alahmat of New York has sent on an entry of Biduhridge for singles, but owing to a mistake in standing it got to the Dead Letter Office, and was not received in Philadelphia until the 14th inst. Mr. B. thought it too late.

The Double Scull race was a surprise to all. Mr. Yates seewed astonished at the presumpt of of a pair of Philadelphia wellers extering against to famous Western champions, and freely expressed his opinion that he Hought it a "soft strap." He came near masting who Elited calls "a metake." To make matters still more differentially rith and only bear with a saw blade for a "song." Some of the viscaetes suggest that it may be the champions were hippodroning; but they won do vot risk so close a shave, hesides play will not "do up" as well trained men as these overe.

The races for fours were predicted, Qunker City fur first heat and Ar onautas for the second, and fire sono desperate work. The favorites dow but rather scanly toads, and after sono desperate work. The favorites down of the predic

first day.

On Wednesday the weather was line, water smooth, altwodance good, the races on time and very exciting; everything to minke the regatta a success. The second flay the southwest wind unde the water so lumpy that the final for elagtes had to be postponed with five o'clock, and it was not until rearly shy that the caves entirely subsided. Mr. Kromblan, chalrman of the Reception Committee, deserves great credit for the effective working of his part of the regatta. The unipre was J. Henry Perguson, President L'Hitrondelle Club, Balthuore, Judge-C. R. Zellner, Pennsylvanias. Timekeepers-W. R. Tucker and J. Gillingbam, Undhie Club.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16-FIRST DAY'S RACES.

FIRST THAL HEAT FOR SINGLES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16—FIRST DAY'S RACES.

PHIST THIAL HEAT FOR SANGLES.

1. David Roach—Waverly Boat Chib, west.

2. E. G. Harthicher—Scamminka Binut Club, cast.
Roach took a look at bis opponent right invey, and had an easy time of the sculing without offort. In that prenifier clean, swappy, beautiful style of his, conding in winner easily in 10.384. Harrischer, 11.224.

SECOND THAL HEAT FOR SINGLES.

1. F. Pleasouton—Quaker City, west.
2. Frank E. Yaics—Clinearo sculters, east.
Pleasouton showed inquivements in style over last year, but there was no speed, which may be becaase he to just off a sick hed; but he has no lustices with Yairs at bost. The latter give an exhibition of good sculling and had taste by dropping back and then rowing shead, showing Flip that he was bring played with. Yairs, [1:454; Pleasonton, II:51.
The west face was for the Dauble Sculls enaltenge prize. A handsome silver lee bowt.

some silver fre howl.

1. Vesper Bout Chiu-west-Harry M. McMillan, stroke; James B. Mingus, how.

2. Nas-sau Boat Chil-contre-John A. Walker, stroke; Frank G. Browa, how.

3. Chicago scallers-east-Wm. B. Chils, stroke; Frank E. Yates,

The latter are holders of the Double Scull challenge prize of the Na-

liunal Association, won at Troy last year. The Naesau crew ivon the Schuylkill prizes for doubles and pairs at the regula of June last, while the Vespers hud no record. The first named were the favorites by long odds at the start, and no one was prepared for the sequel.

At the send inf. away went the Naesaus like a rocket, at forty-four strokes to the infinite, and shared the fate of the sitek. At a hundred yards they leit the Vespers half a length and were clear of the Scullers, but the precentil the Nespers half a length and were clear of the Scullers, but the precently the hold. At a furtiong they had dropped back, Yules and Curtis vasily going across that howe to take a look at the "new men." Much to their apparent astonishment the Philadelphians would inf will, and it was only after a sharp struggle they could be caught. Durin along the Island the Verpers seemed to be coing high becaught. Durin along the Island the Verpers seemed to be coing high becaught that the received the judge decided that the Scullers even ahead a quarter of a length, but it was touch and go. Time—Unin. 31; see, and no room to take second time.

ter of a length, but It was touch and go. Trine—o turn of sec jump nor come to take accord time.

The Nassans, in he had hing been out of the rain, paddled in some dincen lengths helbind. This race revived the literest, and although the next was another briggone conclusion, the favorities found themselves in trouble before the red flag of the judge bud fallen.

First Thial hear Fun foundants shells.

1. Unline Barge Club—wish—colors, red—A. S. Ruberts, Ar., how; P. M. Hesser, 2; I. N. Deltaven, S. John R. Baker, Jr., striku, 2. Onaker Elly Hayge Club—centre; culors, while—Sam Shusan, how;

2. Quaker City Barge Club - centre; culturs, while—Sam Stimson, how; C. R. Adams, 2; Frank Hendyson, 3; John D. McHenth, streke, J. College Boat Club—cast; culture, blue—R. Townsend, how; J. R. Fell, 2; S. Morrison, 3; W. H. Addicks, struku.

3. Argonaida Rowlog Association—East, blue—Walter Man, stroke, W. M. Taylor, how.

This race, which promised from the entries to be very interesting, preved to be a chapter of accidents. Hardly were the boats off byfore the Argonaniae stroke shipped his seat and ended their chance at once. A claim was made by them that it was not a "fair start," but was not allowed by the amptre, very properly loo, as "all brads conta thidde by their own accidents." The Nasemis soon got a short lead. The Waver key hout happed them half way, off Lauvel Hill, when Williamson's seat hopped off, and the Nas-aus were allowed to go down the course with no une to chase them. Thuy 11:162. Then came the flind leat between

year by the Argonautas.

f. Quaker City, wester S. Stinson, how; C. It. Adams, 2; Frank Henderson, 3; J. D. McBeath, strake
2. Argonauta, east-Ed. Smith, bow; J. F. Ward, 2; B. Stephenson,
3; Fred. C. Ehlred, stroke.

8; Fred. C. Ehlred, stroke.

The Argonamas obtained a small lend, and, although well pushed, architained it to the finish. The rowing of the Quakers was a decided improvement over the previous day's work, but there is no indirecting in their style. They will have to make a change in the crew and row much better before they can get away with such crews as the Waverley and Argonama. Almost the middle of the island Archeath hit it my, but Eldred met it with a spurt that won by a little over a length. Thus—Argonama, 9:32; Quaker City, 9:3; f. Thus ended the must successful regate ever held on the Schuylkdi, five of the eight races being work by leads so short that the greatest difference of timo was but five seconds, and in three of them there was not a half length's difference at the finish.

Sculls.

LANSINGBUNG, Juno 14th, 1875

Lansingbung, Jino 14th, 1878.

Lansingbung, Jino 14th, 1878.

Quite an interesting four-oared race took place at 6:30 P. M. to-day over the Troy course, between the R. P. R. A. crew from the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, and the M. L. Filley, Jr., of this place; distance, two miles straight away; time, M. L. F. 12:22; R. P. R. A., 12:26; won by two lengths. Judges—M. L. Filley and C. F. Carbonal. Refereo—George A. Waters. The race was for the champiouship and a very next flag furnished by the Troy gentlemen.

-If there be corners in grain, corners in produce, corners in stocks, etc., wby not a Koh-i nor in diamonds?

Hew Hublications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ECCE FEMINA: OF, THE WOMAN ZOE, G. W. Carleton & Co. New York.

Many will remember the controversy which raged some years since relative to the authorship of the poem "Nothing to Wear," professed to have been written by and credited to Wm. Allen Butler. The claimant in the above case, Miss Peck, recently died, leaving a posthamas work, which has been published with the title of "Ecce Femina." That the book is the production of a facile pen, none who read it will deny, and if there is a fincture of Troilope about it in the clever saire upon charch government, the plot is none the less carnestly wrought and forcibly portrayed. The story is short, absorbing in interest, and welt worthy of perusal.

A MAD MARRIAGE. O. W. Carleton S.

Irayed. The story is short, abstroing in interests and welt worthy of perusal.

A Mad Marriage. O. W. Carleton & Co. New York.

As the authoress of a number of novels which bave taken high rank among the corrent works of fiction, Miss Agnes May Fleming, in her fatest production, his fully sustained her reputation. There is a growing propensity on the part of English novel writers to dash their works with a soupcon of American life, indicative perhaps of the coming time when our own writers may find at home that material for their works which they now look for in Baronial Halis or the Rotten Row. As the hero in the present work is entitled into marriage by a graduate of a Bowery enterert saloon, we may accept it as a compilment, but the improbability of such an event is none the leas apparent. This book, while belied highly interesting as a narrative, is full of those glaring inconsistencies which mark the majority of seneational novels. Still, in warm weather we are not opt to consider these detects, and for a Summer day by the sea share or under the elms. "A Mad Marriage" will be found quite sufficiently exciting.

A WOMAN IN ARMOR. G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

A WOMAN IN ARMOR. G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

Miss Mary Hariwell makes her alcour in the work which bears the above title, and as a first cesny has succeeded very well. Now this is a book of the purely American type, romantle yet not picturesque. The scene is laid in Boston, and, as might be expected the manife of decornin covers all the characters, if we except, perhaps, the heavy father of the plot, who does nothing worse than desert the wife and indulge too treely in gin. And yet there is paths in the story; poor little Georgie and his tribulations will before the onbiddon tent, and we are led to ask if, after all, the true sentiment which appends direct to the heart is not more entisfactory than the mock heroic which pure a cilt edge to crime, and seeks to pass as pure metal that which when tested with the acid of truth is found to be the basest culn. is found to be the basest cula.

WOLF RUN; OR, THE BOYS OF THE WILDERTNESS, Lee & Stiepard, Boston; Lee, Shepard & Dillinghsm, New York.

Notwithstanding Mr. Abbot and Mr. Merry and the Rollo books, we hold that the boys of the present day are more fortunate than we of a former generation. Such a traveler as Du Chailio, and such a writer of fection as Mise Lonice Alsott, hesides a host of others, have not besitated to write for their amissement and instruction. In the work under discussion the Rev. Elijah Kellogg, already well known as the author of several series of hoys' books, has forcibly portrayed the trials and adventores of the early seriters of tennsylvania. Don't fancy, boys, that because this book is written by a clergyman that it had Sonday School and goody goody talk. On the contrary, there is lots of bunting in it, and Indian fights that will make you feel fair your scalp every midute, and look under the hells for Injune.

The Morals of Abou Ben Admen. Lee

heds for Injuns.

THE MORALS OF ABOU BEN ADHEM. Lec & Shepard, Boston; Lee, Shepard & Difflingham, New York.

Mr. D. R. Locke, or, as he is more smilliarly known, Petroleam V. Nasby, is the author of this clever, satirical work. An Eastern sage takes his abide in a quiet town in Jersey, and fornishes advice gratin on politics, morality, and religion to nil comers. The idea is cupitally conceived and admirably carried out. The advice is sound, even if conceived in a himorous spirit, and the whole portrayed in Mr. Locke's happiest vein. The dedication, to his mother-in-law, shows the spirit as well as the courage of the man, and alone entities his book to a fair perosal.

MAGAZINES.

The American Yacht List for 1875. L. Il Biglow & Co., No. 13 William street, New York. Mr. Neils Olsen, from his official position as the steward of the New York Yacht Club, enjoys peculiar facilities for the preparation of a work of this kind. We are glash to see in the present lesse that care has been taken to prevent some of the palpable errors which have appeared to previous editions, and can commend it to yachtsmen as a useful handbook and necessary portion of the yacht's library.

The Literary Gem is the title of a pleasant mouthly miblication by Henry J. Allen, of Schoolcraft, Mich., which is devoted in some degree to sports of the field and stream. Price 59 cents a year.

Our Animal Friends is the title of a new Our Animal Friends is the title of a new illustrated paper, utited and published by Mr. Geo. Will Johnson, and issued under the anspices of Mr. Bergh and the Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Automia. It is to be invenile in its character, and divided to the interests of damb animals. The field is a large one, and the inculcation of lessons of mercy and the suppression of the cruel instincts of our natures must important. As the twig is bent, so the true inclines; and if children can be taught not to mutai and torment, the tendency thus engrafted will leaf to the production of nature's higher froits.

LOR SALE.—A SECOND HAND WES LEY RICHARDS Breech Loading Shot Gun; Aliqualty; has been used but very firle; good as mex; a bargain. Can be seen at E. S. Harris' Sportsman's Warehouse, 177 Broadway, N. Y.

Boudren's Patent Combination Reflecting Jack and Fishing Lamp

THE FOR MIGHT HUNTING DEER, SPEARING FISH, CATCHING CRABS, EELS, SMALL BUILT, dee

THROWS A POWERFUL LIGHT 200 FEET. Not affected by WIND, RAIN, or JOLTING. Burns kerosone perfectly and afely without a chimney.

INDISPENSABLE ABOUT A CAMP.

This Lamp supplies a want lone felt by Sportsmen, as It affords them a relight, with which they can hant and fish in any weather, thereby dushling bid fights of the perfect of the perfe White Manufacturing Company, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. POR SALE IN NEW YORK BY EATON & CO., 107 NASSAU STREET. ON CARRIAGE.
July 4w

CAMPING and MINNIG

H. L. DUNCKLEE'S

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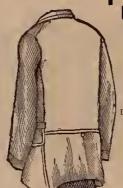


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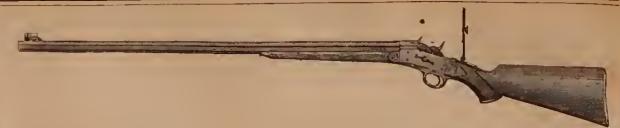
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

Volume 4, Number 21, 17 Chathan 81, (Cl(yttali sqr.)

For Forest and Stream

Tishomingo.

A CCORDING to promise I will attempt to give you a A brief sketch of that portion of our State embraced in the cession of lands by the Chickasaw Indians to the United States, and which may he stated to be, in general terms, all of North Mississippi. The Chickasaw country, however, originally embraced far more territory than that lying in North Mississippi. The Chickasaws were once a powerful and warlike trihe, and elaimed in their most prosperous period to exercise absolute dominion over all the country now embraced in Southwest Kentucky; that portion south of Paducah and lying between the Teunessec River on the east, the Ohio River on the north, and the Mississippi River on the west; all West Tennessee and all of North Mississippi as far south as the country of the Choetaws. These two tribes—the Chickasaws and Choetaws—claimed These two tribes—the Chickasaws and Choctaws—channed to have had a common origin. They immigrated from the East at an early day—probably from the northern part of South Carolina—to this country. The Chickasaws were a noble race of men, and probably developed as many of the virtues of savuge life as any of the Indian tribes that in-behited this continue. habited this continent. They were high spirited, brave, budy, well-developed physically, manly, and pribled themselves on their fidelity to their engagements. They were always allies of the English-speaking people, and it was their boast that they never shed the blood of the white man in buttle meaning by the term white mean in buttle. man in battle, meaning by the term white man the English, in contradistinction to the French and Spanish, with whom they waged bloody and unrelenting war. The history of the adventurous expedition of De Soto, and of the efforts made by Iberville, Bienville, and other French com manders to extend the dominion of France over them, gives abundant evidence of these facts. The Creck Indians were their hereditary enemies, and if the truth of their tribal traditions is to be credited, their conflicts were many, bloody, wild, and romuntic in the highest degree. One incident only of their was fare will be mentioned here. The Chickasaws had lung entertained the idea of a removal west of the Mississippi River. Many causes operated with them to produce this desire. One of these causes was a jeulousy that had grown up between them and their kin-dred trihe—the Choetaws. How this jealousy came about I am not fuily informed, but it was sufficiently strong to prompt them to action. For the purpose of selecting and acquiring a country—hunting grounds—either by discovery by conquest, sufficiently large and advantageous for the tribe to emigrate to, they fitted out and sent west a large and well-equipped party, composed of their hest, braves and wisest chiefs. This party or expedition was abseat many months.

The Creeks, who had learned of the absence of the Chickasaw warriors, thought it a favorable time to gratify their revenge, and for this purpose, and the further purpose of exterminating the women and children and erushing the power of their eucmies, sent against the defenseless Chickasaws a numerous war party. The Chickasaws had left a few of their best men at home. Among them was Levl Colbert, quite a young man then, a half breed, and one of the powerful family of that name. Levi Colbert, ever active, vigilant, and careful of the interests of his people, by some means got information of the approach this formidable invasion. By incredible activity, effort, and intrepidity he assembled what few braves were at home, and with these and the old men and boys of the tribe prepared as best he could to defend his country. True to the tactics of Indian warfare, and by a masterly display of address and cunning, he led the invading Crecks-who were confident of an easy victory-into an ambuscade in the swamp of a small stream that meanders through what is now Lee county, MississIppi. He gave the everny battle, and gained a complete, decisive, and bloody victory, and so nearly were the Creek warriors exterminated that the name "Yah-Nubbee," meaning all killed, was given to the stream on the banks of which the hattle was fought. may be supposed, the Chickasaws were very product achievement. Levi Colbert was the recognized here of the be supposed, the Chickasaws were very proud of this

battle. And when the party which had been sent West returned home and were fully informed of the magnitude of the battle, and the splendid fruits of the victory, a conneil of the untion was called, and it was determined to make Colbert a chief, young as he was, with the highest honors of the tribe. It was a custom among them when a warof the tribe. It was a custom among them when a war rior was to be inducted into the honors and order of the chiefs for the warrior to be made a chief to be seated flut on the ground. Around him in the first circle the oldest and most honored chiefs were scated. Next to them the next oldest, and so on in order until all the braves present were seated. When the king, prophet, or chief medicine man, whoever was the officiator in the eeremonies of the man, whoever was the omerator in the eeremonies of the occasion, eame within the first eirele of chiefs the first words he uttered were applied to the new chief as his name, designation or title ever afterward. On this occasion the young men of the tribe, who had taken great pride in the ceremonics, constructed a rude seat or bench, which they cannot with larged boughs on which they cannot with larged boughs on which they cannot collect. covered with laurel boughs, on which they seated Colhert.
This fact had not been communicated to the officiator, and he was first apprised of the eireumstance when he passed within the circle of the chiefs and his eyes rested on bert seated as above described, when he exclaimed, "Itta, Wamha, Mingo," or the laureled brace scaled on a beach. "Ittawambu" was adopted by Colbert as his title as chief, und he was ever afterward known in his nation as Itta-wamba. And this name in honor of him has been perpet uated by the Legislature as the name of one of the counties in North Mississippi. But however attractive and fasei nating it is to think of and about the traditions and history of the Chickasaws, now reduced to a mere handful in the Indian Territory, it concerns us most, and is far more im portant for us, to give our attention to the splendid domain they have ceded to our Government. Perhaps I hazard nothing in saying that a more genial, more healthy, more fertile, more productive country, and one better adapted to every branch of agriculture, of the same dimensious, is not contained within the limits of this broad Union. Extending across five degrees of latitude, being bounded on east by the Tombigbee River and the Alabama line until it strikes the Tcunessee River; thence by that river to its mouth; on the north by the Ohio River; on the west hy that grent "inland sea," the Mississippi River; on the south by the thirty third degree north latitude. It embraces every variety of the best soil known in any country. It has many broad hottoms of the richest allavial. Its hill country elothed with forests of the most useful timber in great riety and rich profusion. Game and fish abound, the cli-mate is of the most salubrious character, and less liable to extremes of heat and cold, wet, and dry than almost any other; it is indeed a Heaven-favored land. But my attention is directed more particularly to our own section— Northeast Mississippi—and I can truthfully say that it is difficult to find one possessing more advantages in any por tion of the Uniou. And I have frequently heard it said that the portion of it embraced in what was the western third of old Tishomingo county was the best farming country in the South, considered in all its variety and aspects. This now forms the larger portion of Alcorn and Prentiss counties. The lands are mostly all good, and most of them splendid, while every variety of cereals richly reward the lahor of the industrious and skillful husbandman. It would be difficult to say what kind of crop it produces best. Cot ton, corn, wheat, rye, hurley, oats, peas, and potatoes of every kind are raised in great abundance. Clover and the different varieties of grass, when proper attention has been given them, flourish luxuriantly. Fruits of all sorts well. Nearly every variety of grapes, the apple, the peach, the pear, and the plum thrives luxuriantly, and rewards the earc of the horticulturist with abundant yields. The raspherry, the blackberry, and the strawberry grow in great profusion, and are unsurpassed in size and luseious-

In healthfulness it vies with any portion of the United States—East, West, North, or South. This is conclusively proven by the Census Reports for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870. Our Summers are never very hot, the mercury seldom reaching 100°. The Winters are never very cold. It

rarely happens that the weather is cold enough to keep a laboring man indoors all day. We have no ralny season and no protracted droughts. In our portion of the country we have never had an epidemic of cholera or of yellow fever. I'cople sieken and die with us as they do everywhere; but with ordinary care men and women are as healthy and live as long here as in any other country.

healthy and live as long here as in any other country.

Those in the Northern States who wish to escape the rigors of the Northern Winters can here find a genful elimate, one free from malaria and the dehilitating effects of a too Southern residence; to the furming class of the Northern States and of England, Scotland, Irchaud, Wulcs, France, and Germany it occurs to me that this scetion presents unsurpassed attractions and advantages. At this time lands are very cheap, much cheaper than they have been at any time since the country was opened to innucrition after the Indians removed west of the Mississippi Hiver. The close of the late civil war found the country wasted and prostrate. Many of the farms were utterly ruined—the buildings and fences turned, the owners scattered, and many of them dead; and, although the country has grently improved and built up since that time, yet many good farms are still vacant and uncultivated. In addition to this, owing to the change in the circumstruces of the people, it has been found by experience that a man really needs anich less land than was formerly considered desirable or neces sary for him to have. Planting in our immediate locality is not carried on so extensively as in former times. The people now desire to sell part of their lands, and are willing to do so on very reasonable terms. Land is now cheap—cheaper than it will perhaps ever be again in this part of the State. The interest and attention of the solid and good men of the North is being directed to the South with the view of making investment and permanent residence here.

The friendly and kindly feeling recently awakened between the different sections will he productive of good results, no doubt, and immigration started thitherward will be quickened and accelerated as Northern men will finihere such homes as they have long desired to obtain. The endless and thirsty plains of the West have proven dehisive to their hopes. The grasshopper raids of those regions and the rigors of the Winters of the North are inclining the people to look Southward, and Southward soon they will come, not only from the Northern States but from Europe. The few Northern men who come to the South with the bona fide intention to become identified with us in person and in fortune have unde a success of their venture socially and materially, and they will luduce their friends and relatives to come, and soon we will have many of their best men with us. And why not? The lands are productive, the climate genial, the country healthy, and the laborer's toil amply remuncrated. The crops never full.

In addition to the advantages above enumerated there are others of great importance to be considered. The markets at all points are open to us; the railroad connections and lines of travel under good management, running in all directions, afford a choice of markets at each point of the compass within the limits of the government. Not only so, but we may go directly to Europe with our commodities and obtain what merchandise we desire direct from the old countries. The system of railways is admirably devised for the convenience and development of the country, and we have very great facilities for travel and the transportation of freight as it is now arranged and connected. But as the country prospers and develops, according to its capacities of commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, the lines of rallway will be extended, railroad centres will be multiplied, and every demand of transportation will be supplied. A disposition to embark into manufacturing is beginning to manifest itself. Enterprises of this sort are already appearing, and the first effort of this important interest that develops into a success will be hut the harbinger of other establishments, until there will be large investments in this branch of industry made in different parts of the country. When we glance at all these interests in connection with the attractions of soil, climate, productions, and salubrity belonging to this splendid do-

main, we can proudly challenge a comparison with any country of equal cateat in the South, and predict for its future a degree of wealth, solid comfort, and progress unsurpassed in the history of any other country. Guyon. Corinth, Miss., June, 1875.

GOSSIP OF SUMMER TRAVEL AND SAL-MON FISHING.

WIT EVERY ONE SHOULD ANGLE-HOW I BECOME A SALMON

Lest old, charms every one, save perchance, one who has never been forlunate enough to fall in love, so the tyro with his first salmon never fails to interest the true angler, who with him fights his lattles o'er again, and in memory goes back to the lappy hour when he for the first time found his dreams more than tealised, and himself immemory goes back to the lappy hour when he for the first time found his dreams and the control of the

of the true angler, for I at once made arrangements for my Ophassoc friend to accompany me, although he hol so ridicated my setting in an arm whair, in a hap-strack hoat and palling in logy pickerel with a spoon and bed cord at the Thousaud Islands.

The York is one of the most picturesque of the Canadian rivers—well stocked with salmon, of large size—casy of access by Galf Post Steamer from Quebec which leaves you directly at its mouth, well provided with most comfortable canors, sloves, cooking attensis and conveniences of every sort, all of which, Mr. Reynolds with his characteristic liberality insisted upon my using as if they were my own. The salmon of the York are of more graceful outline than those of most other rivers. To this beautiful stream I would like to take the reader, and have him enjoy with me the pleasures and perplexities of taking salmou. I go by the steamer "Secret" from Quebec the 23d of Jane, and the reader shall follow about Angust 1st, in the Forest and Office, June 15, 1875.

For Firest and Stream. SPORT IN TEXAS—MY FIRST BUFFALO HUNT

THINKING you might like an occasional note from this part of oar great State, I have concluded to recount my experience in bulfalo lunning, more particularly because it occurred in the locality that Colonel McCarty and his party are now (perhaps) operating in. I refer to the headwaters of the Brazos and Rig Whethita rivers.

In April, 1874, in company with some friends, I visited this section for the purpose of examining some lands, prospecting for minerals, encauntering the American biscan, etc. After ten days' travel westward from this place, from oar camp in the morning we could see that a stream of considerable size flowed into the Brazos from the south side, and wishing to identify the junction of the Dauble Mountain Fork with the Brazos i concluded to make a closer examination, in order that no doubt might remain on my mind in regard to having passed the junction. Selecting six men, well mounted, I instructed the train to travel slowly up the divide," and we would intercept them at a given point ou the divide. Not wishing to encumber my nag with any unnecessary weight, and not knowing but what we might have to give leg bail to the Comanches during the day, I swapped my Spencer carbine for one of Sharp's army size, central fire earlines. I also had more confidence in the Sharps, as I bad used one some time previously with great success.

Starting out in a southwesterly direction, we soon came to the Brazos, with its brackish, bitter water, wide sandy bed, and shallow channel, flowing through the level plain with scarcely a tree or shrub to mark its course. Selecting a place where some bulfalo bad crossed, we ventured our selves on the treacherous quicksand and passed over without "bogging." We now soon discovered that it was a large creek flowing into the Brazos, and not the junction of the two rivers. We also discovered that this creek was marked on the maps as the north fork of Miller's Creek, when really it was no tribubary of that creek.

After traveling up it some two miles, we turned our course westw

closer, although it lay some three or four miles out of our way.

After traveling towards it for a mile we could see that it was a tent, and when a little closer could see horses feeding in the valley. After awhile we saw a man come down from the tent to the horses. All was now lost to sight for some distance, owing to the intervening hills. When we rose the hill we came almost directly over two men lying down near the horses. When they heard our horses' feet they sprang to their Sharps ritles, and wheeling towards us they were surprised to meet the pate-face instead of the red man. After a few words they invited us up to the tent, where we met Captain Terry, of Fort Worth, who informed us that himself and nine others lord been there two mouths, and we were the first white men they had seen. They were locating hind certificates for the Texas Pacific Railrand Company. This was the 9th day of April, and the day before some of his party came near being lost in a driving snow storm. The Captain kindly showed us his maps, and informed as that we were some distance below the junction of the two streams. After a pleasant stay of an hour we bade them adien, feeling quite clated at finding pale-faces so near us.

of the two streams. After a pleasant stay of an hour we bade them adieu, feeling quite clated at finding pale-faces so near us.

As we rose the bluff we entered a village of prairie dogs that must have embraced thousands of acres. The little fellows cluttered on all sides of us til Lieutenant Savage concluded he would kill one subl stop some of it. Dismounting, he fired his lifenry rifle at one, and the little fellow dropped into the mouth of his hole, stuck bis eyas over on one side and his tail over the other, built kept on barking. The Lieutenant aistaking the twitching of his tait for death struggles, exclaimed "Tve got him, I've got him," and rushed irrantically on to the little fellow, but was surprised to see him vanish into the hole as he came close to tim. The joke was too good, and the Lieutenant joined in the hearty laugh which ensued. As we crossed the valley Lieutenont S. and I made some long shots at buffalo, but without effect. During the past Winter some trappers bad been trapping for wolves (the large, whitish-colored wolves, called loafers), and they most have been very successful, as we bad hardly seen a live wolf, while the plains were strewn with carbasses.

As we rose the crest of a bill, after crossing the river, we came in full view of three untelope feeding. Every man dismounted and tried to five first. Covering the shoulder of one, I hastily bet lly at about 150 paces distant, and was mortified to see the dust rise just above the animal's shoulder and far beyond. Each man now declared that if I had just held one second longer he would have killed one. I just replied that they were all privileged to shoot before I did, if they could. We soon rose on to the divide, and saw the train near by. I tethered my horse and laid down ou my blanket, while the remainder straggled oil after the antelope that were gazing at us in mute astonishment. I was almost asleep when I heard firing and shouting. Jumping up I saw them ranning down a ridge that passed close to me. Mounting my horse I rode hastily

slown the hill, the nearest being about 200 pages and running directly from the. Dismonnting, I firrd at him, and at the crack of the gnu I saw him pitch forward on bis knees and then heard the ball strike. In an instant ke was on his feet, and went humbering off ou three legs, I soon came up with him again. This time I dismounted and rested my gan by the side of a mesquite and fired into his rear. This shot checked him considerably, and I soon overtook him and repeated the operation; this Ihird shot brought him to a sland for fight. I now approached to within about eighty yards of him, and gave him a broad-side behind the fore shoulder which brought him down. I rode up near him, and he struggled very hard to get up, his eyes turning green. I think I never saw mything more frightfal. I now hegan to look around, and found that I had got out of sight of every thing and every body, and I hardly knew which way to start. I thought to myself, well, if the Indians were to get after me now I'd have to fight it out on this line. I rode to some high ground and discovered lihe wagnas near by. I reported to them my success, and that it was a four-year-old, not very fat. Our gnible thought best not to bother with such ment, and we marched on, trying to get some water for our stack before night. One young mun that had caught a young wolf run down and got some of the flesh to feed his wolf upon. I was almost sorry after I had killed the poor brune, that struggled so manufully for its life, just the satiste my thirst for blood. But it was a my lirst one. The first shot had pussed through the thigh, ranging downward, and bruken the foreleg near the knee. Had the ball not struck a bone I would never have known that it touched him. On this expedition I frequently saw them shot with the fleary and Winchester rithes (calibre 44), but they were seldum killed outright, amil rempently escaped entirely. We canlid have caught plenty of calves, but could not furnish them milk to drink. On one oxcasion a young calf followed one of the men

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

Having well cleared the Harbor Book and the Brandende Rocks, which he off Cotalina, hetween Green Island and the North Head, the Summer sun of an porty September evening has with crimsou and golden lined glory set in the westward. Pretty Green Island, with its linte meadlows, bears on its brow a lighthouse, the cheerful ray from the lamps of which illuminate our way and instruct our bearings and deporture, which it is always well to have in case of fog coming on. A sail of a few hours, or less that it is one of your yachts, will bring us into the Hall Island Tickle. I may remark that in this country we call a comporatively narrow passage between the main land and an island a teckle, and, indeed, such a place is of times very ticklesome, with a liverse winds, or building briezes, or hibiter rocks. How like the seas of life here below. Keep the island inboard and we may run against a hibblen vack, and keep the Cape of Bouarvista too much outboard and we may run on another rock, so the onlysafe rule is to hormer on the cape moderably. The Spiller's Rocks lay not far hence; they look like so many teath of some lings proteon animal. I suppose they derive their mame from some good obl hisherman of the name of Spiller. All what would Newfoundland by without her harrly lishermen? Still we must promote agriculture, and the wisest hing our planters can be in a strong advocate for the micble man, while I respect all closses. Cape Bonavista, indeed the land ulong to Bonavista, is composed by dark clay slote, with seatered veins of quartz. We know that there is a geological rule, or rather let me say mineral rule, that veius of quartzenting slate may lead to preciona metal. Plumbago is reported on this coast. I may alway the submitted by two motaral arches, through which the great sea billows surge with mighty uoise. A few spokes of the wheel office in a storm "like mighty doors slamming on their hings" has form and guarled this const. into mininture caves, and must be coast toward. Bonavista there is t

round the pole until we think of the "central san," and turn in to rest fairling the deck to the faithful night watch, whom Heaven guide and preserve.

Harbor Grace, April, 1875.

For Finest and Stream, DEER HUNTING IN ALABAMA.

A Abdama, to "deive" or "shine" there is the sport par excellence. Half a dozen goutleanen meet of a bright, bracing, breezy morning, and, with a pack of fifteen or twenty dogs, start for "the mountains," a chain of high hills some seven miles from Butler. Taking their stands, the dogs are put in. All is quiet hat for the sounds of the forest. A nut falls at your feet. You look up, and the bright eyes of a bischievous squirred flash at you as duris around the trank or branch of some tall oak or hick ony. You hear the woodpecker tapping as he explores a contract of the stories told in the books are true; so you put a stune right in their puth, and, yes, the train steps at once. Presently you see the engineers come running up. They great around it—remove every blade of grass, leaf, or material of any knad, making a smooth road. The train at once moves on, the engineers falling back to their places. A many and the step is the stories of wood and place it in the path. Again the train of new or it. Yes, they can move on the path, Again the train of every blade of those who change they are decided by and secure to decide they lay hold of those who change to hostruction. Others, again, clear away any small obstacles. One chief stunds by and secure to direct the movement. Presently it begins to move, and now it is drawn aside and the train moves on as befare. There comes a mocking hird, which ists on a limb, and, looking right at you, pours out sanch flood of metable "Mars Mothy" now. The san is bright, the air is often the path of brank mer by, and toops away. You will now it so drawn as they sweep around the hill, the whole pack breaks out in full chorus Again it is look, and your cars to cuch the bill test sound. Again the cryp sales out, and this thus it is sarely coming towards you; and now you are all eyes and ears. A bocken site, snaps. You turn your long of stand motionless by a tree and strain your cars to cuch in full chorus Again it is look, and your course deep work in the propose of the bill, his wide spre

Another new game has been introduced in England, a result, probably, of the success of the revival of polo. It is known as "tent-pegging," The game econsists in driving a lance point, while going on horsehack at full gallop, into a tent-peg stuck into the ground and bearing it off triamplantly. It looks easy enough, but it is in reality very dillicult, while it is admirable practice for those cavalty regiments who have to use the lance. It has the advantage over polo as being an exercise which is, in some sort, a training for transfixing enemies,

Hish Gulture.

United States Fish Combission .- The II. S. steamer, "Blue Light," L. A. Beardstee, communder, known to our correspondents as "Piseco," is now at Woods Hole, Massuchusetts, which is to be the headquarters of the U.S. Fishery Commission for the Summer. Last year it was localed at New London, Cr.

VINGINIA FISH COMMISSIONERS,-The Bourd of Fish Commissioners of Virginia, as finally consistented by the Governor, now comprises the following named gentlemen, which is about as strong a working team as any of the which is about as strong a working team as any or the States could boast of: Alexander Mosely, Esq., Richmond, Dr. W. B. Robertson, Lynchburg, Dr. M. G. Ellzey, Bhicksburg, We anticipate most beneficial and speedy results from their efforts. The black bass and brook tront interests of inland Virginia are of great importance, while the coast and estuary fisheries, including the oyster business, cannot be estimated too highly, either in respect to revenue or gastronomy. We do not covy these gentlemen revenue or gastronomy. We do not covy these gentlemen their prerogatives, for their daties are numerous nul intricate, and the task assigned them a thrukless one. Our columns and co-operation will be always available to them. Dr. Robertson and Ellzey are well known out of the State or. Robertson and Edizey are well known out of the State as well as in it, while Mr. Mosely is the senior editor of the Richmond Whig, one of the oldest papers in Virginia, and represents the fishing interests of the State. All these gentlemen need is a good still appropriation from the Treasury, and the moral support of the State officers and breisbares.

FISH PROTECTION IN ONTARIO.-The success which has attended the operations of the Peterboro Fish Protective Association has induced a number of sportsmen in the vi-cinity of Guelph, Ont., to establish a similar association, having for its object the preservation and culture of fish in the streams of the district. At a largely attended meeting the following officers were elected, who will, by their position and popularity, undoubtedly insure a very prosperous cureer for the association:—President, Judge Macdonald; Vice President, James Goldie; Treasurer, Capt. Swinford; Hon. Secretary, C. Acton Burrows, editor of the Guelph Herald. The association alrendy bousts of a numerous membership, and is now thing. merons membership, and is now taking steps to secure a quantity of black bass to lay down in the Eramosa branch of the river Speed. Next Spring it is intended to procure a large quantity of speckled front from Mr. Wilmot's cs-tablishment to by down in the main stream of the same

Fistures, Brewauer.—Inspector C. Gilchrist, of Rice Luke, has already proscented Jusceph Robbias, on May 12th. The fine was \$20 and costs, the speur, jack, and fish were also taken. Joseph Dickson, on the north shore, had to pay \$40 and costs, for using a spear in a canoe. Several sats of apparatus have been taken, and boats from those engaged illegally in fishing. Parties fishing without permits in Rice Lake or any of its fributary rivers would do well to keep clear of Mr. Gilchrist, or they may have to pay for their fish pretty dearly.—Peterhorough Review.

Inspector Gilchrist, an netive and zealous preserver of game and fish, has been placed over the Rice Lake District

game and fish, has been placed over the Rice Lake District by the Ontarlo Government, at the instance of the applied tions of "Peterborough County Fish and Game Protection Society," and the above is the second haul of depredators which he has invited up to the captain's office, in the meantime he holds on to their boats, spears, &c., so that on Rice Lake and its surroundings the transgressor will find the way pretty hard, should be meet Gilchrist.

-Information having reached the Hartford Game Club that the sulmon deposited by the State Commissioners in the Farmington River were being illegally taken therefrom, the club with commendable abscrity commenced snit against the guilty parties, and the violators of the law have been bound over to appear before a superior court. The Hartford club has given due notice that they will vigor ously prosecute all like offenders against the provisions of either the game or fish hows of the State. Their vigorous action is worthy of imitation by sister clubs in adjoining

MASSACHUSETTS ANGLERS' ASSOCIATION .-- At a regular meeting of this association, light on Wednesday of last week, S. W. Jenkins of Squautum, a member, was expelled for violation of the smelt law

Seawn or Deep Sea Fish .- But little is known with regard to the lights of deep sea fish during the spawning senson. M. Surs has discovered that the ova of some fish, notably the cod (Gadus morrhua) and of the plaice (Pleuronectes platesal), are hatched while floating on the waves. Ova of these and other fishes have been found floating in different stages of development. In some of the larger different stages of development. In some of the larger rivers of China the spawn of certain fishes is collected from the surface of the water by means or wisps of grass and of suft matting, and used tor piscicultural purposes. The eggs thus gathered are removed to waters barren of fish which are thus replenished.

There is no doubt that different species of fish spawn in different places, some at the hottom of the sea and some on the surface. The herring (Chapea harengus), and probably all its congeners, spawn on the hottom, the eggs remaining there adhering in masses to the rocks and stones. The eggs of the salmon are emitted on beds of fine gravel in

shidlow parts of the rivers, and covered over with gravel by the femule in order to hide them from their numerons enemies. Depite of this precantion unaltitudes are devoured by fish, by insect larvæ of many kinds, and by ducks and other water fowls searching for food on the bottom, while a flood often sweeps them entirely away or buries them so deep by the shifting gravel that they caunot hatch, or the young can never emerge from the drift. It is the opinion of some unturalists that most sea fish emit thelr eggs at the bottom, and that these rise to the surface when approaching maturity. The late Mr. Rotert Buist, of the Tay fisheries, states that he had seen salmon eggs, as tho time approached for the eclosion of the fish, rise to the surface in the breeding boxes at Stormontfield, but they always sank again before the birth of the fish.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH COMMISSION-ERS' REPORT.

THE following is the substantial part of the Fish Com-

The following is the substantial part of the Fish Commissioners' report for 1875:—

We find, upon examination, that we have the greatest facilities for the culture and propagation of food fish of any State in the Union, in proportion to its size. We have lifty-eight rivers, fourteen lakes, and about 260 pounls, which are well adapted to fish culture, but are now generally inhaldited by comparatively worthless fish, such as sunfish, suckers, dace, and the like. We find that some of our hest waters are well stocked with lake trout.

A number of our lakes are now well stocked with black lass. They have done remarkably well, increased wounderfully in numbers, and grown very fast, wherever they have been introduced into our waters; some have been taken the past season, weighing from six to seven pounds each. We have taken a large number from Sunapee and Webster lakes, and stocked other waters.

We have made arrangements to obtain several thousand whitefish from Lake Champlain the coming season, for introduction into such waters as are best adapted for their culture and propagation.

We have made arrangements to introduce wall-eyed pike into our waters as soon as convenient.

We attended the meeting of the New England Commissioners on Fisheries, in Boston, in Jannary last, and found a great interest in fish enture, and much earnest work heing done, to introduce the different varieties of food fish into the various waters throughout New England, and received many valuable suggestions from the different Commissioners. It was there suggested that a joint Intelling-house be established at or near the headwaturs of the Councetient or Merrimack rivers, which suggestion we think entitled to favorable consideration. We received from the Massachusetts and Connecticut Commissioners the genetons offer of a present of about 400,000 young salmon, to be placed in the leadwaters of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. We accepted the offer, and intend to put the salmon into said waters during the coming Spring.

We flud many large

preferable, in piost cases, for introduction, to either eggs or fry.

We have not yet had time to examine the fishways, but intend to do so as soon as practicable. From the reports of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Commissioners, we are assured by the Massachusetts Commissioners that the fishway at Holyoke is a success. We are assured by the Massachusetts Commissioners that the fishway at Lawrence shell be made to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

We have expended a large proportion of the State appropriation, and spent much time, in enforcing the laws for the protection of fish, Regarding this as one of mir most important duties, we have already appointed, under the authority of Chapter LXX of the laws of 1871, about 200 lish wardens, in localities where they seemed to be most immediately required, and shall appoint others as occasion seems to demand.

OLIVER H. NOYES,

JOHN S. WADLEIGH,

ANDREW C. FIFIELD.

Commissioners.

FISH CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—The fish commissioners of California have just achieved a success in piscicultureone for which the people of our State should accord to Mr. J. G. Woodbury, superintendent of the hatching and distributing department, their approval. From eggs obtained from New Hampshire uncety six per centum of fish have from New Hampshire ninety-six per centum of fish have been hatched, and 60,000 red speckled trout have, at the age of four mouths, just been placed in the streams of California; 20,000 have been distributed to the small streams of Lake and Mendocino connties, 20,000 were placed in the streams of the western Sierras, at the head waters of the American, Yuba and Feather rivers, and 20,000 in the streams of Contra Costa county emptying into the Bay of San Francisco, the Calaverns, the Alameda and the San Leandro creeks. The hatching process was conducted in the lantebiag house at the University grounds at Beckeley, and have since their birth been stored at 8t. Helena mountain, where in four months they attained a growth of two inches. Of the 20,000 speckled beauties taken to the Lake and Mendocino county streams, it is said that only two fish died.—Stin Francisco Chronicle.

Sturgeon as Shad Protectors.—The fishermen along the Hindson have refused to review their nets for twenty-four heurs once a week, in order to allow the shad a chance to move up the river, where they are in the hibit of spawning. Seth Green has hatched 40,000 young sturgeon, which he has placed in the river, and which number he intends to increase to 3,000,000. In three years' time they will have attained a large size, and will then go through shad nets like an arrow through the air, and thus enable the other fish to move at will up and down the stream. Stargeon were very plenty in the stream twenty years ago, selling for fifty cents to one dollar each, while the present price in the New York and Albamy markets is \$3, and the demand is greater than the supply. Shad are selling for a third of the price that they sold for hefore artificial propagation was introduced, and Mr. Green expects in three or four years hence the price of stargeon will be

reduced in a similar ratio. The sturgeon is valuable as food for the poor on account of its cheapness, while the spawn is used as caviare, an epicurean delicacy, large quantities of which are annually exported to Europe.—
Rochester Express.

Hatural History.

NATURAL HISTORY OF OREGON AND ARIZONA, -- An officer of the First Cavarry, now stationed at Camp Harney, Oregon, in the Pah ute country, is a naturalist of no small repute, and is at present collecting specimens of the different kinds of trout found in Oregon for the Smithsonian Institution. We take pleasure in quoting from a recent letter to the editor of Forest and Stream some

the different kinds of trout found in Oregan for the Smithsonian Institution. We take pleasure in quoting from a recent letter to the editor of Forest and Stirram some facts relative to the funna of Oregon and Arizona. The Captain strys of the game of Oregon:

"So far as fine fishing is concerned, a man could scarcely go amiss by pitching his line in the first stream he eame to. I think that you can find fine trout in every brook in the State. I would not recommend the vicinity of Camp Harney for hunling and fishing purposes, although game of both kinds is extremely plenty. The great trouble is getting here. It is in the heart of the Indian country, Pallutes, about 280 miles from the railroad in a southerly direction, and the same distance to the Dalles, on the Columbia River. Accommodations, you might say there are none, or of the rudest kind, and the expenses would not be light either. The roads are had and blocked by snow during five months in the year. For pleasure-seckers this would not do, as there must be any amount of better places nearer to civilization and easier of access. Geese, ducks, and swan are extremely abundant on all the lakes about here, some of which are of quite good size. We have just finished a fine sail boat, and I hope to have a chance to explore Luke Harney and Malheur Luke thoroughly both for fish and birds. I consider Sonthern Arizona one of the finest game countries in the United States, but it is rather inaccessible also, and not safe for a small party. Deer are extremely abundant (two or three species;) antelope also; bear, if any one has lost any, pumas and such like; wild lurkeys (Melingris Mexicana,) from which the domestic race is supposed to have sprung. It differs from the Eastern species (Melingris gallopazo) in the coloration of the tips of the upper and lower tail coverts and thil feathers, these heing white in the former while they are fulvons or chestnut red in the latter. Of quail you can fud three species, viz.: Lophortyse Gambels (Gambel's quail,) which is very comm

ARTIFICES OF WOODCOCK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 18th, 1875.
In a recent number of years ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 18th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In a recent number of your paper a correspondent described the action and efforts at concealment practiced by a woodcock that once came under his observation. The retailon of such incidents is interesting to sportsmen and naturalists, who are ever glad to tearn of some pecularity in the subjects of their respective researches. An incident somewhat similar to that alluded to took place in my experience a few years ago. An ardent sporting friend and I were after ducks on Black Creek in this county about the middle of October, 1868. Ducks were scarce, but In rossing a piece of marsh we came on a very farce swarm of suipe that hy like stones, and had to be kicked up. I marked down one bird, and walking up thought to get him to rise at a suitable distance. He didn't show himself on the wing, and as I got to the edge of a poul in the march I saw the bird run quickly along the muit and nestic close down behind a stick. I watched bim for several infinites, and he would stretch out his head and peer at me with the air of a gamin watching a blue runt around the corner. The code of the field sportsman to be sure prevented me from taking a pot-hunter's advantage of Scohypar II filtent, but when, after throwing a sod or two at him, he started on Ilyely wing I did as is usual on such occasions, and cloved up his account, terminating one of the best day's supe shooting I ever enjoyer. Should my wandering friend Will. F. see this ho will remember the occusion.

E. R.

COCK GROUSE PROTECTING NESTS.

Machias, Me., June 21st, 1875

While driving in this vicinity a few days since, a ruffel grouse ran out loto the road, and with rollled plumage and lowered head attacked us, but the rapid pace soon discouraged it, although keeping cluse to the wheels for several rode. To my surprise 1 saw that it was a male. We returned a few hours later with a salmo forthadis of three pounds and an ounce weight and a number of his brethren of lesser note.

[The incident referred to is unusual, as it is the belief that the cock hirds do not assist the hens in taking care of their young .- ED]

STRANGE FREAKS IN DEER NATURE.

Nicasio, Marin county, Cal., June 14th, 1875,

Nicasio, Marin county, Cal., June 14th, 1875. Editor Forest and Stheam:—
In builting deer in the county of San Luis Obispo some years ago, 1 found quite a number of weibers among the lucks shot, and as it was caused by disease, I give it to the readers of your paper. At the time I first shot them, in thily, their horns were in the velvet, and remained the same in September when I left that county. Itemming the following Spring, I found some with full bead of horns still in the velvet but much faded. Among those I killed some had imperfect horns and some large epikes covered with kinds from base to the many were in good confliction, more very poor. The cause I did not know, things same bunters said it was from a disease brought. In from Texas cattle. I have heard of weithers being killed in Montrey county within two years, but have never heard of one north of San Francisco.

Thomas II. Estex.

-A white gopher, a rate freak of nature, was recently captured in Oregon and sent to the Oregon Museum.

-The Philadelphia Zoological Society is mourning loss of a built moose, which died June 24th. The Edilor of this journal is aiding this society to obtain a pair, and hopes for success,

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, †
NEW YORK, June 27, 1875. {
Animals received at Central Park Menugerie for the week enting Jo

One Pine Ernsbeak, Pinicola enneleaber - Received in exchange,
One small Alligator, Presented by Mr. W. T. Conte.
One great Horned. Owl, Bubo. Virginiume. Presented by Mr. A. B.

One Sparrow Hawk, Falco sparrerius, Presented by Rev. Isane Riley. Four thorse-shoe Crabs, Limitus polyphenius. Presented by Mr. Samuel Smith,

BRED IN THE MENAGERIE

Three Panthers, Felis concidor, Four Fawns, Carsaess Virginianus, Five Pea fowl, Paro cristatus.

Five Pea fowl, Paro cristatus.

BRED UN THE PARK.

Five Robins, Turdus migratorius, Three Cat Birds, Galeoscoptes

Curolineusis. One Crow Black Bird, Quiscalus purpareus.

W. A. CONKLEY. Director,

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia

Zoological Gurden:—

GARDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, June 19th, 1875.

One Mocking Bird, Minnas polyghelius. Presented by P. Johnson, of

One Mocking Bird, arising people.

Philadelphia.

Three Prairie Dogs, Arctomys ludoricianus. Bour in Garden.

Two Red-beilled Terrapin, Emys rubriventeis. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Three Black Swans, Cygnus atrutus, Received in exchange.

One Red-beilied Wallaby, Indinaturus Bulumiteri Presented by Lt.

Forsylli, U. S. N.

Siz Rathed Kingfishers, C. Alcyon, Presented by L. Snyder, Phila.

One Red-Bellied Whitaby, Malifability Businites Presented by L. Stryslet, U. S. N.

Six Bellied Kingflsheis, C. Alcyon. Presented by L. Snyder, Phila.
One Leopard Spermophile, Arctomys tredecini-lineatus. Presented by
A. J. Lamborn, Philadelphia.
Two Chequered Tortolses, Emys picla. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
Four Ruddy Flamingoes, Phoenicopetorus ruber. Presented by Capt. Minulus, Philadelphia.
Three Soft shelled Tortolse, Tryonix mulicus; One Speckted Tortolse, Emys guitula; Five Yellow-bellied Terrapin, Emys seirulu; Two young Cnoters, Chetonura serpentina. Presented by Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
One Squirrel Monkey, Similarls sciurea. Presented by W. L. Welch, Philadelphia.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

For Forest and Street
THE CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA,

ONE of the most surprising things I have seen lately is a letter from a person signing himself "Forty-niner" in the New York Spirit of the Times, and entitled "Gossip from San Francisco." The main subject in the letter is a talk about horses, and I have no fault to find with that, and besides, I will not occupy your columns with a subject foreign to them. But when the writer speaks of the elimate of California and says:

besides, I will not occupy your columns with a subject foreign to them. But when the writer speaks of the elimate of California and says:

"If Tennessee be like this, and the climate such as 'Hark Comstock' describes, I can only say that I want to leave this humbug California, and migrate backward to a place where there is a decent climate of seasonable weather, and where there is a decent climate of seasonable weather, and where the men who call themselves horsemen &c. * * * * I would like, however, to get a little honest information in your columns from 'Hark Comstock' or any other man in respect to the climate of Keutucky and Tennessee, and in return I will give you what you don't often get—a lime plain truth about California. I am perfectly sick of the falsehoods disseminated about our clerual Spring, our unseasonable had strawberries, our monster beets, which have teen two or three years growing, and various other California staple clap traps. Now, California may be the paradise of the whole Union, but if so, your country is simply unfit for human occupation during a considerable portion of the year. California can be lived in, and by contrust to the people of Vermout and New England all over, is considered delightful, because insteal of snow we have mad, and instead of sunstroke, liver complaint and rhenmatism. Now, a word of truth, which I bet you won't see in any liventy miles of our delightful metropolis. During the week last past—on Suturdny, 3d, Sundny, 4th, Monday, 5th of April of this year, 1875—we have tad a series of the most horrible and most atterly abominable hurriennes of cold winds, accompanied by cold rain, hail, and sleet, and snow on the tills, productive of more misery and discomfort to man and best than mything I ever saw out of Culifornia. In exposed places in my neighborhood the crops—barley, oats, potatoes—are blown hodily out of the ground, and there are piles of sind, three feet high, blown from the plowed fields into the pasture fields. This is in San Mateo county, Cal., a portion

First lel me state that I own neither land nor lot in Cali-First let me state that I own neither land nor lot in California, and never expect to. I have no interest in praising her. Well, now, Mr. Editor, will you be jurtent enough to hear a few words from one who, it is true, is not a "Forty-niner," but has lived in California five years, and ought therefore to know something of what he speaks. But I will first observe that nearly every person in California, and I might almost say out of it, has a totally opposite opinion from "Forty-niner" concerning his statement about California and its climate, or, I should rather say climates, for it has many. I will, however, confess that its general climate, or its particular ones, are not per-

fect or faultiess, but I will maintain that they are not surpassed, if equaled, in the whole world. The climate of San Francisco in Winter is the best mean climate of the State-probably the test in the world. Upon that point there is no difference of opinion either among residents ary visitors. Its general character in the whole State, as that its Winters are warmer; the Summers, especially at night, cooler; the changes fram heat to cold not so great or so frequent; the quantities of tain less, and confined principally to the Winter and Spring months; the atmosphere drier, the cloudy days fewer; thunder, lightning, half, snow, and ice rarer; the winds more regular, and Intricances or formedos almost never occurring. Of course there is some mud in many places in the country during the rainy season or Winter. I do think, and it is generally considered, that it is one of the most healthy countries in the world. I do not believe at all, according to "Forty-niner," that rither dyspepsia or rhenmatism me prevalent; on the contrary, I think they are less common than in most intherparts of America. Compared with the Eastern States and most parts of Enrope we have here "an eleman Spring," and as to "Forty-niner" objecting to unsensounable bad strawberries, I cannot see much to complain of heemise we have four or five crops of that delicious fruit a year, lasting in plenty for four or five months, and to be obtained for at least eight months in the year. And as to the quality, that fruit is nearly all of the Longworth Prolitic surt, so highly prized at Cincinnati, and next only in flavor to McAvoy's Superior. Everybody who knows anything at all of South California knows that we have all the fruits of the temperate and semi-tropical regions in perfection, and as to both their and vegetables growing to manimoth size and lasting longer than in any other country, it is but an oft-told and veritable tale. "Forty-niner" says: "I have been in Kentucky myself, but in the month of May, and assuredly then the country and climate s

—The potato bug, which his recently appeared for the first time in many sections of the country, is reliard-shelted, striped inseet, nearly twice as large as the "lady bag," with a yellow and black spotted head, six legs, and a yellow and black striped armor. It is a native of Colurado, whence its name of Colorado beetle. It was first seen in 1820, feeding on a wild potato, but when the settlers introduced the domestic potato the bug attacked it at once. It breeds prodigiously, the female laying from 700 to 1,200 ergs, which hatch in about six days, and immediately begin work, lasts for nineteen days. Paris green is the necepted remedy for this pest.

PROFITABLE COW.—The dacksonville (Fln.) News of the 14th inst., tells of a cow in that town, belonging to A. J. Prevott, which is nine years old and gives twelve quarts of milk per day. It costs but twenty-five cents a day to keep her, and the net profits on milk about for eight years past have amounted to \$4,526. The cow has laid several fine calves besides, which have brought good prices when sold. Pretty good for a Florida cow!

The climate of South Devon, England, must be cuti the doubt the process bestowed upon it. A correspondent of the Field, writing from thence, states that as early as the 18th of April, while returning from church, a hen phensant started from the roadside and fluttered before him. While watching her movements he discovered eleven young phensants, apparently newly hatched, in the hedge near by. It is further stated that such early nidification of the pheasant is not unusual in Devon.

—A Texas correspondent writes under thile of June 6th:

"We have plenty of vegetables now. We are harvesting our wheat and laying by corn. Our wheat is very fine, and the prospects for a fruitful senson are flattering. Our cows are fat and our bees are rich, and well it may be said that Texas is a land of milk and honey. Our prairies are like anto beautiful gardens. If you were here we could have some pleasant hours killing old bucks and enting toney."

DEATH OF A VALUABLE House.—Our correspondent T.

DEATH OF A VALUABLE House.—Our correspondent T. W., writing from Leesburg, Va., June 17th, snys:—

"Messes. Sellman and Fadeley of this town host quite a valuable stallian to day, called Wombiridge. He fell dead hack of Dr. Moriarty's statiles ou the new track for training horses near the county fair grounds. One of his owners, present at the lime, thinks Woodbidge ruptured ablood vessel, as he was rearing in excitement, etc. Dr. M. thinks the fell and struck the occipital bane, causing instant teath. His senson cuded June 30th, and horse funciers think his death a loss to the county. He was from A. J. Alexander's studies, Woodford county, Ky., and had the bload of Messenger, Manularino, Abdallah, and Hamble-Ionian."

-Fifty families, principally from the New England States and New York, have settled during the past Winter on Fruitland Peninsula, in Patnam county, Fla. Water fronts on Drayton Island, Lake George, which were offered two years ago for less than \$3, are now bringing \$100 per

Sewage Grown Crops.—It is certain that all kinds of crops may be grown with sewage, so that the furner centering specific states and best sell. Nevertheless, the slaple crops must be cartle food, with occasional crops of corn; and it is also certain, from the analysis of the soil, that it has become very much vicher, and that the manning constituents of the sewage accumulated in it. Cattle should be fed on the farm, which leads to a vast increase in the production of ment and milk, the great desiderate of the population producing the sewage. Thus the system of furning must be specialized and capital concentrated, the absence of which conditions has proved a great barrier to the satisfactory practical solution of the sewage question.—

Popular Science Monthly for February.

The Rennel.

RENCH SHOW AT MINEOLA.

The Bench Show of Dogs at Minenia, held last week in connection with the fair of the Queens County Agricultulal Association, was concluded on Thursday. The entries in all classes were not as large us we expected from the proximity of the grounds to the metropolis, which is to be proximal for archeblar from the fact that owners distinct. necounted for, probably, from the fact that owners dislike to express their dags during the extreme heat. Still there were some rare specimens of both setters and pointers ou exhibition. Among the former Mr. Jenkins' recently imported real brighters. ported red frish dag Ranger was worthy of particular note.
Ohl Phil was again at the head of the pointers in the large Ohl Phil was again at the head of the pointers in the large class, and of the small, Mr. Jeukins was again successful with Sanelm. In the hall of the association was a magnificent display of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, which in point of attractiveness fairly divided the honors with the dogs. The grapes and strawherries were particularly fine. The number of the judges were as follows:

No. 2—Red Irish Setters.—First, Ranger, B. W. Jenkins, Baltimure, Mh.; second, Tom, Keuneth G. White, College Point, L. L.

No. 2—Red Irish Setters.—First, Ranger, B. W. Schrikes, Baltimure, Mil.; seeond, Tom, Keuneth G. White, College Point, L. I.

Interes.—First, Lady, Horatio M. Parkes, Bayside, L. I.; seennil, Belle, W. J. Bickerton, Jr., Flathun, L. I.

No. 3—Back and Tan Setters.—First, Shot, T. A. Jerome, Lucast Valley, L. I.; seeoud, Drake, Wm. E. Leavitt, Flushing, L. I.

Bilches.—First, Alice, W. B. Jenkins, Baltimore, Md.; second, Dinna, Chas. O'Doherty, Coram, L. I.; highly commended, Rue, J. G. Hecksha, New York.

No. 4—Setters of any Breed except Red and Black and Tan.
—First, Snowball, J. B. Finlay, Roslyn, L. I.; second, Dush, orange and white, A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.; highly commended, Dan, K. G. White, College Point, L. I., emmanded, Pamsh, David G. Hart, Northport, L. I., Bitches.—First, Nellie, Edmand Orgill, Brooklyn, L. I.; serund, an competitor.

No. 44—Setter Pappy of any strain one year old or under.—Lady 2d, reit, Kenneth G. White, College Point, L. I., Na 5—Pointers (large.)—First, Phil, A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.; second, Pero, Chas. Porter, Roslyn, L. I., (this dog was wrongly entered in No. 5) as a small pointer; he is a large pointer; highly commended, Cairo, W. E. Leavitt, Roslyn, L. I.

Bitches.—First, Belle, A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.; second, no roungetitor.

No. 5½—Painter (saadt).—First, Sancho, B. W. Jenkins, Baltimore, Mil.; second, no nward made.

Pitches.—First, Lilv. Edmand Orgill, Brooklyn, L. I.;

Baltimore, Mil.; second, no award made.

Bitthes—First, Lily, Edmund Orgill, Brooklyn, L. I.; second, Fanny, Clms. Porter, Roslyn, L. I.

No. 7—Cocker Spaniels.—First, Shot, Frank P. Eastman, (this dog, though awarded first prize, having no competitur, is not considered by the judges as a true cocker;) second, no competition.

ond, no competition.

Bitches.—First, Belle, A. C. Wnddell; second, Stelle, A. C. Wnddell; second, Stelle, A. C. Wnddell; second, Stelle, A. C. Wnddell; second stelle, This class, thungh unta true cocker, in the judges opinion, is highly commended as a beautiful field spaniel.

The gold pluted creaser presented by Messrs. Hall & Son

was awarded to Mr. Waddell's setter pup Bang, by Colhurn's Dush.

The prizes for shepherds' dogs were awarded, first, to Mr. Miller; seemed, to Mr. Weld. For fox hounds and heagles to Mr. D. C. Harte, of Northpurt, L. I. For dachs humls, Mr. Folke, of New York.

E. S. Carman, Ches. H. Raymond and Dr. N. Rowe of ficiated as judges.

For the Forest and Stream. LAVERACKS PURE OR FALSE.

HAVE lately noticed at the many dog shows that bave I recently been held in different parts of the country the immediate number of entries of Laverack settlers. Where did they come from, and by whom were they imported? I scarcely take up a sportsman's paper that I do not find that some one ur another bas a blue Belton or a Laverack in his kennel. The truth of the unitter is that there are only three pure Lavernek setters in America, viz.: Pride, Fairy, and Ruby, all owned by Mr. Raymond, of New Jersey. It is true that one or two gentlemen own pure Laverack pup-pies, the progeny of these dogs. I believe there are also one or two half Laveracks, and these must have been im-ported, as the get of Pride by mative setters are at present top young to enter on the show hench. I had occasion to write to Mr. Laverack asking him if he had any puppies, to which he replied as follows:

to which he replied as follows:

"I regret at present that all I have were bespoke more than twelve months ago by Messys. Price, at Bala, and Hemming. Had you applied prior I would have reserved one. The next litter I have I will bear you in mind. Any I may send I shall guarantee as pure as any he England. I have sent but three dogs in America, namely, two. Falry and Pride of the Border, to Mr. Raymond, and prior a blich, named Ruby, to Dr. dianter. I regret to state that several gentlemen from America have written me saying they have particle several pure Lavenick setters, and asking melf tever sold one pair to a Mr. Matthews. I answered them stating I never sold any but the three above mentioned. At the Crystal Palace Dog Show, held on June 2d and 3d, a son of Mr. Raymond's Pride took the first prize in a class of forty. Indeed, every prize taken had more or less of my blood. Fairy must breed well with Pride, but the bileties not pare sent to Pride, viz.; crosses, cannot be expected to produce a progeny equal to Fairy's."

Mr. Laverack continues to say:

Mr. Laverack continues to say:

Mr. Luverack continues to say:

"Once got the pure breed in your possession, slick to it, avoid crossing, and rely upon it you will find none superior, particularly for duity endurance in all localities and all weathers. Had the international match come off between English and American logs in America I feel confident English alogs would have been well betten, entirely owing to our does not having been necessioned to your game and locality, and rice versa. Your American dogs on English or Scotch moors, and on our kind of game, would be well benten. Our field Trials are no tests of the merits of dogs, being the short, ten our twenty infinites accrety at the incrits of dogs, being the short, ten our twenty infinites accrety at pairingles. All dogs require to be accustomed to the ground and game they are required for. Matches for four days, eight hours a day, on different ground and game are the only tests. Distinctly universitian, four pure bred dogs were necessioned to your game, covers, qualif. So., I

fancy they then would beat cross-treds. My great pleasure is breeding setters, and I don't approve of—crosses. The secret is, Darwin and Adams and other naturalists are right respecting natural selection of races or species; the strongest and most vigorous animals beat off the weakly, and thus continue the species. You are going on the right principle. You must preserve, otherwise in time your buffaloes, all animits and species of hints must decrease. America is a vast, grand country, but unless laws to protect game are enforced she must decline."

I write these facts in order to show that there are some

unserupulous persons palming off handsome-looking mon-grels for pure Laveracks, without doubt receiving large prices, and materially injuring the reputation of Mr. Laveruck and the Raymond kennel. I would suggest to the committees of dog shows that they should add another, and I think a most important class, to their programmes, viz.: THE CHAMPION CLASS, which should for the present take in setters of all breeds that have previously prize in lheir particular class, or, in fact, setters that have taken a prize at any recognized bench show in America, so as to har out all prize winners except as entries for the Champion Class, an honorable mention or diploma not to be considered as a prize.

JNO. M. TAYLOU.

The "Retreat," Blacks and Whites, Notioway county, Va...

A GOOD DOG BREAKER. - We have been frequently asked if we knew of a good dog breaker in the vicinity of Boston. A resident of that city, to whom we feel under no small obligation, has helped us to answer this question eategorically, and thus relieves us from any reluctance to shoulder the responsibility which we seek to avoid, of recommending such a person to our readers. The name address of the tactician to whom our friend refers is Heman F. Stranger, West Bridgewater, Mass., of whom the following "certificate of character" is furnished us:—

"A good fellow, eapital shot, and constant reader of the Forest and Stream. I have given him several dogs of my own to hreak, and have sent several friends to him, notably Wm. Jarvis, "Nimrod," of Claremont, N. II.; George Delano, of New Bedford, the importer of Doll; Mr. Penhody, of Sahm, and others, of our liest sportsmen in this vicinity. They all express perfect satisfaction.

-George H. Burnet's dog Sport was buried last week at Easton, Fa., with funeral eeremonies, aged 17 years. The cuffin was a regular casket, the grave was sodded, and a monument will be creeted over it

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY,

Tront, Salato fontinalis.
Salmon, Salato salar
Maskenonge, Esox nobilior.
Weakileh,
Stilped Bass,
Ringfieb.

Under the head of "Game, and Fish in Season" we can only spect by in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary o which that wore too to alternate bartelularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of yame in nuestion. This would repaire a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assess them will only create confusion.

Fish in Market.—The fish market has been abundantly supplied during the past week with all the choice varie Salmou are coming in in large quantities, and selling at 25 cents per pound. Spanish mackerel from the Chesa-peake are being received in unusually large quantities they sell for 20 cents per pound. Bluefish from Newport, R. I., are very plentiful, and sell for 8 cents. Striped base of large size are selling for 18 cents per pound; halibut are in fair supply at 18 cents. Green turtle are plenty at eents; soft erabs are very scarce at \$2 per Sheepshead are very abundant, coming from Long Island, and sell for 12½ cents per pound. The common varieties of fish are abundant, and remain as last quoted.

-Mr. Blackford reports that on last Thursday a fine, plump salmon, weighing 17 pounds, was caught in a pound net about 200 feet from the railroad bridge at Sandy Hook. It seems probable that this unusual visitor was trying to make his way up the Hudson or one of the neighboring rivers when he fell a victim to the netters. We have hopes for the salmon anglers yet.

-The largest salmon in market this week weighed 41 The largest shad was received from Maine, and weighed 7‡ pounds.

-Bass fishing begins in Connecticut and Mussachusetts to day, July 1st, under the law. The bass fishing in Twin Lakes, at the northwestern corner of Connecticut, accessible by Harlem and Connectient Western Railroads, is represented as very flue. There are three good hotels in Cunaan Village, one of which, Mr. Corbiu's, is advertised in this paper. Sherman Pease, whose house is most romanti-enlly situated on the border of one of the lakes, will also take a few gentlemen boarders who are willing to rough it in semi-backwoods style. Six miles frum Canaan, at Ashley Falls, Mass., on the opposite side of Twin Lakes, is the very comfortable house of F. F. Cooper, which is advertised in this paper-a commodious farm house two miles from this lake on a hill commanding fine views. There are several streams near this locality, where a few trout

-A disinterested friend, who has regard for the comfort and pleasure of parties seeking a quiet resort for the Sum-nter season, as well as those foul of bass fishing, wishes us to recommend Liufleld Lake, a delightful sheet of pure water, within ten miles of the city of Boston, which was abundantly stocked with Oswego bass five years ago by Judge Saltonstall, who owns a country resultance in the vicinity. These fish can now be taken (after Anly 1st, when the law permits,) in great ahundame, and frequently five pounds in weight and very gamy. Unlimited fishing is invited, as this lake is now so fully stocked that it is alwsirable to diminish the number of fish, imamuch as otherwise able to diminish the number of fish, imismuch as afterwise they will prey upon each other, and in time run out. The luke is accessible by the Boston and Maine Railroad to Linfeld Hotel Station, so called, although there is an hotel there, simply a quiet country village, where board can be obtained in private families. Parties wishing information thereof can address C. K. Brailford, Esq., who, we are assured, will kindly respond to inquiries. Bouts can be had. sured, will kindly respond to inquiries. Bouts can be had. There is a pretty island in the lake, and grassy shores slope to the water, well shaded by Juxuriant elms, maples, and

-Mr. J. Reed, on the heach opposite Forked River, Barnegat Bay, has reported natching five burrels of bluefish single handed with the squid; number not taken. Burnegat Bay is literally alive with the fluny tribe. The Carman House, at Forkel River, is a capital resort for gentlemen fishermen, whose wants are carefully attended to by the proprietor, Mr. E. H. Frame. There are pickerel in Furked River that weigh two or three pounds.

-Some of the sheepshead taken in Burnegut Bay weigh

twelve pounds.

-W. S. Kimball, of Rochester, has gone to the Schoolic Lakes and remoter parts of Maine.

-Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., O. G. Walleridge and wo sons, and N. G. Stabbins and Arthur and Richard Gibb, all of Brooklyn, are spending a fertnight at the Club House, Blooming Grave Park, Pike county, Pa.

-The fishing fleet of Newburyport will not exceed twenty vessels.

-Fish, particularly scap and bluefish, were never more plenty in Buzzard's Bay than during the present senson.

-On Monday last, a sworthish, weighing 300 pounts, got in short water on the bench at Dennisport, and a man there seeing him jumped upon his back and took his life by beating the fish with a rlab on the head, after riding something less than a league,

-On Thursday Mr. John Waterhouse caught sixteen weaklish with the squid, and of which weighed nine and a half pounds—a thing hitherto unknown in these waters. Perhaps Forest and Strream can tell us whether or not it is a common occurrence elsewhere.

On Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Wallace Reeves, off Prospect, Shelter Island, took in his shure saine—about fifteen rols long—235 blumfish and weaklish, averaging three pounds each.—Greenport Fland and Field.

John N. Genin, Jr. 100k lifty, six weaklish in one hour

-40hn N. Genin, Jr., 100k llfty-six weaktish in one hour off White Hills, Shelter Island, last week Wednesday, one of which weighed eight putuals.

-The Cavier Club, of Cincinnati, have become cuthosiastic over greenheart fishing rolls, and many of the leading members have supplied themselves ar sent in orders for these rods. We used the greenheart salman rods, mule by Serilmer, of St. Inha, and found them very admirable until we substituted split hamhon us being lighter. The greenheart is admirably mapped to Western lishing.

—The Cape Ann Advertiser says the losses attending the fishing business from Glouerster this season are increasing at a fearful rate. Already there have been eighty-five lives and nine vessels lost since the 1st of January—twenty mure lives than were lost during the whole season of 1874.

lives than were lost during the whole season of 1874.

The Fishermas.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending June 24th was seventy-six—fifty from Georges, nine from the Bauks, and sixteen from mackereling vayages, and one salt herring fare from Magibilene Island. Amount of Georges col brought in 650,000 pounds, bull but 50,000 pounds; Bauk rod 550,000 pounds, halling 65,000 pounds. The mackerel sciners bring in light fares, atout 1,600 barrels only having arrived the past week. The Georges fares have fallen off considerably, late arrivals bringing very light fares of cold and hallbut.

Schoomer Chester R. Lawrence. Capt. Thomas F. Hodgdon, which arrived from her fourth Bank trip hist week, weighed off 128,926 pounds coultsh, and 5,000 pounds hallbut, her stock amounting to \$3,824.97. Time absent five weeks. Capt. Hodgdon's total stock un four trips is \$11, 397.93, making him thigh line" of the fleet thus fur.—Canada.—Bauerbiage, Outario, June 26th, 1875.—Mr.

Canada.—Beacebrioge, Ontario, June 26th, 1875.—Mr. Higgins, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, in this town, last week took a 3½ pound trout from the South Muskoka River.

week took a 3½ pound trout from the South Muskoka River.

Massachusetts.—Springfield, Jane 24th, 1875.—Shad fishing with fly has been poor this year. B. and I have been up some six times. Once we eaught one each, and the remaining five times none. The law water has kept them all drawn at Willamansett, three miles below Holyake, but there are no boats or entwentences for fishing there. Have been trout fishing many times; day before vesterday I eaught 160 fifteen miles from here. There will be many partrilges and woodcock this year. I have run across many brooks of both.

W. S. W.

New Jersey.—Barnegat Talet, Kinsey's Ashiey House.— Fish scarcs for the week eming June 25th:— June 18th—J. E. Saule and T. K. Ober, Phihadelphia, 30 bluefish; C. Grim, 28 sheepshead. June 19th—Clas. Noble & Co., Phihadelphia, 23 bluefish; Howard Soper, 16 sheepshead; S. Rirlgway, 16 sheepshead; C. Grim, 10 sheepshead; S. Rirlgway, 16 sheepshead; C. Grim, 10 sheepshead; J. H. Ferris and C. A. Neuman, Stamford, Ct., 12 sheepshead; R. S. Laquier, New York, 12 sheepshead; W. Lawton, Morristowu, 14 bluefish. bluefish

June 20th—John L. Smith, John Lamond, Philadelphia, 8 sheepshend; George Knight, Otto Acker, Philadelphia, 10 sheepshead; C. Nuhle & Co., 26 bluefish, June 21st—R. S. Laquier, New York, 12 sheepshead; J. C. Coullaird and brother, 13 bluefish.

Cal. Robert Orr, Chas. Close, James Tay, Christopher Marian, F. Caswell, Philadelphia, 49 bluefish; Dr. Bennett, 18 sheepsheud.

June 23d-I_b Burrows, Wm. Steele, Uriah Bennett, I_s

Hancock, Samitel E. Burr, Bordentown, N. J., 61 blue th, some weighing ten pounds; Col. Robt. Orr & Cw. 400 fish, some weighing ten pounds; Col. Robt. Orr & Co. 400 pounds bluefish.

June 23d-Water thick; bluefish biting poorly; best

June 24th—Blowing a gale from south and; an Idaefishing; sivepsheaf from 3 to 5 per locat.

**Corman Hause, Facket River, Occur County, N. J., June 27th, 1875.—The past week has been a remarkably pour one for fish of all kinds. The bluelish appear to be gorged with food. Weakfish are coming now, several having herm taken 10-day. This season is what a sportsman generally terms "between wind and water," or, in other words, just hetween the first run of fish and the general arrival of all kinds for the Summer. We expect better luck next week.

E. H. F.
Philadelphia, June 28th, 1875.—"I wind to know,"
"Now den tell," "Say it agin." Mr. Irving L. Bennin in
Frankst and Strilam, issue of June 24th, tells some wondwful things of the mescalonge, which he seems to confimily with the great northern pike or pickergl. Says it
tanks with the salmon and trout in excellence as food; says
one of six pounds is equal in gainy qualities to a salmon of
twenty pounds," (who e-cwf) and is known to lenge "fifteen
feet above the water and slake his hyad like a mad dull."
Now, won't Mr. Beman come down a little? Won't by full
a foot or two?

Thaddeus Norris.

TROUT FISHING AT BAYFIELD, LAKE SUPERIOR.

BAYFIELD, Wis., May 28th, 1875.

Bayfillia, Wis., May 28th, 1875.

By general consent Bayfield is the most attractive point on Lake Superior for pleasure and health seekers. Bettoliful and justimesquely situated befund the Apostle Islands, which land-lock is cust of over fifty miles, where boating in small hoats is a matter of outro sufety, and with the incomparable healthfolies of climite, pure wider, and delicious field of various kinds combine in affording attractions that can only be appreclated by those enjoying them. The special feature among the uttractions of Bayfield is the manerons from streams and the front fishing along the coast in the vicinity. There are between twenty-live and fifty streams running into the lake within the limits of the coast protected by the islands, which seem to possess exhaustless numbers of brook front, and in addition the fishing along the coast for the whode allistance (album fifty wites) is unexcelled. The "rock fishing," as this coast fishing to term d, has afforded your correspondent more genuine sport limit he received from all other sources combined. This is said, too, with a two years' experience in the Rocky Monatains with ritle and rod in "forest and stream" of thin wild region, where only the feet of hautsum and saving have pressed the rocks fished wastes. I cannot gw hat the fields to give your readers a description of the feelings of pleasure experienced in taking clighty troot, averaging two pounds each, in a single day where there was an open field for fish and feherman to each display their dexiculty and skill.

Boats have almost daily from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago for this place; also froin Dahith, which is reached, by rall, 120. St

in taking eighty troot, averaging two pointals each, in a shigle day where there was an open field for fish and fisherman to each display liber dexicity and skill.

Boats have almost duity from Beffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago for this place; also from Dalith, which is reached by rail 192. St. Pint. The Wisconsin Control from Milwakee to Ashkund (eighteen mive distant from Bayfield) has not yet been completed clear through, and is, therefore, not in a condition for persons to reach here by that rome. The accommodations here have never been equal to the demand. This session, however, emissilerable additional accommodations have been provided by several boarding houses being filted up. J. B. Bono can engage that yet and in the same; N. La Bobin four or five; William Herbert seven or eight; M. Milligun, on the fled Chif Indian Reservation, where he is beautifully located, can accommodate several, and so can Col. E. Henderson on a furm vight miles from bere, and where one of the fluest front streams we be towed in any country runs through the yard. These are all, in addition to Smith's Hotel, which can accommodate advertion one handred persons. We have here three steam yachts that can be hired at any time at low rates, in addition to vay nomber of small boats subtable for boaling and fishing porpuese. The yachts are owned by How. S. S. Vanghy, vopt. S. W. Tanner, and Capt. James Chapiman. The latter gentlyman is the "crack fisherman" of this section, and the lines are comparatively without number that the writer hiereof and "Chap" have vid with each other, with a zeal worthy the cause of the statesman or philantbronish, to outdo each other in recling in the speckled beautys. It is entitled to the prize Issae H. Wing, Esq., Receiver of the United States Land Office, is no "clouch" of a fisherman, and rounds up his pile at sunset to proportions that the up the bite of jealousy. Capt. T. J. L. Tyler is preferation, and this is long, jointless bamboo manages to "make it hot" for the "hoys." The Bayfield Sport m

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be matted no later than Monday in each meek.

HIGH WATER. FOR THE WEEK

Date.	Boston. New York. Churleston
Inly 1	15, M,

The Seawanhaka Schooner Race.—When at the early hour of seven o'chock the members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Chib and their guests assymbled on board the good stomac Cyclops, at the Baltery, there was but little appearance of their long-loaked-lor schooner regulta proving the success it infterward locame. Arrived at Staten Island the Ariel and Peerless were picked up and towed to the Hunk, where the other entired vachts were found. With the coasent of the owners of the Idler and Palmer, the only two yachts entired in the first class, the Counct, though only measuring 82 feet, was rated at 90 feet and put in that class. The entires in the second class were the Triton, Peerless, Restless, Meta, and Ariel. The start was from bnoy Nw. 5, and the course twenty nailes to windward from that point. The Polover was the first to cross the line at 12h, 30m, 2s., followed by the others in quick succession. The wind was now blowing with a freshness which give

the yachts all they wanted, and song canvas was the order of the day. The Cyclops steamed off to windward until she had logged the required twenty miles, and ther anchoral to await the meers. They rounded her in the following reduce.

TOWING DIRECT.			74 41
	II. M. S. J.		M. S.
Palmer,	 3 21 Mtl Promiesa 	 - 1	41 33
Comet	4 12 40 biller	. 4	69 11
Restless	t 11 105 Shria	 . 5	DU 46

The Arivi and Triton had found the heavy sea too much for them and returned to the Hook. By the time the Cycliqs had picked up her anchor the yachts had obtained such a start that she could not eatth up with them, and the yachts were obliged to take their town time. The Palmer wins the prize in the first class, and the Peerless in the

second.

Atlantic Yapite Chin Regarta.—This interesting event was suited on Thesday of last week, but our report came to lund too late for that issue of our paper. The day, as far as wind was concerned, was almost more than endly the smaller yneits from proceeding further than the Smithwest Spit. The schooners and the Uniling of the first-class sharps runnded the lightship, and the run home was very interesting. The following is the result as for as the yneits which completed the runnear exactence:—

STANDRESS

				STRUMPNER	11121						
		Star	4.	Flui	ieli.		laps line			erre cline	
Name.	11.	31	S	D. M		- 11	31.	8.	- 11	Mt.	8
Tribun.	- 11	31		4 23		4	0.1	12	- 4	3/1	12
Agues		197	1/2	1 39	8 57	Te	-04	53	4	55	- 15
Pecrlines	- 11	33	59	4 43	55	5	119	701	5	18J	30
Vision	16	39	18	4 51	50	fa-	12	102	5	07	40
			21149	T-01.488	\$1,0109	q					
Distinc.	- 11	411	35	4 43	31	5	D2	591	5	04	8!1
			81 003	(D-PLASE	86000	90,					
K Willselice .	. 11	411	30	3 59	16	-1	18	- 11	4	18	41
Ceniu .	1.1	191	335	4 113	49	4	91/3	1:1	1	22	132

The prizes were a picev of silver for each class, and he-sides this the Livingston Memorial prize for the first shop, in of the first class. The Triton wins the schowner prize, heating the Agnes Im. 3s. The Unitine takes both the vlub and memorial prizes, having no competitor, and the Kniser Wilbelm wins the second class slower prize, heating the Genia 3m. 51s.

The Columbia Yaunt Chub Regatta.—This interesting event was decided on Wednesday last, the evarse being up the North Baver.—Nine yachts contended, with the following results.

	F	ReT	HCLAS	s stannes.					
Yuchts	.11.	M.	8	31.	31.	S	11.	31.	8.
Undine	. 4	44	DO		117	(XI	4.	147	-00
R. Roive				4	99	DO	- 1	17	15
Lillle				4	11	101	4	(0)	15
	8 E.	cons	H-CLAS	9 9500019					
Aurice L	4	47	DC	1	14	100	- 1	12	60
Air Revuir	4	41	100	1	181	00	- 1	09	Dil
Geo. B. Denv	1	21	DIT	8	46	DO:	4	45	23
	71	Шұп	*PhAS	s 81.00Ps.					
Columbia	. 4	33.0	190	3	66	DIE	_	-	_
Tongli							3	29	53

class stoops; G. B. Dean in the second class sloops, and Tough in the third class.

New Jersey Yacur Club.—This flourishing club also held their regata on Tuesday. The course was from a stakebout anchored off the Club House to and around a stakebout anchored off Spuyten Duyvil, turning the same from east to west, and thence buck to the home stakeboat. The following is the order in which the yachts arrived at the home stakebout:—

Yachi.	11.	M.	S.I Taclit.	Π.	M.	8.
Employ	19	30	to Engenia		00	417
Chariw	. 2	E3	20 Ripide		02	30
Geo. W. Dilks						
Spray	2	518	40 Daviel Doe		15	45
Soules						

The winners were as follows:—First-class cabin sloops, Emmu; second-class cabin sloops, Annie M., (there being no other yacht in the class;) first-class open sloops, Charm; second-class open sloops, George W. Dilks.

Id—The second annual regatla of the Central Hudson Yacht club will be sailed to-day over the club course at New Hamburg. The prizes, furnished by Messrs. Starr & Mirrous, two hambsome specimens of silverware for each class. The following are the entries already reported:—

PHEST PLASS-25 PRET AND OVER.		
Name, rig, and place. Divice Fe	rel,	In.
Lorelet Lion , Newburg C. Fanik Brown		44
Emily-schnoner, Hyde Park N. P. Bogers	13	-1
Lency shop, S. Humburgh W. and P. beroy	28	
Ida May, - sloup, Law Point, . Miller Beathers	211	
Fidget-cut, N. Humburgh Irving Grimnell	28	1
SEPONIA PLASS- WER 20 AND DAWKIA 25 PERT.		
Midlie-gloop, N. Hamburgh F. Schuchardt, Jr	21	- 11
Edith-stoop, N. Hansburgh - J. Van Wyck, Jr		li i
Thirtis-ship, Low Pathy W. R. Verplanck		21
Mary Eumoy-sloop, Oyster Day, L.J.C. and O. Iselia .	U.J.	113
Heldisc-Hyde Park F Newhold		
THIND CLASS UNDER 20 PEET.		
Lulu-cat, N. Hamburgh W G. Ferrls	16	- 15
Blunt-sloop, Low Point	18	- 9
Usprey-cas, N. Humburgh, J. II, Weildle	19	9

—Very praiseworthy in the owner of the Comet to put his schooner in the first class in order to make a race in the Seawanhaka regulta, but insfortunate as far as winning was concerned. The Palmer was too many guns for her. It would have been pleasant to have seen the Magic and Conet together on Thursday.

—Sag Ifurbor is to have a gala day on the 5th instant—a bool race, the race, foot race, bug race, greased hig, an artifon, dinner, and a regalla. A very elogont silver ara, solver, goolet, and howl have been procured in New York by Mr. Benj. F. Hunting, of Sag Ifurbor, to be competed for by friends of the steamboats Escort and W. W. Coit, who will deposit ballots marked with the natures of those vessels respectively, paying ten cents for each vote. The balloting will close at eleven P. M. on the 5th.

—There will be the usual rowing regatta on the Charles River rearise, Boston, on July 5th, when \$675 in prizes will be distributed in five mees for single and double scalls, four coared and working hoats. Entries free, to be made to J. M. Bugbee, City Hull, Boston.

There will also be a sayling regatta in Roston Harbor on the same day and under the same anspives, when a similar amount will be distributed. The ruces my open to all yachts, and there is also a special race for fishing boats measuring from twenty-five to farty feet. Entries to be under as above.

-Glonevster, Mass., is to have a regula this month

EASTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA

CEBMI CLIFFS, SWAMPSCOTT, June 24d, 1875.

CERMI CLIFFS, SWAMPSCOTT, June 22d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The annual regain of the Eastern Yachi Clinh has just been sailed, and hast year's victors still keep their place at the head of the fleet. The waving opened with a very light southwest alr, which have on providingly for some time, had just before the start it breezed up a field, and after the yachis had rounded Hulf Way Rock, shifted a little to the southward and stendly increased till, on the buttle stretch, some of the boats had to take in halloon jils in order to save their epors. The steamer John Romer, with the members and halles about d, and the Pierson with the Regaith Camuditee, were promptly on hand in the starting point in Sciencestellary. The following is a list of the entries:—

	FILET-CLASS SUIDONERS.		
		Water	Line
Name.	Owner.	F	I In.
Azolio	Ortier. Cont. Foslick		6 (0)
Fuant	Vice Conv. Boardman		711 5
	d H. Reed		
	d. la bittle		
Hulcyon	Charles Whitney		9 35
9.	ECOND-CLASS SYMOUNERS.		
Fourtses	15 B Phillips	:	51 15
Edith	G. O. Buyby	1	36 75
Rommice	G. H. Bronks.	1	55 B
	FIRST-Chass showers.		
Conving	1t 1t. Phy	1	17
	SECTARIOCHASS SLOOPS.		
luuren	A. C. Wheelwright	1	34 1
Phythe	A. A. H. Meredilli		31 6
Notice leave	December Dummer		9.9 416

their starboard quariess and passing the time its fentows: —				
11. M S.1	H.	M.	8	
Imogen	11	11	12	
Panning 11 88 20 Plytie		41		
Remaine	11	44	55	
Njaybara,	11	43	41	
Edith:		45		
Azalto	11	- [1]	101	

		. 8.1 Yachil	- 11	M.	8.
Coming	14 29	20 Fearics	14	411	400
Hulevolv	14 30	20 Romance	1.5	- 11	117
Azalia	12 36	35] Editi N	12	91	41.7
		12 NImburg	1.3	4.5	41
Form,	12 30	43[Clyfle	12	43	10
Levida					

	Arrivol	Actual	Correctal
Yucld.	Histore.	Time.	Time
Hubiyora	4 33 21	9 48 10	3. 48. H3
Finitive		4 101 17	a 28 8a
Coming	8 47 56	4 199 397	4 09 8/1
Brendiy	4 00 00	4 16 17	d 05 27
Priviless	4 101 490	4 21 51	4 19 54
Azulia	4 21 22	4 40 17	4 20 11
Relyent	4 \$5 40	4 41 28	a gg 68
Romanise,		4 53 44	4 54 37
19(1)11(4 41 30	5 101 50	5 DO 50
Nimbwe,		5 117 115	p 103 08
Illytic		5 16 26	5 10 36
0.00			and the state of their

The corrected time is calculated in each class separately, that of the largest bort in each class fieling the same as her actual time. The prizes were taken by the livelying Feerbess and Mahans, the prize for best time belog saveit to the viole by the Hulleyon inking another prize. After crossing the bouse line, the valids elvivel for lime; but before leaving, Foam salled close wround the whater and gave her three good cheers. The club share on its animal critise to the elistward on the 8th of July, when lively times are expected.

BLUV WITH A GOLD CASTLE.

—One of those incidents which will sometimes occur even with the best regulated newspapers displaced a portion of our teport of the New York Yucht Club regarda, in our last issue, so that it appeared beneath the conclusion of the Brooklyn report. The gullant award of the Unitine has written to us protesting agrinst being "drowned," as he chains we did not notice his yucht after the start. The Undruc's return is timed in our report, with the White Wing and Salle, and if we did not give sufficient stress to to the placky manner in which he suffer over the longer emusse in the light ship, and carried off the prize in his class, it was for want of space and not because he did not deserve full cononendation,

YACHT RACE ON BARNEGAT BAY.—The ninth annual regatts of the Toms River Yacht Club took place on Barneght Bay, New Jersey, Thursday, June 24th. There were thirteen entries, names and owners as follows:—

T. Predmore

Royer West Cheek.

Royer B. Woodward,
Juhn A. Weart.

Bart Seamon.

A good start was made by all, the Lulu getting under way first, closely followed by the Charrie Hooper and and Vapor. The Legal Tender and Haze were delayed by their anchors forling, the former having to aloudon hers. The course was from stakes placed off Turtle Island, to and around the stakehout unchored off Cox's Point, which was rounded from west to cast, and thence back again to the home stake, a distance of twenty miles. On nearing the slakehout the Charrie Hooper passed the Lulu and took the lead, which she kept through the race. The Vapor was caught several times in nets, which caused her to full behind. The most exciting part of the race was on the homestreleh. Going down the yachts sailed on the wind, which was rather light. After passing the stakeboat the wind freshenced up, and before the yachts had got half way home it blew quite a stiff breeze, and kicked up a heavy sea. Several of the yachts had all they wanted, and were kept basy in holsting and lawering sail. They pussed the home stakes in the fedlawing order: Charrie Hooper, Rover, Lulu, Oscar Robinson, Mist, Elizabeth, Legal Tender, Vapor, Ifaze, Idle Hour. The time of the Ella. J. Weart and Minnie King was not taken, they being so for behind that the judges left before their arrival. The time allowance was two minntes per foul, which, after heing deducted from regular time, left the winners and prizes as follows: Lulu, challenge cup, 3:49:711; Rover, silver watch, 3:48:06; Charrie Hooper, one dozen silver spoons, 3:46; Oscar Robinson, silver custor, 3:55:40; Mist, silver butter dish, 3:6:56‡; Vupor, silver molasses cup, 3:57:45.

We are indebted to our correspondent "Squid" for another interesting report of the above regattu.

Dounle Scull, Race on the Harlarm.—The match hetween Frank E. Yates and W. B. Curtis on the one side.

other interesting report of the above regath.

Double Schle Race on the Harlem.—The match between Frink E. Yites and W. B. Chris on the one side, and R. B. Bhinbridge and Edward Smith on the other, was rowed on Thursday last. The course was from Gale's lumber dock, at Morrisania, to Morris' duck—a distance of 40 feel over three miles. For a dozen lengths or so the boats pulled abreast, but at 200 yards from the start the Smith hoat had gained a lend of half a length. Unfortunately some of those ignoramness who are always getting in the way pulled a row boat directly in the course of the shells, and the bow of Smith's boat coming in contact with it the lighter crift was badly injured. Carris and Yates gained fully ten lengths by the accident, and although their apponents pulled a game stern race, the former made their first mile, with about five lengths to spare, in 5.08, finishing the serond mile with a lead of six lengths in 13:16, winning the race in 19:52\frac{1}{2}, the time of Smith and Bainbridge being 20:10\frac{1}{2}.

—A match occurred on the Harlem River on Wednesday last between Frank E. Yales, of the New York Athletic Club, and Richard Bainbridge, of the Atlanta Roat Club, for the single scull championship. The match was won by Buinbridge in 22m. 48‡s. Yates' time, 23m. 10‡s. Distance, three miles.

Buinbridge in 22m. 484s. Yates' time, 23m. 194s. Distance, three miles.

11ARLEM REBATTA.—The third annual regula of the Harlem Regatu Association was held on the Harlem River on Saturday last. Five races and heats were rowed before a large concourse of spectators. R. B. Bainbridge and W. B. Cartls computed in the first heat far single scalls. The rowers had a fair tide led strong wind against them. Buth rawed in good form, but Bainbridge was muster of the situation, and limished the mile several lengths ahead in 7:07. Willour faceu of the New York Rowing Club, and Frank E. Yist, or the New York Athletic Club, contested the second heat. Yntes obtained in good lead at the slart, and kept it to the end, winning in 6:503. In the pair-cared race, F. G. Brown and J. A. Walker, of the Nassans, rowed against P. A. Cartis, Jr., and W. E. McCready, of the New York Athletic Club. The Nassans pair had the lest of the short, but were soon passed by the Athletics. The latter, however, did not long retain their advantage, as the Nassans settled steadily to their work, and, passing their opponents, won by a length and a ladf in 6:47. The Athletics had their revenge in the four-oured race, for which the fullowing crews reported: New York Athletic Club—R. W. Ruthbone, bow; S. L. Mack, H. C. West, C. H. Cone, struke. Harlem Rowing Club—H. M. Kunpp, bow; T. R. Kendur, A. G. Scrantan, C. W. Thruer, stroke. They got an excellent send off, the Athletic crew rowing in splendid style, and obtained a good lead; but then the Harlem crew increased the gap to a few feet, at which they held their opponent to the third quarler, when the Athletic crew again draw wway, finishing the lirst mile in 5:55, and leading their competitors through the centre arch of Macomb's Dam bridge by a length and a half. From this point to the finish the Athletics had it their own way, despite some good efforts on the part of the Harlem crew, the latter being defented by four lengths. The time of the Athletics was 12:40. The concluding heat of the single scalls

Ins ontrigger,
—The New York Rowing Club decided two events on Wednesday. The first, the contest among the senior scullers for the Lehmd medal, moveheld by R. W. Schnek, brought but two to the starting point—the holder and Frank Ellison. Edison won by three lengths in 11m. 444s.; distance a little short of one and a half miles. The second event was the junior scullers' race, for which three contended. These were Charles Ingersoll, John McKinn, and Charles Leland. The course was from Plorence's dock to the powder schoouer—one mile. Leland won by three and a ball lengths. No reliable time can be given.

—The 21st of the being the 126th auniversary of the settlement of Halifax, N. S., it was a general holiday, and was celebrated by a great variety of amasements. A salinte of 126 gans was fined in the morning, hells were rung, base hall nonlehes, horse races and foot races took place, and there was a very interesting regath for hoats and yachts.

The first of the regaths was between five racing whaters, for \$20 and \$8, manued by yanths of eightern years and number, and was won by the Crown Prince, first; Bluenose, second, Victoria, third; Mayflower, fourth; and Blue Bell, fifth.

ninher, and was wan by the Criwn Prince, tirst; Blaenose, second, Victoria, third; Mayflower, fourth; and Blue Bell, fifth.

The second race was a scall race for \$20 and \$5, over course No. 2. George Lavell, E. Walsh, and John Brown (cansin to George Brown), were the contestants in this race, Lavett came in first, Walsh second, and Brown last, the latter having made a mistake as to the turning lood.

Third race for man-of-war culters, prizes \$20 and \$3, with three entries from 11. M. S. Bellerophon and two from the Sea Gall. Result—1st, first enter of Bellerophon; 2d, first enter of Sea Gall; 3d, second enter Sea Gall.

The fourth vace on the programme (for wherries) did not take place, one of the two boats entered (a double scull) heing disquatified.

In the merchant ships' jolly boats, only one prize was offered (\$10), which was wan by the Fanny M. Carvell, Wm. DeWulfe, which took the lead at starting and maintained it; the Seathmal, J. A. Campbell, canne in second, and the Start, R. J. Dalrymple, third.

The race between Government houts, pulled by soldiers, was a very well contested one. For this race prizes of \$12 and \$6 were offered. Three entries. Result—Black Watch first, True Blue second, and Half and Half third.

The next event was a race between the Ross-Foley crew and the Yanng-Parker crew, in lapstreak boats. The race was bravely contested, and was finally handsomely wou by the Ross-Foley crew.

Five dingies started for the next race, the Bellerophon's hout taking the prize, \$5, and a dingy belonging to the Pyranns coming in second.

Two competitors from H. M. Navy entered for the tub race. The Bhenose deteated the Skylark, and took the prize of \$5.

The race for sailing boats was started about ten minutes after twelve. The boats came in as follows: 'The Benice, J. A. Butler, took first prize, \$40; the Circe, Brookfield, won the second prize of \$20; and after these came in the Little Annie, J. Fraser, and the Minnie, L. Briand, The yacht races for the challenge caps of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club

Pelvel, Vice Com. Black. 3 9 0 Squirrel, R. F. Armstrong. 3 5 4 Nymphu, S. A. White. 8 3 0 0 Alabatross, D. Cronan. . . . 3 14 20

The Whisper gave up, having carried away her jih stay. In the second class, tour yachts started, and came in as follows:—

......3 19 45 Spray, H St G. Twinlag...3 31 30

The Kate, Rear Com. Hutchins, was not timed.
Only two yachts started in the third class, viz., the Wavelet, Rolls. Macdonald, and Iris, J. W. Harvey. Their time is as follows:—

FIRST ANNUAL REGATTA OF MALTA BOAT CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Jane 28th, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, Jane 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

OR Saturday, 26th, the Multi Club held Their first annual regata, and its success is very creditable in their officers and members. There were four entries low singles, two for doubles, and two for six-oured barges, of these but one fulfeit to come into position.—Wm. Hopper—entered for singles. Com. Junes M. Ferguson mas chosen umpire, and Vice Com. Juliu Hockley, Jv., and Mr. J. Gillingham thockeepers.

The first event mas the single send! race, one mile straightamay, from Laurel Hill to Rockland, for club limitge (challenge.) 1. A. H. Lane, ivest, color red; 2. John P. Huneker, centre, white; 3. C. E. H. Brelsfind, east, blue.

The ampire had only given the cantion, "Are you ready?" when away

fard, east, blue.

The ampire had only given the cantion, "Are you ready?" when away they went, and, bring even, he let them go. Linue fell off at once, Ituneker taking a lend, working very hand. Breisfurd rowing with appurent ease lapped his lender for half a mile, when Huncker went away, winning about seven lengths in 8m, 41s. Breisfurd bin, 9s.

they wenl, and, bring even, he let them go, Lune fell off at once thunker knowing verth apparent case lapted his lender for half a mile, when Huncker went away, winning about a seven lengths in Sm. 418. Hrelsford ham, Das, The second event was the double scall Tace, same course, for ribp prizo, it pair a finance.

1. Miniculatus—E. Rilling, etroker L. Hoppey, bow; J. Bedichimer, C. Vinnows—C. E. H. Bredsford, stroke; J. Dedichimer, C. Vinnows—White lead, in their opponents had no very large three strokes and the strokes and the strokes and change in the vicinity of Fort Standard College of the College

Answers Co Correspondents.

- S. M. H., M. D., Monmooth, III.—Copy of by-laws sent by mail.

 A. B.—The "Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle," by Shenchenge, is out of polet.

- W. W. W., Broadway.—Where cau I get a good book on like rave of rubbits, the different breeds, &c.? Ans. "Rabbit Book for the Many," or Rement's "Rabbit Fancier," price 30 cents. Address Joseph M. Wade, 39 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 W. L. T., Swampscott.—Can you Inform me what the laws of the State of New York are concerning the shooting of birds for scientific purposes; here we can do it with a peemli from the town anthorities? Ans. Birds can be shot for scientific purposes.
- CAPTAIN, N. Y.—What is the total amount of milltin in the United States, New York State, and New York elly? Ans. According to the U.S. Army Register the total number of militin in the United States in 153,320; In the State of New York, 21,327; city not given, probably not over 5,100.
- F. P. M., New Haven —Piesse lell me the best way lo carry pestells, and which is the best kind of case, belt or vest? Ans. Spimen differ as to the best arrangement for carrying shells. See vertisement in mother column.
- D. L., Lancuster, Pa.—Please inform me who imported "Planket," and who is the present owner; also his address, if in your possession? Ans. We are informed that Dr. Goldenilli, of Ruthind, Vt., who is near in Europe, has purchased Planket, and intends to bring him to this country.
- othery.

 J. R. C., dersey City.—Will you please tell me what time the law is a conditional and pariridge in New Jersey? Ans. The time for shooting uait is between the lattlay of Nov, and the lattlay of Jan. For ruffed rouse (called pariridge or pheasant) between the 1st of Oct. and 15th of
- tecamber.

 J. G. A., Aurora.—In your premiums given to those who get up clubs an the weight and the size of the gum be sent to suit the agent, and see a person have to be a subscriber to get up clubs? Ans. You will of the restricted to any particular weight or size of gun, A non-subcriber can get up clubs.
- C. G. W., New York.—Can you give me any information about the country around Calisle, Clinton country, III.; whether it is headily on the river, and how the country is settled there? Where can light a sample of Dillmar powder? Ans. The country around Carlisle is prefly well settled and considered healthy. Address Carl Ditmar, Naponsett, Mays.
- ponsett, Mass.

 S. R., New York.—Cun you give me some information as to the kinds of fish that can be enought in Lake George, and the hooks and lines necessary, and whether liere is any shouting in the neighborhood? Ans. Black loss, rock hass, perch, pickerel, and take trout. Use minimize and Bucl, McHarg, or Chipman spinning tarkle. The country all around Lake George is wild, and of coarse affords good shooting.

 R. R., New York.—Will you be kind enough to tell me if the Stony Lake region of Canada is a good place to spend iron weeks in the Fall, building, and what game can be shot; also whall line of boals run from Rochester, N. Y., to Port Hope, Canada? Ans. Excellent game and fish country. For fullest information see Forest and Sturaa, April 234, page 164. Boats daily from Charlotte (port of Rochester) to Port Hope, and also via Toronto. and also via Toronto

and also via Toronto.

Dave, Hobokus.—We have published recipes for making varmals for fishing rods several times, but herewith add another, which we are assured is better than all the rest: Take 3 oz. best gum shellad, If az. gum benzolu, § oz. gum samilanach, § oz. gum mastic, I quart alcohol 50 per cent, proof; pulverize separately and add the alcohol. Put in a black bottle, set in the sun, shake often, then pour off. If his black, add alcohol; if too thin, take out the cork. Apply with linen rug.

- add alcohol; if 100 thin, take out the cork. Apply with linen ring.

 S. W., C. D., Philindelphis.—Please inform me at what age a slut (setter) should be spayed, and if it is well to let them dist have a litter of jups? Do you think the operation impairs the assimiliess of the dog? Ana. The sconer a pup is spayed after it is four weeks old the better. If the operation is performed after they are grown up, it generally energates them and their usefulness is impaired. Our deld editor has frequently had them spayed at four weeks old, and always with good results, and considers a birth thus spayed a very desirable dog to have when not required for stock purposes.
- F. W. C., Paterson, N. J.—Will you please ask some of your subsertibers in Southern California to send us some account of that section of the country—its climate and productions, also the character of its people, its game and fish, and the price of land and anything else that may occur to the writer? Ans. If F. W. C. will look under the beast of Woodland Furm and Garden in the present lesue of our paper, he will find an article on this climate of California, and for a detailed description of Southern California, its people, climate and products, new ould refer him to the sketches entitled "Santa Morica," and "Vernon," in Nos. 11, 13, and 25, of Vol. 3.
- 25, of Yol. 3.

 2. Messiter, West Exeter, England.—World you kindly lell me what you think is the best functing ground in America for elk and brar? Do you know anything of the country in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton, New Mexico? Ans. The vicinity of Fort Stanton is beautifully remained and rugged, well limbered and well watered, abounding in trout, deer, black and clamamon bents, and small game. The post lies between the Organ and White Monaidhi ranges. No elk in this locality. Elk range from Northwestern Minnesola to Washington Territory. Terhaps the best elk country is an the Laramie Plaites, in the vicinity of Fort Sannders, reached via Union Paellic Rallroad.



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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

To Correspondents.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forket and Stream Published.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded. Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief noies of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between genilemen sportsucen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Foilest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portlon of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propricty in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mall service, if money remitted to use is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Satorday of each week, if possible, CHARLES II ALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business stanager

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

THERDAY, July 1st.—Troiling, Mystic Park, Boston; St. Paul, Minn. Rabamazoo, Mich.—Yachting, Regatta of Central Hindson Yacht Cinb at New Hamburg—Cricket, Tournameut at Ottawa, Canada, and continuing until the 7th inet.—Base ball, Reliance vs. Chelsea, at Brooklyn; Eagte vs. Battery, at Communipaw, N. J.; Alaska vs. Star, at Hobokea. Friday, July 2d.—Troiling, Mystic Park, Boston; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Harrisburg, Pa.—Base ball, Boston vs. Atlantics, at Brooklyn.

Satunday, July 2d.—Racing, Monmouth Park, N. J.—Troiling, Myslic Park, Boston; Harrisburg, Pa.; Cheago, Ill.—Base ball, Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia; Boston vs. Hartford, at Boston; Yale vs. Princelon. at Brooklyn; Concord vs. Winona, at Brooklyn; Namoless vs. Enterprise, at Hempstead, L. I.

Monday, July 5th.—Racing, Monmouth Park, N. J.—Troiling, Pongh-keep-je, N. Y.; Columbus, Oblo; Detroit, Mich.—Yachting, Regatta Seawanahak Yacht Club, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Perth Amboy Yacht Club; Rowing and Sailing Regattas, Boston harbor; Regatta at Greenport, L. I.—Meeting of American Rifle Association, Monni Vernon, N. Y.—Base bull, Muthal vs. Allantic, at Brooklyn; Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Etna of New York vs. Magnollas, at Newburg, N. Y.; Concord vs. Euterprise, at Hempstead, L. I.; Rehance vs. Union of Elizabeth, N. J., on the Waverly Fair Grounds; Union vs. Rosehill, at Waterbury, Ct., Nameless vs. Red Sox, at Greenport, L. I.

Telesoay, July 6th.—Troiling, Lowell, Mass.; Greenville, Pa.; Monticello, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.—Yachting, Beverly Yacht Club Regatta Beverly Mass.

Wednesday, July 7th.—Racing, Monmouth Park, N. J.—Troiling,

WEDNESDAY, July 7th.—Racing, Monmouth Park, N. J.—Trotting, Detroit, Mich.; Greenville, Pa.; Lowell, Mass.

INDEPE DENCE DAY.

THE usual din of guns, large and small, and the cracking of those infernal machines, yelept fire crackers, invented by the Chiuamen for the propitiation of evil spirits, will on Sunday morning next usher in the dawn of the ninety ninth anniversary of American Independence. The real jubilee, however, will be postponed until Monday as far as the boys and those unfortunates who may by necessity he forced to remain in the city, are concerned. The great multitude will take advantage of the two holidays coming together, to get more than the usual Sunday allowance of fresh air and amusement. The fasbionable watering places will be crowded, but the knowing ones will eschew fashion and fireworks and go after bluefish on the Great South Bay or Barnegat Inlet, or beat the swales and swamps of New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the wary woodcock

-The subject of running the hotels at the White Mountains and other popular resorts on the Europeau plan is being agitated. This European plan is simply to pay for your room and at the table pay for such meals as you order. It would give much better satisfaction to the mader. It would give much better satisfaction to the ma-jority of travelers, who do not average a meal a day, as they are continually absent on excursious and tours of in-vestigation in the neighborhood, sometimes camping out for days together. Those of slender means could afford to go oftener and stop longer,

CANADIAN GUIDES FOR SPORTSMEN

T IIIS paper having alluded incidentally to the scarcity of guides in the Muskoka district of Canada, whither several of our readers weut last year, the Orilliu, Ontario, Expositor calls upon the young men of Muskoka to acquaint themselves with the geography and fannu of the district so as to qualify themselves for duties which may readily be made remunerative in the Summer and Autumn months. We might add the Winter months also, for we have frequent inquiries relative to the fur bearing resources of this region of Canada, and whether it would pay to trap there.

The young backwoodsmen of Canada would be surprised to learn how profitable the occupation of guide may be made (which we hope they will not, at present,) and to know that in the Adiroudacks alone the number of professional guides, independent and steadily employed, is Three Hundred and Fifteen. At least, this is the number given in Wallace's New Guide to the Adirondacks, and we infer that the true number is really much greater. There are guides also at Mooschead Lake, Rangely, Murquette, and all the principal hunting and fishing resorts of the United States—good and intelligent guides, too, many of them. It is surprising how much information that is of service in surveying, lumbering, agriculture, and geology, and other noble departments of industry, can be gathered up by a man serving in the simple capacity of sportsman's gnide. His duties fit him for a dozen conditions of a useful life. They make him a good cook, tailor, carpenter, sailor, axeman, fisherman and hunter. The vicissitudes of satior, axeman, nesterman and hunter. The vicissitudes of his life constantly teach him expedients, and make him self-reliant and brave. They make a mun of him. Negatively, his occupation keeps him out of temptation and mischief, It is an honorable occupation. Should the young, hardy, hard-fisted men of Muskoka elect to follow the very sensible and seasonable advice of the Orillia Francier that will be the seasonable. advice of the Orillia Expositor, they will, by the adoption of their new vocation, acquire more knowledge of their own district than they could in any other way, and thus unwittingly become valued, useful, and well informed members of the community, who would be always called upon for counsel, and to take active part as leading men in

The wages of guides where boats are furnished, is generally \$2 50 per day in the United States; without boat erally \$2 50 per day in the United States; without boat \$1 50. A guide is required to make camp, construct shanty, cook, row or paddle, cut firewood, bring water, and perform such general duties and labors for his employer as he would for himself, provided he were alone and in similar circumstances. He must be a good guide indeed who possesses these several and diverse attributes and can employ them without complaint or show of impatience.

We perceive that settlers in Muskoka have been disappointed as to its quality as a farming country, and that local papers advise them to turn their attention to grazing. It may be that guiding would prove more profitable still. At all events, the business might be employed conjointly with that of the herdsman and stock raiser.

ANNUAL CALEDONIAN CONVENTION.

OR the sixth time the Scotsmen resident upon this continent and in affiliation with the North American United Caledonian Association will, on the 21st inst, assemble in convention. The former meetings of the association have been held in this city, Montreal, Philadelphia, Auburn, and this year it will convene at Toronto, Onlario. The occasion is the most important in the Caledonian It brings together members of thirty-one affiliated clubs and societies, which have a membership of upward of four thousand, and is regarded as the grand annual "gathering of the clans." The President of the association is a kind of little "Lord Mogul" to the Scotsmen of

A few words in regard to the history and objects of the association will at present be seasonable and heneficial.
The association was organized on the 31st day of August,
1870, under the Presidency of Col. A. A. Stevenson, of Mon-The objects of the organization are a matter of in ference, and are not stated in either its constitution or by-laws. The power conferred under Article VI. of the former would appear to be the sole constitutional authority of any importance, heyond merely formal privileges, vested in the association. The article referred to reads as follows:—"The rules of games adopted by this association shall be binding upon all clubs and societies connected with it." In exercising this authority the N. A. U. C. A. has performed a sergical which has been fully seen with it." In exercising this authority the N. A. U. C. A. has performed a service which has been fully recognized both in the columns of Forest and Stream and among Caledonians everywhere. A further clue to the sims of the founders of the body may be obtained from the first by-law, which reads as follows:—"No club or society shall be eligible for affiliation with the North American United Caledonian Association execut such as are compassed on Caledonian Association except such as are composed en-tirely of Scotsmen and their descendants, and organized for the encouragement and practice of Scottish games, and the promotion of a taste for Scottish literature, poetry, and the promotion of a taste for Scottish Interature, poetry, and song." While recognizing the latter part of the constitution of its members, the association exercises no active surveillance over the cultivation of Caledonian intellect. It has been repeatedly urged to do so, and especially by the Scotch papers of this city, but has hitherto restricted its attention to the development of Caledonian musclo. The fact would almost appear to have been overlooked that to

do more, and arrange a series of Winter feetures or literary amusements, would be altogether unconstitutional. For this and for the other reason above alluded to, that there is no exact definition in the constitution of the association of its objects, it seems eminently desirable that that doenment should be subjected to revision. It is true that the central Scottish authority should possess and exercise some right of dictating to local clubs a course by which they may purvey some kind of mental publilum to the country. men of Scott, Burus, Stewart, Hamilton, Mucaulay, Miller,

In regard to the manner in which games are conducted there are only two suggestions at present occurring, which ought to receive the attention of the convention. It was pointed out in the article No. 5 apon Scottish games in these columns, that from the disparity between the fents of the same athletes at different places it seemed doubtful if the rule regarding the weights of the hammers stones were more than nominally observed. Any doubt upon this ground might be obvinted by the Insertion of up injunction that these implements he weighed in presence of judges at every eelebration of Highland games.

It seems also very desirable that some more fully de-tailed code of laws should be drawn up for the regulation of the quoiting match. That adopted by the Grand National Curling Club would be at least a good basis.

It is also somewhat strange that no official record is published of the events of the Caledonian year. For six years the annual of the Grand National Carling Club las been issued, and hus conveyed to curlers all over the country full information of the doings of their own and other clubs. There are many Caledonians who would gladly welcome the appearance of a similar volume upon the affairs of Scottish societies. It would supply a remedy for a want long felt, and its publication could scarcety do otherwise than put a handsome surplus into the treasury of

the association.

Further suggestions are at present withheld. The Toronto gathering, held under the suspices of the local club, whose reputation for generosity and liberality is a sufficient guarantee to every visitor of a warm reception, is certain to be a success.

The following are the clubs at present on the roll:—Montreal, New York, Philadelphin, Boston, Scranton, St. Cutharines, Ont., Hudson county, N. J., Auhurn, Pitiston, Dearines, Ont., Hudson county, R. J., Rundin, Philston, Detroit, Newark, Troy and Cohoes, Syracuse, Sun Francisco, Hardord, Newton, Glengurry, Brooklyn, Hazieton, New Haven, Bridgeport, Toronto, Westerly, Paterson, Wushington, Baltimore, Buffalo, South Adams, Albuny, Ilmilianton, Baltimore, Buffalo, South Adams, Albuny, Ilmilianton, Buffalo, Buffalo, South Adams, Albuny, Ilmilianton, Buffalo, South Adams, Buffalo, South B ton, Saginaw Valley. Several additions are expected this

The day following the convention will be devoted to au international tournament, in which the usual programme of Higaland games will be gone through. The best uthletes of America and Canada are expected to be present.

DISAPPEARANCE OF FISH AROUND NEW YORK - DESTRUCTION OF NEW YORK - D NEIGHBORHOOD OYSTER BEDS THE CAUSE.

One principal cause of the lamentable fact that the waters of the Hudson River no longer contain, as of yore, a multitude of bass and weakish to mirred amatour fishermen to our shores, and furnish sport to thase picalorinily inclined, is that for many years past hystermen from the southern countles of the State have been in the labil to dreaging or optices in the challow waters along the shore, removing them to other parts of the State for the purpose of planting, thus depraying the dish of their astural food—the spawn of the oyster. — Yonkers Statesman.

We alinded to this matter in a recent number of Forest and Statesman, and it has since been present as

AND STREAM, and it has since been pressed upon our attention by Dr. Chas. W. Torrey, an officer of the Yonkers Sportsmen's Club, who has interested himself in put ting a stop to the destruction, and arresting and prosecu-ting those who take oysters contrary to law. So fully con-vinced were our law makers of the past generation of the importance of preserving these oyster beds, that in 1851 they prohibited the taking of oysters from any of the waters in the county of Westchester during July and August under penalty of \$25 and an additional sum equal August under penalty of \$25 and an additional sum equal to the value of the oysters taken. The law as it now stands (passed November, 1853,) permits the inhabitants of Westehester to eatch oysters to plant in their own waters, but all other persons are fined \$100 and the value of all oysters taken. Nevertheless, the law has been steadily violated up to the middle of last June, when the Yonkers Club, assisted by deputy sheriffs, made several arrests, after which the depredators thought it prudent to move off. Nine private vessels were counted, in one morning, between Mount St. Vincent and Spuyten Duyvil, with their small boats digging for oysters. Now that it has become evident that there is a prohibitory law for Westehester county, and that it will be enforced in the vicinity of Yonkers, the theatre of digging operations has been changed Yonkers, the theatre of digging operations has been changed to the vicinity of Turrytown and Spuyten Duyvil, above and below. At the former place no less than thirty-one vessels have been counted at one time. It is evident, from the little that has been done, that energy and persistence will put a stop to the depredations complained of, so fur as Westchester county is concerned, but since the annexation of the lower portion of that county to New York city. Yonkers, the theatre of digging operations has been changed tion of the lower portion of that county to New Yurk city, the supervisors have no jurisdiction below or south of Mount St. Vincent, and it seems to be a question whether Mount St. Vincent, and it seems to be a question whether there is a New York county law under which the Youkers Club or New York Club can not. If there is none, one ongbt to be passed at the next session of the Legishiture. Perhaps the counsel of the New York City Society for the Protection of Game can tell us. If within its jurisdiction It should aid the Yonkers Club in its endeavors to save out

bivalves and fish. Many of our readers are certainly aware that buss and weakfish were formerly eaught along aware that buss and weakfish were formerly eaught along our shores in great abundance; whereas, except in a certain locality at Spuyten Duyvil, where oyster beds lie in water too deep to be disturbed by roking or dredging, they are now scarcely ever seen on either side of Westchester county and Manhattan Island. We have now before us a letter from an old fisherman, whose reminiscences extend back to the palmiest doys of Pelham Bridge and McCombs Dam deploying the disappearance of the striped has from Dam, deploring the disappearance of the striped base from those favorite localities, and endeavoring in vain to account He says:

those favorite localities, and endeavoring in vain to account for it. He says:—

"I have for years fished for striped bass in Hell Gate and vicinity, and have during late years noticed their gradual disappearance. A few seasons ago, with my knowledge of the ground and the habits of the fish, I could go ont and he certain of a good catch, but now things are changed. In the Spring of last year I thought from my landing a few there up to six pounders that hetter fish times had come again, but as the season hore on the fish gradually disappeared, so much so that in the Fall, when fish nacd to be abundant, I could not even get a "smell." So far as my experience has gone this season, and I have been out almost daily since April 15th, I have not had the good fortune to land a single striped bass, nor ean I hear of one being captured in this neighborhood.

I would like your opinion on the above subject, as it is often discussed where "fishermen most do congregate," Some attribute the absence of fish to the improvements now going on in the gate, others to the number of nets that are set for the fish as they wend their way to this locality. In fact, every one has a reason of his own. But the complete disappearance of the striped hass this season is the most perplexing conundrum of the whole lot. I attribute it to the long and severe Winter. T. T. W."

No doubt the reasons assigned by our correspondent, especially the setting of tykes at Westchester Creek and other creeks emptying into the Sound hetween New Rochelle and the Harley River do security is part fact.

other creeks emptying into the Sound hetween New Rochelle and the Harlem River, do account in part for the disappearance of the bass; but the main cause is the destruction of the oysler beds and shell fish, and in this the severe Winter may have aided. Nevertheless, we have caught in the creeks above named, notwithstanding fykes and depredations, us many as eighteen bass at a tide, in the Full, which, however, is after the spawning time of oysters, and when flddlers are "about." We have little doubt that, were the oysters replenished and allowed to recruit by natural propagation, we should find the bass fishing as good at Hell Gate and the Harlem River in three years from now as it used to be in the olden time. The remedy, legal and natural, cannot be applied for soon. The aid of many prominent citizens of Yonkers has been enlisted in the work, and it will not be their funit if success and satisfaction do not follow.

-Mr. Edward C. Edgar, of New Jersey, who has passed the last two years in the Adironducks for the benefit of his health, died quite suddenly at the Prospect House, Upper Sarance Lake, on the 19th of June. Mr. Edgar was a Mr. Edgar was young gentleman of high moral worth, and extensively known among the visitors in the vicinity of Paul Smith's, Bartlett's, and Martin's, and his death is deeply regretted. His camp was always a model of neatness, and a most hearty welcome always extended to all who called. He was a true gentleman and sportsman in the entire meaning of the two words. He will be greatly missed from his large acquaintance. To his family we extend our worm sympathy in their sore bereavement.

-Game protective clubs having spare copies of their by laws and constitution would assist the cause by sending them to us for distribution, as we are called upon almost daily to supply copies to parties desiring to perfect club

POINT BLANK AND POINT BLANK RANGE EXPLAINED.

THE following communication on this subject is from the pen of a distinguished offleer, late of the United States Army. It will be found to be an elaborate explanation of a question which has troubled many young riflemen, and probably not one in many thousands is now familiar with what the writer has endeavored so carefully to exploin. We think he has succeeded in this, and collected the points together for the first time. Every sports-fnau should understand these terms, and yet he would have to go into coulc sections for the facts unless thus explained to him :-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A correspondent in FOREST AND STREAM, and apparently a young simulationer, asks: "What is meant by point blank and point blank rauge in rilie shooting!" These are very apt and important questions. I must confess; none more so. I purpose to answer them, using the prainest terms at my command. But to do so directly and without explanations would, I fear, leave the reader quite in the dark. Besides, the very interest of this subject lies in the tarking facts connected with it. Hence I will first deduc certain terms relating thereto, then make the necessary explanations, and lastly give my answer.

To experiment with, I select the common and hest practical sporting rifle with croten and head sights, and sighted for 150 yards.

First.—What is meant by the "line of sight" of a rifle? It is the straight time from the eye, passing through the bottom of the croteh sight, taking in the hip of the head sight, and thence straight on, plereing tao farget at its very centre. Mark, it is a straight line and plerces the centre of the target.

Second.—The line of sight heing understood, I ask what is meant by the axis of the place, or barrel? It is the straight time running from the muzzle to the breech, and king the centre of the hore throughout. It curresponds to the centre of the last when the piere is touded, and is the "line of dire." Mark, the axis of the ribe and the line of sight are both straight times, and if purallol, it follows they would never cut each other if troduced.

The above heing well anderstood, we must proceed to make three experiments with our rifle, and order three different circumstances. These

Il produces.

The above heing well understood, we next proceed to make three experiments with our rifle, and under three different circumstances. These three trials cover all the cases that can arise in firing from a horizontal position to that of near ninety degrees elevation,

Case f, no point blank.—Lef na first suppose that the rear ant front sights are of the same height—that is, that both are equally distant from the axis of the barret—then will theil ine of sight and the axis of the barret—the parallel lines; so also will their prolongations. Now place the riflathin sighted, horizontally, aim it at the exact contre of the target, at say one handred yards distance, and free. There will be no point blank or potot blank range in this case. Whys Because the balt starting la its romaso on a flae parallel with the line of sight, it will not rise above its level to cut it, which, as will hereafter appear, is a necessary condition in the premises. To the contrary, the tail will describe a downward curve of about four inches in this distance. The same is true if the piece be fired auther an elevation, and these same principles apply to cannon. Rifles time sighted aiways shoot a title too low, and the remedy in part to tids will appear in the next case. This limitation has been introduced mainly to correct erroncons tarpression and to show the effect of changing the sight, but the late to the remediate to here

flee these sighted aiways shoot a tittle too low, and the remedy in part to tids will appear in the next case. This illustration has been introduced matnly to correct erroneous tapression and to show the effect of changing the sights.

Case 2, one point blank.—Let its now suppose the rear sight to be a little the highest, but only enough so as to cause the ball to its flight to use barely to the line of sight and to cut it; and after this to describe a curve to the ground. It will be seen that in this case the trajectory of the ball cuts the line of sight in but one point. At this point, then, we have a true point blank will be found near to the place, say should fifty yards distant; hence this not the point blank range. But hyproclice this point blank will be found near to the place, say should fifty yards distant; hence this is not the point blank range. But hyproclice this point blank will be found near to the place, say should fifty yards distant; hence this is not the point blank range. But hyproclice this point blank will be found near to the place, say should fifty yards distant; hence this is not the point blank range more remnte. It flees thus sighted are gond for squirrys and other small game; they are close shooters within about seventy yards, but at about this yards they shoot too low by four inches. The next case will give a longer and better range, and furnish a sointion of questions.

Case 8, two point blanks.—We will now clevate the rear sight a little more, and say just enough so that when the piece is aimed true at the centre of the object the ball will strike it there, at 150 yards. This particular distance is selected only because I wish hereafter to trace the curve of the ball in this case of cievation. Using well ahaed, now tre. What is the result? We see this clevition of the rear sight emises the hall to go entirely above the line of sight in its ascending curve (very small, 'dis troe) and after reaching his highest point, bin it gradmilly falls to the line of sight, where it cans it aga

pondine rauge is the true point blank range. This belay well understood, I will now miswer the loquity by giving definitions.

First—By point blank rauge is smut the second point where the trajectory or curve of the bail in its flight blaterects or cuts the time of sight.

Second—Hy point blank rauge is smut the setralgist line timiziontal) or shortest abstance from the piece to the second point blank; (or in practice to the target whose centre is struck at this point.) The French and Anoricans see the cana point blank, but in the first hervice it is different. Their point blank distonce: is the distance at which the properties of the different. Their point blank distonce is the distance at which the properties of the distance at the properties of the properties of the distance at the properties of the prop

-W. A. Ballard, Esq., who at one time printed the Suf-folk Democrat, at Babylon, L. I., is now editor of the Chiengo Field.

A cow in Peterborough, Canada, recently dropped a calf that weighed 100 pounds,

The Rifle.

THE AMERICAN TEAM, -Dispatches from Ireland bring almost daily reports of the movements and practice of the American ritlemen, which are watched with the greatest interest. On the 22d they practiced at Dollymonut, and although the scores of that date are not given they were reported as being extremely satisfactory and a surprise to reported as being extremely satisfactory and be surprise to the specialors. In the evening a promenade concert in their honor took place of the Theatre Royal. The visitors were cuthusiastically received upon entering the building, and a number of American airs played by the band were boully applauded. It is impossible for the team to necept more than a constluction of the impossible special properties. than a small proportion of the invitatious sent to them.

than a smoot proportion of the invitations sent to them.

On the 25th they practiced again at Dollymount, their scaring being remarkably fine, the total points made being sixteen above the victorious score of last year at Creedmoor. The following are the figures:—

...170 Colem: ...181 Boiline ...159 Yale

fine spirits, and their calmness and skill has been remarked fine spirits, and their calmness and skill has been remarked and praised by the Dablin journals. Dispatches dated the 26th state that the scores made by the Irish Icam were much smaller, and that the impression was galating ground that the Americans would win. Another dispatch says that Cat. Gildersleeve, Capiain of the American Rithe Team, has received a letter from the Lloyds, of London, affering a lifty guinea cup to be contested for at Wimbledon by the Euglish, Irish, Scotch, and American eights at the time of the Elcho Challenge Shield, motch. The Americans have the Elcho Chullenge Shield motel. The Americans have signified their acceptance of the oller, and will compete for the cup in the match. The discipline and harmony of the American Tenns is admirable.

On the evening of the 20th a grand bunquet was given by the Fellows of Trinity College in honor of the American Rifle Team. There were seventy five guests, including the American Team and the party accompanying them. Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Mayor of York; Provost of the College; Right Hon. James White-side, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; Mr. Wilson King, the American Consul; Mr. Barrington, ex-United States Vice Consul, and Rev. Dr. Somnel Haughton of Trinity Col-lege. The event was regarded as a mark of peculiar honor, it being the first banguage of a similar nature for twenty as re-

it being the first hanquet of a similar nature for twenty years. On Monday the Lord Mayor and Ludy Mayoress of Londau arrived in Dublin to witness the match and participate in the festivities. They attended a review of six thousand troops at Phenix Park, at which the American Teom were present and outlinglastically, received. The weather have present and enthusiastically received. The weather, however, was unfavorable. The team also practiced at Dollymount, but did not fire the full number of shots. The following the full number of shots. lowing gentlemen were finally selected to compose the Irish team:—Dr. J. B. Hamilton and Messrs. Pollock, John Mc-Kenna, J. K. Milner, Wilson, and Edmund Johnson. They all shoot with the Rigby rifte, while of the American Team Messrs. Fulton, Bodine, Dukin, and Coleman would use Remington's, and Messrs. Gildersleeve and Yale Sharps rifle. Eleven o'clock was the hour fixed for the maich, and it

was ordered that absolute silence prevail during the match, conversation not being permitted even among the shooters. Neither team were to be allowed to know the number of points made by the other until the end of the firing at each runge. A large number of Americans had arrived at Dublin to witness the match, and the general impressions pre-vailed that the Americans would win.

The Gueat Match—The Battle Fought and Won.— Thousands of hearts in this city beat high with anticipa-tion on Tuesday, as the cable flashes were anxiously await ed to bring the news of victory or defeat in the greatest of International contests. From the carliest hour at which the first reports could be expected, crowds surrounded the different newspaper offices gazing auxionsly at the bulletin boards for the first tidings. At last they came. The result of the shooting at the first range of 800 yards was posted, Americans 337, Irlsh Team, 338, one point to the had for our side. Hopes scarce expressed before were sank in gloom, for the Americans. They came the strongest point for the Americans. Then came the next dispatch announcing the score at 900 yards, 1risb, 292, Americans, 327, or 34 points to the good for our side. And finally the 1,000 yards score is received, showing the Americus to have made 303 to their opponents' 209, giving them the victory by 38 points. The totals as compared with those made at Creedmoor are as follows:—

	1875	1874.
	DOLLYMOUNT, 800 Yards	SOO Yards.
Irlsh Team	On the second	317
Americans		826
Irlah ahead		ns. 9
	900 Yurds.	900 Yards.
lrish Team		312
Americans	. 327	310
Americans ahead	. 31 Irlah ahe	rad. 2
	1,000 Yarda,	L000 Yacds.
Irish Team.	. 299	802
Americans	. 303	298
Americans sheart	4 Irish alter	ad 4
T	OTALS	
	DOLLYMOUNT.	CREEGMOOR.
Irlste Team	929	931
Americans .	967	394
	0.0	
Astraelcorte aband	200 August 1	

On an extra sheet we present diagrams giving the individual scores and a report of the match in detail,

THE INTER-STATE RIFLE MATCH.-This event, which enlminated on Saturilay fast, was between a team selected from Company D, Twelfth New York Regiment, under the command of Capt. R. B. Smith, and a similar number of twelve men from the Sunner Light Guard, Company E, First California Regiment. The New Yorkers short at Crecilmoor, and the Californians at Patterson's ranch, in Alannela, fourteen miles from San Franciscu. Col. Gen. W. Wingute acterl as judge at Creedmoor for the California team, and Lient. Shehlon J. Kellugg, dr., performed the same office for the New Yorkers. The conditions of the match were seven scoring shots at 200 and 500 yords respectively. The California team used Shurps rifles, and the New Yorkers the regulation Remington. The California team used shorts in their Alamela, fourteen miles from San Francisco. Col. Gen. nians won by a score of 511 to 488, being 23 paints in their favor. The following are the total scores:

THE	NEW YORK TE	AM.	
Name H. B. Smith	200 Yarda.	500 Vards	Testal
 H. B. Smith 	4.2	21	a mau,
T 4 DOING		26	45
E. H. Mudfson	21	21	45
A Wmixl	21	23	4.3
G. A. Baiila	00	21	41
d Benttp:	21	21	42
W. G. Chrson	16	205	41
W. C. Reddy		21	äi
W. S. Smith	21	19	40
L. Moran,	17	20	37
J. M. Burbew		21	86
J. H. Wood		lì	29
(The set			
Total			188
THE	ALIPORNIA TE	AM,	
Name. Private W. Barke	2001 Yurds.	500 Vants.	Total.
Private W. Burke	26	21	50
FILLIADS & ROUGHEROB	SH4	21	46
Sergennt G. II Strong		15- E	46
Corporal C. Nasti	20	+5-6	42
Private T Morphy	IB	200	45
Privile D Willson	-1-3	2.7	41
Private d. Steed	****	21	4.7
Private R. A. Saile	-14	90	42
Maple H. J. Burns	19	43	49
Private K. P. Prible	3.91	31	40
Private W. Hove	30	19	391
Lient, E. D. Hunt,	21	- 11	32
Total			511

THE LETNER BADGE .- This traphy was slot for at Creethmor on Suturday, the terms praviding for the use of any ritle, two sighting and five scoring shots, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards each, open only to members of the Ammteur Ritle Club. Mr. H. S. Jewell was the successful competitor, with a scure of 67 out of a possible 75. The balge must be won three times to become the property of the hobler. The following are the scores:—

- The tone in Said Inc Si	cores.—
Name.	Score, Totals.
H. S. Jewell	1 800 1 5 5 5 5
George Cronch	\$ 000 5 5 4 4 5 23 63 63 63
J. T. B Collins	9003 4 5 3 439 59 10001 5 3 4 599
J. S. Lattliner	8005 3 5 4 1 24 9002 3 5 2 517 59 10003 2 4 3 514
	5005 4 4 8 421 5003 5 5 0 516 42 10000 0 5 0 p5
A. Alford	8004 2 3 3 517 3 9 003 4 2 2 314 5 39 10002 2 2 2 0
E. Hnatington	3600 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
E. H. Raymond	8915 4 3 4 521 9004 3 4 4 015 = 10000 0 0 0 retired.

The match between members of the Scottish-American and Irish American Clubs was decided on the same day, the former heing victorious by a score of 302 against 276 scored by the Irish club. The following scores were

Name W. F. Edmondstone W. Robertson	201	1444 09	500 Yards 5 5 5 5 5 4 5	31 62
Capt. W. Lindsay	4 4 4	3 4 4 5, 25	4444454.	29 55
23 3 3 12	4 4 2 .	1 1 2 2 9 9 1	3345555.	
17. Valider	2 4 8 .	1 1 3 3 44	2444445 5404814	
Capit W C. Clark .	3 2 3 :	2 8 3 4 25	0044400	
		EHICAN TEAM	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12 82
Gen F. F. Millen Cupt, J. J. W. Kelly W. Burton J. S. Coullin B. Borton B. A. Colline	444 334 17143 0884	3 2 1 4 25 4 4 2 9, 23 5 5 4 4 26 5 8 8 8, 29 1 0 3 4 17 1 4 5 3 14	7 5 4 4 2 4 3, 4 1 4 5 3 3 5, 4 2 5 5 4 5 0 4 4 1 2 3 3 1 4 3 4 5 4 3 2 5 11 4 3 2 8 3,	28 51 45 54 24 41 25 42
The Emprey	4.*			

THE FOREST AND STREAM SHORT RANGE BADGE.-The The Forest and Stream Suder Range Badge.—The third competition for this trophy occurred at the gallery of Mr. J. S. Conlin, No. 930 Broadway, on Monday evening. In addition to the principal prize two supplementary badges of handsome design and workmanship had been presented by Mr. Conlin, adding grently to the interest and excitement of the occasion. These additional prizes were awarded the score nearest and over 15 and that nearest and over 20 inches. The strict rules of off-hand shooting were observed. The weather was very much against good shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and many gentlemen withdrew after bring a few shooting, and finding their chamers hopeless. Mr. Wm. Playes was the winner of the Forest and takes second with 15g score of 12g inch; Mr. L. Bird takes second with 15g inch., and Mr. A. Marsh third with 2013-16 inch. The following are some of the principal scores made:-

Wm. Hayes 121	IM D. Donnies
la litrit tea	M. P. Dennion
R. Miley 17	20 13-16
Thuntas Lined	5 O Brining 201
A Li Hollowite	Jos. Woodward 22 3-16
Wilson M. Helbridg	beon Bicker 23 4-16
Wilson MacDinistd 13	3 E. Phantherlain at
D. L. Beckwith	Frank 19ke
D I. Beckwith	Frank 14ke
T. C. Noope 191	Labor 11 - 16
T. C. Noone Bla	your anguet
	C. Jenkins
31 31.1	

Mr. Yale, of the American Tenm, was the first winner of the Fonest and Stingal badge, being succeeded in its possession by Mr. John Tragesser, Jr. Mr. Hayes will now will hold it until it is wrested from him by muther now will hold it noted it is wrested from into by mounter competitor. It will be shot for again according to an annuancement to be made in our next issue. Major D. L. Beckwith presided as umpire with all the diguity due to the position, and Mr. MacDonald presented the prizes in one of thuse graceful and felicitous speeches for which he is so justly celebrated.

GALJERY TRAM SHOOTING .- A match occurred un Friday evening hast all Zettler's gallery, No. 207 Bowery, between a team from Hat gallery and one from Helllwig's gallery, No. 487 Eighth avenue, each consisting of ten men and captain. The conditions of the malch were ten shots, off-hand, at 105 feet. Helliwig's team was victorians by a score of 603 inches to 75 inches made by the Zettler team.

THE AMERICAN OFF-HAND RIFLE CLUB.—This associatim, the object of which is to encourage off-hund rifle shouting, is now regularly organized with the following officera:—President, Wilson MacDonald; Vice President, Wm. B. Farwell; Secretary, A. J. Henninn, Jr.; Trensurer, A. Marsh; Shooting Musters; Philip Klein, John Trensurer, Directors, L. C. Bruce, L. S. Coulin, D. J. Book. gesser; Directors, L. C. Bruce, J. S. Coulin, D. L. Beckwith, A. G. Hellwig, Geo. W. Hamilton. The entrance fee for membership is \$5, with \$3 mmual dnes. The head-quarters of the club are at the Military Rendezvous, No. 9

West Thirteenth street.
—Six companies of the Seventh Regiment, 185 men, practised on Monday at Creedmoor. The ranges were 100, 150, 200, and 500 yards, five shots at each. Major Wylie, at 200 and 500 'yards, out of a passible total of 50, scarcel 16, 17—33; Gen. Varian, 15, 11—26; Cal. Fleming, 17, 14—34; Cal. Westworth, 11, 7–18; Capt. Varian, 12, 9—41; Lant. Car. (Elebelt), 10, 10, 29. 21; Lient. Gee (Eighth), 19, 19-38

The Bridgeport people are making stremuous efforts to have the Sharp Rifle Manufactory transferred from Hartfaul in that city. The result will materially affect the business interests of either city.

American Rifle Association.—The prize inceting will take place on the 5th of July, 1875, us previously announced, at Monat Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y. The programme will be as follows:—

"Westchester Match"—First prize, cup, value \$40; second prize, \$10 cash. Conditions—Distance, 260 yards; fire second selections—Distance, 260 yards; fire second shots, two significants and prize states only, as Issued by any Government. No internation of signis, cather of bure, or stock allowed Off-hand, standing, without rest. Pull of trigger, minimum, six pounds weight, analymmen, ten pounds. Time of shooting, half past one to four o'clock P. M. Entrance tee, \$1; to members, 75 cents. Competitors to furnish rule and anomalism.

Entruice lee, \$1; to members, 55 cents. Competitors to famish rifle and anomalitim.

"All Comers' Match"—First prize, fruit stand, vulue \$35; second prize, flower stand, value \$20. Conditions—Distance, 200 yards; five scoring shots, two sighting shints. Any rifle of not tess than three pounds trigger pull. Maximum weigh, ten pounds. Sights to conform with regulations. Fostion, off-hamd, standing, without rest. Time of shooting, and past one till four welves P.M. Entrouce, \$1; to members, 75 cents. Competitors to furnish title unit annuacition.

"Subscription Match"—Conditions—Distance, 200 yards; position, off-hard, standing, without rest, and rifle within the rates. Entrance, \$1. Due half of entrance for benefit of the association, balance to be divided between the three highest scores. Match to open at ten o'clock A.M. Competiture to furnish rifle and animalition.

Stages will connect with trains on the New Haven road.

Stages will connect with trains on the New Haven road for the range. The previous matches of this association have been a success, and we predict for those who may altend the present a hearty welcome from the members, and a good time generally.

-During the past week or two the ranges at Greedmoor have been given up almost entirely to practice by detachments from the different regiments of militia, and Inspeclors of Rifle Practice have been kept fully occupied.

Game Bug and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JULY

Woodcock, Spipe, Curlew, and Buy birds.

-Woodcock shooting is in order July 4th, and we believe that those who are fond of Summer sport will not be debarred this year, all efforts to prohibit it by law having failed, so far us we have been able to learn from careful

—Bay snipe will make their appearance, going south-ward, in a few days, and afford good shooting until the 1st of September. There will probably be a good flight along the eastern part of Long Island. Look out for them!

—A letter from Forkell River, Ocean county, N. J., says "we are getting out our jack shods and overhanding and painting them for July, about the 4th or 6th of of which month the first flight occurs. The lirst "kill" I will report you.

which month the first flight occurs. The lirst "kill" I will report you.

New Jensey.—Garman House, Forked River, June 27th.—Capt. Tom Porter and party, out on the bay to-day report several large flocks of bay snipe on the wing south. Among them they noticed willets, dowitches, and marlin. Rather early for their appearance. Waadcock are in good number in this neighborhood, and the restriction against shooting them expires July 4th next, at which time several New Yorkers are coming them. Quail were never more plenty, and it is a common sight at daylight every morning to see them on the grounds of this house, and on the various highways leading therefrom. The unusually severe Winter gave rise to serious apprehensious of a searcity of quail and partridge, but the indications are nt present that the coming Fall will be better than many preceding ones, and consequently gunners and sportsmen may anticipate a good season. Almunt the latter part of next week we expect a flight of "curlew" snipe, and are making preparations for them. Among the arrivans here last week may be mentioned Messrs. Theodore Curran and son, A. Emmons, J. B. Pusselle, J. Olinger, R. G. Brawning and sans, Charles F. Green and son, Charles P. Frame, Newboll Lawrence, John W. Kartwright, and Geo. W. Bruce, all of New York.

E. 11. F.

-The sum of \$315 cash prizes will be given at the trap shooting tournament to be held at the South Bend Trotting Purk Association Grounds, South Bend, Ind., under the anspices of the Union Club, commencing July 5th, 1875, and continuing two days. Open to all except thuse burred at Cleveland, Ohio, A double bird sweepstakes will be nr-

ranged on the grounds. Entries can be made each duy until the close of the match. Purker's patent self-closing traps will be used. Two thousand wild pigeons have been procured for the occasion.

—The annual "Huyden Burgoo" was held last week in Gorham's Grove, near ducksonville, Illinois. The guests filled themselves with burgoo soup in the marning, and then shot pigeons on a full shumach in the afternoon. One hundred and fifty hirds had neen obtnined at Chiengn. In the match eight sportsmen entered the list, each man to have len brils; rise 21 yards, full 80 yards. Gates Strawn referce. The following is the score:

_ Name.	Spire. Pr	olut.
Fügene Shorth	LEBOTIOTIE	b.
CHREETS PHESSININGS		4
d. T. Killg	10:10:11:6	ñ
Dr. Henry	0111011111	8
R R. Chambers	.0111011111	8
D. M. Simmons	-1011110111	S
D. D. Fitzsimmons	-111111100	6
Win, Benson		4

Henry, Chambers, and Simmons having eight birds each, the tie was decided by a three bird shool, 26 yards rise, when Chambers got two birds, Henry one, Simonons muthing. The second match was for three birds, in which King, Henry, Hayden, und Benson each got all their birds.

The Forest and Stream Shouting Club had a match for three club medals—gold for the best score, silver for the second, and leather for the worst—on Thursday, Jame 24th, at Remey Firgel's Woodbine Park, Brand street, Philadelphia. The score was us follows:

more prime.	* ***	SCOLE	44 (13 H3	tonows:	
Name.				Score.	Point.
- A. Chinining	9			[110110101	Ŷ
zv. neppne				1 1 1 11 1 11 1 1 1 1	8
W. GHER				1	5
A. Smythe,				IBIDIII II Do	ĥ
- JH. Spencer				11111111	- 5
Hr Brown				Siidiniina -	
Churles Foull	ke			i in billatab	4
Wm. Shuste	г				4
J. Rowhotten			* *******		101
O . 46579 HOME				pinginni;	li

Mr. Shuster's from straight took the gold medal. The Spen-cer the silver, while the ries of four will be shot off for the leather medal some day in the recent future when the ther-mometer is not, as on Thursday, at 95" in the shade. The scores of seven and eight were both unfortunate, as their "misses" fell dead out of bounds. SCOLLS.

EAST NEW YORK, June 25th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
Enclused you will find the score of a shoot (pigeon match) which truns pired yesterday, under the anspices of the Nussan Shooting Club of this place. A handicup match of 5 birds each, for the Club 3udge, 14 oz. No. 7 shot. A strong wind was blowby, assisting the lidds, which were good ones, to get out of bounds in quick than. A majority of the birds teld deaf out of bounds. The score is as follows:—

Name,	Yds.	Score	Name	Yifs	0
i vitti A. Hillitahi	9.9	9.5	T. 17 Manage 11		
Win. Ibuidford	134		C Colver		. 2
					. 3
II Boehme	27	7	·	21	1

Ties of three shot off at 21 yards, L.1 Rules, miss and go out, and e medal was awarded to Wyckoff.

-A pigeon shoot took place at the Fair Grounds, Frank-lin, Tennessee, June 24th. The first mater, for five hirds each man, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, was shot as follows:

l	F. R. Mitchell 1 1 1 1 1 1 -5 Van Kirkman d K Highes 1 1 1 1 3 -5 Clurk Princhen John Wells 1 0 1 1 1 1 -4 Captain Taylor T. F. Perkins, Jr 1 1 1 1 0 -4	· · · ·	1 1 1 1 1-5 1 1 1 1 1 1-5 1 1 1 1 0-4
	Ties of live 26 pards 2 ideal 1		

Ties of live, 26 yards, 3 birds each, won by Kirkman with three straight birds; ties of faur, 21 yards, 3 birds, won by Perkins with three straight birds.

In the second match, same confestants and terms, there were again four lies of five, which were shot off, and after two trinds was won by Wells against Pritchett. Second maney was divided between Hughes and Kirkman.

The double birds match was won by T. F. Perkins; sreend money divided by Hughes and Wells. The third match was won by F. R. Mitchell.

Hensus, Mich., June 21st, 1875.

Button Furgest and Stugan:—
I send you score of a jugeon match which came off at Moreure, Mich., on the Buth of June, bein cen Dr. J. B. Welch, or flugson, Mich., and N. Doxey, at Gauesco, Br., for \$10.1 a side, 11 mit T plunge trups, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundary, 50 single birts, Michigan State Rules to govern. M. D. Christy, of Detroit, teleree. The billowing its the score:—

[Very creditable shooting indeed and hard to beat.-ED.]

Типпити, June 20th, 1875.

Button Purket and Stirram:1 send you the score of a match held here yesterday by the Janier Gun

Shoot at 15 wild tirds, 21 yards rise, 60 yards buindary

RINTON FIREST AND STREAM,—
The St. Louis Gun Club was organized. May 19th at al. D. Johnson's taw office, to this city, by the election of C. Jeff. Clark, president; J. D.

Johnson, vice president: John W. Munson, secretary and Reasurer; E. V. Verner and R. P. Wilson, executive committee, in act in conjunction with the officers of the club. The first match of this club took place at Rinkel's Six Mile House, May 20th, 1875; Pe single luttle, 21 James

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	• • • • • • • • •

Washington, D. C. June 25th, 1875.

Button Fourest and Students:

Yesterday, at the hiridation of Mr. Chirles E. Cuffin, a party of gentherica, moong whom has the writer insembled all Mairkirk, the residence of the former, in lovely place. The house, which forces west, is stimfed on a bill in the midst of a grove of trees, and has in it all the ronventures which neighbour of a grove of trees, and has in it all the ronventures which neighbour the mass filled with refraint flowers. Mr. Cuffin is a floreough sportsona, and has all the appliances for good work. We also must three Mr. Chalk, at the firm of which & Sambler, of Bultimore, who had all he into our therm of which, at the sportsonal, and has all the appliances for good work. Horough his coactesy, your correspondent was allowed in use throughout the shouting. Mr. Calk is about introducing to the sportsonal of the United States in more gain, which will rempore with may in goint of work manship and in the marked for the price. Price \$20.

After a short rest we adjustmed to the heart, who, in the should not may a great the damen, and the first fell to the lat of Mr. Clark, who came mer then damen, and the first fell to the lat of Mr. Clark, who came to the score rough for work. The word may green, the trap spring, but the hirds seemed to have business engagements elsewhere, and the rot may. A first has been been all the first series.

Name. Source Taint, Name. Score Tuel.

Chirk. Different to a source of the price of a complete of any prince, but the shooting material to a source of the price of the price. The first of the price of the price of the price of the first of the price of the price of the first of the price of the first of the price of the price of the first of the price of the pr

ferred to, which seems to meet every requirement that could be expected of a low-priced wm. -En.]

THE FIELD GEN THAL.-The following is the result of Field trial, as applied to gaus of 20 gauge and under, of

and kind of potting! Actabil	i not to	exceed 6 pc	भागारेड:
Name. Greenyr, W. W., 20 gwigy, 5 Hr, 8	Pullern.	Penrtra- tion multi- plied by 6.	uf 1dg. o
oz , (2) in , bunfunted s'rel. Loz chilled shot, (2) dr. No. 1 Plena pourdri Diffe, (0) yards Holland, J., 24 gange, 7 lb., 30 in.	145-3 50.1	141 51	- 286 3 (140.1) 195 S
Dillinsens, 31 nz. soft shot, 31 dr C. & H. Ao 6 powder. Ditto, 60 yards Thabill, W. H., 20 gauge, 5 th 8	185.5	189 58.5	$-\frac{2011.5}{117}$ } 190.7
oz. 28 In. Diministris, 1 oz., rhultri shot, 23 ilr. Liny No. 4 priviler. Pitto, 60 yirds	148 9 68.7	120 g 34.5	251.7 181 4 103.2 181 4
shut, ?; dr. C. & H. No. 3 T S. pondre Ditto, liftyaris	98 % 45 5	16ii.5 50	313.7 [179]
Diffo, Bit ynids	128.9 40	131 5 52	250 I 178 2
Mileban, E. H., 20 gings, 5 lb. 44 oz., 28 lii. Damasens, 1 nz, chilled shid, 2 1-3 dr. C. & H. No. 3 punder.	105.7	137.5	213 2 t 1 8 9 (176
Dirto, by yards	St.9	97 127	146
The latest result of the arm unit (At 10 yards, with cent) Ju	rnigrong NES.	of 30-inch eite	le.)
Micker and description of gnij,	Maria	Prii Don in	

JUNE 8.			
Maker and description of gam, with kind of Pattern, shot and powder		Penro Fion multi- plied by Y, —Arcings—	Merit.
Girener, W. W., 12 gauge, hun, sirol 30 ln, 33 dr. Pigor Nu, 4 punder, 13 oz chilled shot	174.1	Ha.5	817.6
Greener, W. Wee as above	191.6	116	357. G
Bulor, 18, T., 12 gauge, Damasans, 30 In., 31 dr. t. A. H. No. v. puntler. 11 oz. chilhal shot		136	260 3
Buker, P. T., ns above	102.6	131	
Matching, C. 11., 12 ganger, Dirmesens, 30 to., 34 dr. C. &. H. No. II powder, 14 oz. shot		133	311.5 333
JIONE 9			
Maleham, as abore	134.3	130	844 9

LETTER FROM MR. B. BURTON.

June, 1875.

Softon Firest and Stream:—
I request that you will correct in circl in my letter under the head of "Powder Tysis," which appeared in your fact uses. In the treaty-third that is should have read, "How quick," not "now quick." Again, in the twenty-sixth thus, the reads "higher trajectory" should have been written "strater trajectory."

Wille in the subject I all make an allowing to a premiting impression created in the minds of many of our rife should star this country, that shay punder is assential for five shooting, as it does not appet the bullet, and so stated in your comment on my powder test June 3d. The

fact is, Sh, that all hullets now used for long range practice are purposely made in fit so they will had without taking the milling, degrading entitely on the blow lawy rerelier from the powder to upset them, so they will take the granes of the milling, and an matter how had the blow given by the explosion of the parales, it cannot expend more than enough to fill the granes of the larrel, and that it is absolutely necessary the powder should do; if not, the fullets reful go doministing about through the not, turning some results in any but a true direction. This is a common every day occurrence where show-forming pander is used, which finds in appet the hallet. Who has ever seen a hallet gass through a harrel without taking the rilling, when Carts & Hurrey or other equally good powder is used? The fact of the matter by the force of such pander. Hence, gammake is recommond show powder, and even with show powder the heads of the shells frequently tear, so much so that the persons who use them in gams that admit it gas from the poorder harring their eyes, and provide a shield made of cloth, taking an healthy, which they attach to the back slight of these rifles in product thair eyes. There are shalls made in England that n'ill resist any powder, and one drain in the United States make a carrialge equally us good as the English, but have not necessary millimmers backed by capital to pure the roy linearish harling these cartridges used.

8. Formus.

Bational Pastimes.

BASE HALL-THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA

	ENTERRISE.			ATLANTIC.	
	Rushmore C C C C C C C C C	1 1 2 1 0	0 4 0 % T 9 1	B Ashmead p 0 0 0 0 1. Carr, c 0 0 0 Abrains, i f 0 1 5 smith, r f 1 1 1 1. Ashmead, c f 0 tt J. Carr, 2d b 0 0 Gellen, 3i b 0 0 0 Gellen, 3i b 0 0	PO. 1 10 0 0 0 1
	Weekins, c. s 0	0		Hirks, 8, 8,	0 14
I	Enterprise		Inni	ngs. . 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1-4	

The following is the record of musteur games played

١	and around the metrapulis since our last:
	dum: 31-Rellimer rs Keyslomes, at Brooklyn will o
	THE STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF RESIDENCE OF STATE
	anne Charlen La Privatolli, ili Brooklyn 21., 2
	wind at within it a region, he delete the time of the i
	STATE OF THE OF STREET AND A STATE OF THE OFFICE AND A STATE OF THE OFFICE ASSESSMENT OF THE OFF
	June 31-Fty Anay vs Jusper, at Manhaltmyr le 19 to 11
	June 24-Arlington vs. Fly Away, at Brooklyn. 710 1
	June 21 - Olympic rs. Unian of Negrark, al Paterson 5 to 3
	June 21 - Arhlmic vs. Montague, at Brouklyn. 16 to 13 June 21 - Mohawk vs. Engle, at Huboken. 11 to 6
	June 25 - Chelsru vs Mystic, at Broaklyn hi to 5
	June 25-Hobitken vs Paromi, at Hoboken 12 tu 4
	Out 11 di

-Outside the metropulis we note the fullowing good games;-

dinie 21-Millind vs. Engle, at Lanfsville
June 21—Linited rs. Chidsen, at Londoll wite a
June 21 - Time vs. New Haren, at New Haven 6 co. 1
diffic 22 - Nithinful vs. Predouls of Washington on a
CHIEF AT = DOSION, CHIMINE, Va. Myshe, ni Busion : h i. o
offile 22 - Multifile vs. Buckeye, at Columbus 1155 9
June 23 - Muinal rs. Eagle, at Landsville. 10 to 4
June 21-Ed Yan vs. Tanuton, at Tanuton
June 31—Bencon vs. Harvard Freshman, at Boston 12 to 7 June 31—Tannian vs. Atlantic, at Tannian 11 to 7
June 25-Ginffon vs. Atlantic, at Worcester. 1: 1013
June 25-Sinr vs. Washington, at Corington 12 10 7
June 26-Yale rs. Amberst, at Amberst. 5 to 3
June 3) - Tule vs. Hurrard Freshmen, at Springh 1d 2 to 4
dime vs - raic vs. Harrard, al Roston
June 26-Fly Amay rs Star, at Irvington

—On June 25th, the Tremuseli Base Ball club, of London, Ontaria, heat the "Etnus, of Detriot—the champions of Michigan—London, Ontaria. Score, 15 to 6. CHICKET.

—A tournament will be held at Ottawa, commencing to-day and ending on the 7th. Teams from Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, and East and West of Cobourg will take part. A silver cap, value \$30, and one worth \$15 will be given for the best butting and howling averages. Prize bats and balls will also be presented to those worthy of

The number of games for the championship up to June 20th, in which uines have been "chicagoed"—that is, failed to score a single run—is as follows: And 15- Bodin as Northeast and 15- Bodin as Northeast and 15-

May 3 Albirde ve West Horen, at Boston	
May a Athtetic vs. Washington	0 (50)
May 3 Alliette vs. Washington, at Baston May 5 Hoston rs. Washington at Washington.	21400
May 5 Hoston rs. Washington, at Washington, May 5 Philindelphia rs. Atlantia	.4110.0
May h. Philidelphia rs. Atharit, at Richmond. May 6-St. Louis es Milesus, at Thanklyn	-41100
dilly b- 81. Mans es thicagn at St. 1	2 R 11/31
May 6-St. Louis es. Alhudti, al Haddlyn	10 to 0
MAY 10 Philadelphia Same in thirtiant	16.16.0
May It Athlette vs. Athente, at Blooklyn May II Multial es Red Stockhos at St. Lent.	19 10 0
Man at Athense ve Athense, at Hundrick	10 10 0
Mary II Mullial 18 Red Shekings of M. Land	9 10 0
May 11 Multial Es Red Stockings, at St. Lents Nay 17- Hartfurd vs. Athuric, at Brooklyn May 17- Hustup vs. Athuric, at Brooklyn	1 (101)
May 17—Hartheri vs. Athalic, at Brooklyn May 17—Hoshin 18. Athelic, at Brooklyn May 21—Hartford vs Multisl, at Brooklyn	Id made
May 21 - Harsfent vs Mutual, at Bioston Mny 32 - Mutual vs Allantic at Brooklyn. Mny 32 - Mutual vs Allantic at Brooklyn	110
Mountain va Allantir, at Drooklyn	2 Link
and all Bushon vs. Configurality at Physical and	4 10 0
May 22 - Martinal vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn. May 24 - Buston vs. Centennial, at Phaliciphia May 25 - Utleago vs. Had Stockings, at Chicago May 27 - St. Lumb ra. Red Stockings, at Chicago.	# 1±0
Ull 10 No. 12 Louis 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Kturo
June 3- Phicago vs. Murod, at Cheago June 7 Chicago vs. Murod, at Cheago June 5 Chicago vs. Mufual at Phicago June 5 Chicago vs. Busion at Chicago	St. Land
June 5 Millingh vs. Millins at Ulticage	e Hell
June 5 Chlean 18, Boston at Chicago dune 9 - Athletle vs. Athunts, at Philadeless.	1111110
Oll DC 31 = A I Interior and A III 1.77	2 10 0
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CHIECEL SE France de 1860 Trans. 1 900 Eur.	1.11(0)
dame 26 - Hartford vs. Real Stockings at St. Louts.	31 1 7 1
tione of - Harriotal vs. Reit Stuckfurge at St. Lead.	II ra II
The state of the s	. 3 In I)

Mew Unblications.

Socialistic, Communistic, Mutualistic and Financial Francists, Lee & Support, Buston; Lee, Shepard & Dillington, New York,

Socialistic. Communistic, Mutualistic and Financial, Frankers, Lee & Suppard, Buston; too, Shopard & Dillinguam, New York.

Mr. Will I direin, the compiler of the linik which brais the above eighandous title, says that he is the multier of more lineks, pumphiets, and magnithe attickes in vinitication of "Individual sovereignty" than he new remainders or cares to be reminded of With all deformers and magnitude stores of the reminded of With all deformers and madesty we suggest that we would rare still less to read them all, you we remaind and be minimherstood to say that there is not much in the health had be nell written, and in those interested in vertain legics of value. For mistance, the chapter on he History of Mariage, though it that institution perforts in the Sandarch Islamis, as therein disertibed, we minifer decaptions of many of the present administration in the nation of the process of sactely, as well as bur, a direction committed that which are imagine that the antifer decaptions of many of the present cache as understood and practice display abouting chirages.

DISEASES OF THE Hamse, and How to Theat Them. Furier & Contes, Pithudolphia

Dr. Robert Charmer is a receivancy surgeon of distinction, and his nawk now before as Is what it parparts to be a concord mathod of special juffuology for the use of horsenon, farmers, stock raisers and finde an arathae not only have new discusses like the optioned in the pears, and in the manthan not only have new discusses like the optioned and spinal methodist appeared, but the oth system of firehement is giring way. The book contains a classification of discusses and their causes, with remedies and applications simplified and explained so as to be readily understood and casily followed.

SMLING ON THE GREAT LAKES AND RIVERS OF AMERICA.

J. Disturacii, Polindelphia.

J. Disturnell, Philadelphia.

J. Disturnell, Philadelphia.

This bank is a complete gailing to the traveller through some of the most picturesque parts of our cannity, and util be found invaluable to the lamist, as it contains, besides an imposine mass of information relative to the country through whitely he passes, time tables and lables of distances. Mr. Disturnell, as early as 1841, published his "Picturesque Tourist," and since that there a number of works of similar nature, which have been well treeired.

MAGAZINES.

The Galaxy for July has made its appearance in new type and muor. The two serials, "Door Lady Distrib," and "Leal, a Winnan of Fashion," by Justia McCarthy and Mr. Annie Edwards, respectively, are continued, and the old galaxy of familiar names adone the indee of contents. Mr. Albert treats of Durias, and Mr. Richard Grant White still mass with anaburd vigor upon the ingrammatical use of lunguage. Mr. Grenville Murray, of the London Mordi, is also a contributing to the present mainlare.

The current issue of Seribner's contains its usual number of empitally discussifed and excellent articles. Perhaps the most currenthing is Mr. Williams', "The City of the Golden Gate," an Illustrated sketch of San Francisca as it was and is, including the Phinese quarter and many celebrated and, to us, familiar points and characters. That remarkably intelligent farmer, Mr. George E. Wurlug, Ir., in containing his "Vacation Abrond," describes most graphically bis experience in agricultural France, as repursented by those portions at Normandy and Brittany fronting on the Bight of La Manche. The illustrations to these articles enhance greatly their interest and value.

We have come to look for St. Nichelius as assessments in the

We have come to look for St. Nicholas as eagerly as the We have come to look for St. Nicholas as eagerly as the hoys and girs, and must express our bunks and appreciation to Messrs. Serliner & Co. for the phome their healty admirable magnitude affords as. In the present number Miss Alcold still discusses of fine "Eight Consists," and the mived area of fittle Rose and the bays are read with ambitted haverest. Our friend Fred Mather Instructs young dishermen how in hall their boats with little exposes besides the labor, and Mr. Troubuidge's "Young Streryor" rescues Snortful from old Penkslov to our gent satisfaction. In both quantity and quality St. Nicholas purelies for both boys and gris, and while amusing, server also to curvey much marful information.

Mr. E. J. Hooper, editor of the California Hovtienthuvist, has long been a contributor of interesting articles to our paper. In this nava magazine he possesses a field as multilited in extent as is that is nown magazine he possesses a field as multilited in extent as is that is not not of the Pacific shape fisself, and of which he has both the ability and nill to take due advantage. To those proposing a left to California the period of this magazine will convey to them much valuable information as to the soft and made of entitleting and propagating the flowers and fruits for which the State is so justify celebrated.

The Magazines Monthly engages to agree and from St. Lebus, N. R.

The Maritime Monthly contest on 18 from St. Johns, N. B., ultit its usual varied table of contents, which, though not numerically large, comprises appers, such for instance as the "Origin of the Acadisans" and "Memoirs of an Extinct Ruce," that are of great interest. "A Visit to Longfellow" is graphically described, and the other articles in the comprise the number well selected.

The American Rowing Almanac and Oarsman's Pocket Companion. Mr. Fred J. Engelbardt is so neil known as the Boat-lag Editor of the Turf, Fish and Farm, that his work needs no further recommendation. The oarsman will find it full of valuable information and hints, as well as a record of time and important events.

Munning's Yachting Annual for 1875. Published by Jno. Piliper, 223 Bondings, New York. Mr. Manuing has apparently according

Manning's Yachting Annual for 1875. Published by Jno. Filmer, 23 Broadway, New York—Mr. Manuing bas apparently spared neither time or expense in the preparation of bis work—I andditiou to the fists of yachi clobs and their firets, it contates a list of yachis not belonging to any club, also complete time and scather tables, and the Acts of Congress and Treasury Regulations relating to yachts. To give an idea of the scope of the nork we would say that the private signals of all the yachts belonging to thirty-six illiterent yachi clobs are given, each being beaunfully drawn and colored. The book will be found by yachtsmen to be of great value and convenience to them.

Misfit Carpets.

Misfit Carpets.

To M. S. Bendall, of No. 112 Pulton street, New York, belongs the excite of building up a branch of lustness which is a great sucing to buyers of that uccessary article of furniture—carpets. Mr. Bendall's uncressons are the expository of such carpels as have been cut and made up by some large dealer for a purchaser icho bas, perhaps, gleen a larger order for a purchaser icho bas, perhaps, gleen a larger order than he is prepared to meet, and who, when the curpet is brought, is mable to jusy for R. Asar result, heing musubible, it finds its way to Bendall's. Again, a carpet is ordered ent and made up for a certain room, but through some error it fulls to fit, is refused by the purchaser, and is sold by the deuter to Bendall at a discount. By this means he is enabled to offer to purchasers a discount of from 25 to 39 per cent, upon new carpels. Mr. Bendall is a conrecous, refined, and entreated gentleman, and hus, by his honest and inpuight manner of doing business, built up a trade of a biel be may feel proud.

Attractive Route

The allention of SPIRTSMEN and TOURISTS is inclied to the many altractions offerred by this flue, now complete from Richmond, Ind., to Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Peloskey, on Little Traverse Bay, the waters of the Grand Traverse City, on Grand Traverse Bay, and to Peloskey, on Little Traverse Bay, the waters of the Grand Traverse region and the North Woods of Michigan are unsurpassed, if equabled, in the abundance and great wavely of the finity iribe. BHOOK TROUT abundance of the finity iribe, BHOOK TROUT abundant in the streams, and the farmons AMERIDAN CRAY LANG, now adjracting the attention of Sportsmen vectywhere, is found only in these twaters. BLACK BASS, PICK, PICKEREL, and MASCALDEGE are also found in great numbers in the many lakes and lakelyte of this territory.

LUNUROFS SLREIPING AND CHAIR CARS and Ithough from Consumers to the many lakes and lakelyte of this territory.

LUNUROFS SLREIPING AND CHAIR CARS with though from Consumers to Francisco Chair Containing the Containing complete and account from the Island of Amb Rupids and Indiana road, via trand Rapids, to Peloskey, with SPLENDID STEAMER making DAILY CONNECTION at latter point for the Island of Amb Rupids and Indiana road, via transportation fucilities, and in short all that could be desired by Sportsmen or Tourists, send to Forest and Stream office, or in the undersigned. Low Round Tole RACURSION TOWERS good until SEPTEM. BER Soth.

Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

COLLINGWOOD

Lake Superior Line.

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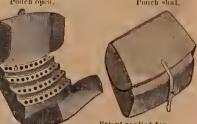
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An impure Condition of the Blood,

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There is no other malady incident to childhood that s accompanied with more indescribable wretched-ess to the billo sufferers than that

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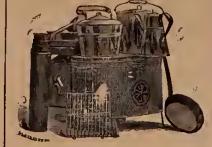
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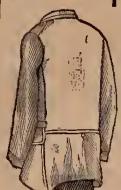
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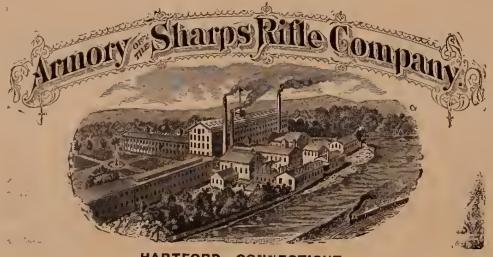
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YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, \mathbf{NEW} 1875.

Volume 4, Number 22, 17 Chalbam 51, (Chyllall Sqr.)

For Forest and Stream Bow We Bunt the Hew Zealand Wild Boar.

HE fencers have stuff enough on the line for a flay or two, Wal, have'nt they

"Yes, but they'll want the strainers down from the Long

"Yes, but they'll want the strainers down from the Long Bush by the beginning of next week, they say."

"Ab, well, as it's Saturday, and we're out of dog's meat, we'll give the bullocks a spell till Monday, boys, and have a pig hunt to-day, ch?'l

All this is said at a comfortable up country homestead in the Northern Islaml in New Zealand, and the parties to the conversation are Fred Moreton, a stalwart young fellow of eight and twenty, with an unmistakably British nir and a long, brown, bushy beard and mostache. He is part proprietor, having a sleeping partner engaged in business in one of the adjacent towns of the sning little sheep run which forms the scene of our narrative, and is, of course, magister tlomus. Wallace McKay, generally known in the district as "Old Wal," though he is some years Fred's junior, is his factorium and general locum tenens in Fred's junior, is his factorism and general locum teaens in the boss' absence; a brawny, broad shouldered, and withal simple and good natured soul, as active and untiring as a goat among his native mountains, and the boldest and most reckless horseman within a hundred miles; and Fred's cousin, Philip, a tall, light-bearded young Suxun, who is paying them a visit of a few months from the South.

Breakfast over, after a few minutes spent in looking to the condition of their rifles and sheath knives, the hunters bid adieu to the fair lady of the house and take their departure. Nature has been singularly niggardly with New Zealand in her distribution of animal life. Not one indigenous quadruped, excepting the lizard, has been found in the whole length and breadth of her woods and pastures, and her native birds are scarce in numbers and few in va riety. Ever since Captain Cook's time, however, the wild pig has occupied the roughest parts of the country in both islands, and is now in many places so numerons as to be a great annoyance to the settler, both by breaking his wire fences and uprooting his grassed lambs. The rabbit, too, has increased in many parts with extraordinary rapidity; indeed to such an extent that the "squatter" frequently keeps a stidl of men employed in shooting and trapping There are parts of both islands where bushmen and others live entirely on wild pork and rabbits of their own hunting, no man saying them nay on account of trespass or damages. One or two small herds of axis and red deer, too, which have been turned out in suitable places, are inereasing fast, and will in a few years afford noble sport. Of indigenous birds, the three or four varieties of wild dnck are of most interest to the sportsman, but they are now gelting very scurce in many parts. Quail used to abound on some of the plains, but indiscriminate slaughter and grass fires have almost extirpated them. Pheasants and partridges have, however, been well established and partridges have, however, been well established in both islands, and are making rapid progress. In the north the former bird has been regularly shot for some years, and the sporlsmen of the south have enjoyed the same luxury for the last two seasons. Taken as a whole, though, New Zealand is singularly bare of game, and the sterility and absence of cover which characterize a large portion, particularly of the Southern Island, will almost keep it so. Our hunters are attired in the usual New Zealand bush costume—wide-awake hats, with hrims in va-rious stages of dilapidation; rough woolen "jumpers" reaching to the waist; continuations of strong cloth in a variety of pattern and cnt, and all somewhat the worse for wear; light leather gaiters, and strong, heavily nailed lace boots. Each carries a sheath knife in his belt, a most essential concomitant of bush life; it serves as tobacco cutter, dinner curver, and for general incisive purposes, including sticking and skinning plgs, sheep, or any other

'What dogs have we got?" says Phil, who, though a stranger to the district, is no new hand in the pursuit of the wild boar,

"Wal has brought Toby and Darkie, and my oid Help makes a third," responds bis cousin. "I'd have let Whistle come, but if the old sinner gets after a 'sucker' there's no hauling him off. I went down into Wainni gulley him the other day, fully half a mile through supplejack and lawyer bush that would have tested the powers of a Hercules and the palience of a Joh, and found that he had got a little runt of a thing with a backbone like a John Dory; but the old dog sloped when he heard me coming and planted himself somewhere handy, and when I was away on the spur again I beard him at it in the same place; it's an old dodge of his, that, and I can't knock it out of him?

"You should try and get one of those bull pups of Tom McCarlhy's from Flat Hill," snggests Wal; "they're the pluckiest brutes I ever saw with a boar. Old Juno, the mother, is real grit, and I saw that pup of Aleck Mantou's at Waikaraka slick to a good-sized pig the other day in a way that astonished us. He can't be more than four months old, and many a full grown dog would'nt have shown half his pluck. After we had killed the pig we had to force his mouth open with a stick before he would let go.

"I've a horror of maything list collies on a sheep ran, interjects Phil; "these Newfoundlands, bull dogs, kanga a slicep ran," roo dogs, mastiffs, and the various crosses of them all, which have been kept in so many places for wild boar hunting, are dangerous brutes, if they once get a taste of ovine blood; and as they are'nt kept half worked, the old ovine most; and as they are not kept man worked, the ord adage coupling his satanic majesty and the unemployed is frequently verified in their case. There is nothing that arouses my righteons pastoral wrath so much as to see a dog killing sheep. I once butchered in hot blood a favor-Newfoundland of mine whom I caught in flagrante delicto, and I registered thereupon a solumn vow that I would

never open myself the way to such a sacrifice again."

"Ah! I remember," says Wal, somewhat maliciously,
"you told us how you did it once before—tied him up to a post with your stirrup leather, and staved his head in with a broken rail, did'nt you? Made a good quarter of an hour's work of it, if I remember right,"

"Now, don't rake up any horrid details, Wal; we are'ut all of us such impersonations of humanity as to be in a position to cast reflections," retorted Phil. "The necessity of capital panishment once established, nothing would have given me more sutisfaction than to have executed old Ma-jor with royal honors, even to have 'earved him as a disb fit for the gods;" but I knew that I could'nt do it, or even lave it done in cold blood, so I took whatever means were at hand."

Thus beginning the time with pleasant reminiscences we tridged for a mile along the narrow flat that interveued between the sea coast and the ranges. Park-like and beaubetween the sea coast and the ranges. Park-like and beau-tiful is the scene. Through a rugged rift in the hills tum-bles and rushes a limped creek, which opens ont on the that ground, and meanders, babbling musically, among the trees on its way to the ocean. Isolated specimens of the beautiful kuraka, a tree which, for deep, rich verdue and for symmetry of form, can scarcely have an equal, dot the plain; and beyond, far up the mountain's rugged sides, cling endless varieties of smaller bush and scrub, all remarkable for the deep green foliage, which is characteristic of the New Zealand forests.

"Here we are at the landing place," said Phil, as the party debouched ou a cosy little bay, well sheltered from the southerly swell by a distant reef, with here and there a towering citadel of rock, over which the surf was breaking with the noise and the spray of a hundred Niagaras. "Allan, the shepherd, told me that he saw the tracks of some boomers on the beach here a day or two ago; they must have gone across to that flax patch at the foot of the Sugar-loaf.

"If they crossed from this side there will be a good chauce of some of them baving come from Waikikino," says Fred reflectively. "I know the moors there have some whacking big barrones; but I've told them often enough that I shall exercise the right of slaughtering anything that is found this side the station; so its their own

Leaving the bay, the party treads again toward the ranges, and mother mile brings them under the Sugar-loal, whose precipitous sides elothed with wannka and cottonwood scrub to within a few hundred yards of the summit, throw that pinnacle into a conspicuous relief, strongly ang-geslive of a jolly friar's cranium with an nunsual prominent development of the organ of veneration. From the flat to the base of the hill the ground rises for some few hardothe base of the fifth and the ground rises for some tendered yards in gradual andulations, thickly covered with flax four or five feet high, and beyond, further along the flat, is the course of another creek issuing from the distant side of the hill, its banks dotted with scattered limber which thickens iuto close bush where the stream debouches on the plain. Wild boar hunting without dogs that can be on the plain. Wild boar nunting without dogs that can actelied on for holding your quarry till he receives his coup de graces, and in ground where you cannot see a yard ahead of yon, except in an occasional clearing, is somewhat precarions work. Collie dogs will seldom do more than bring the beast to bay, and hark at him from the safe distance of the beast to bay, and hark at him from the safe distance of a few yards; when an opportunity occurs of giving him a sly nip behind, they will avail themselves of it, with the result usually of provoking a savage charge, and bringing the enemy to bay again with his quarters mussailably ensconced in a flax bash. Woe to the pedestrian who is caught by the infuriated animal in this onset! He is to a certainty tripped up, and in all probability favored with a severe rip in the limbs or body from the formidable circular tasks of his assembled. lar tusks of his assailant.

There ought to be something in this flax," says Wal, who is armed with an extemporized boar spear, construct ed out of a stont manuka pole of about the dimensions of a ''weaver's beam," and a shear blade lirmly lashed at the end of it. Having nearly shot off his left hand some years previously by the bursting of a gun harrel-Wal always swears that there was only one charge in it—this stalwart Nimrod has foresworn firearms ever since, and stands by mainly for the post mortem manipulation of the quarry.
"St! St!" "hold 'em boys!" "rouse 'em out, lads," exhort

our hunters, as men and dogs plunge into the flax, and are almost lost to view. The latter are prescutly heard erasling away in a body towards the hill, and the men press on after them, their eyes and ears intent, and their rifles ready for instant use.

"They're on something," shouts Fred, as half a dozen short, sharp yelps are heard ahead. "Come on, boys, they'll have him bailed up by the time we get there." But the piercing squeals that ring through the air next minute tell the disappointed huntsmen that it is an ignoble victim which has falleu into their hands.

"Not worth his salt," ejaculates Phil, to whose practiced ear the sound is as indicative of the value of the quarry as if it was hanging up before him. Another hundred yards brings them to two of the dogs, with whom the Orpheus of the woods is making a very lame fight, for not being fermidable area. formidable enough to inspire much terror, the unhappy brute is not allowed to avail blusself for any length of time of the friendly shelter offered by the flax. Wallie McKay throws down his staff, and watchlug his opportunity, rushes in and seizes the victim by a hind leg. A scientific jerk and his equilibrium is gone, his captor's foot is on his neck, and the others closing round and lending their aid, his life blood soon "stains the heather." He turns out to be a quarter grown sow, in poor condition, and only worth further attention in the event of an unlucky day's sport.

There are more of them about," says Fred, oracularly. "I saw some tracks that don't fit this cat of a thing, as I eame up, and old Toby was'ut on this scent at all, I think." The other dogs bave disappeared, too, and the men stand and listen for indications while they recover their wind and take a modest pull at Fred's well known and apprecia-

and take a modest pull at Fred's well Ruown and appreciated flask of whisky.

"That's a very fair sample of liquor for New Zealand manufacture," remarks Pbil, with an affectionate glance at the flask. "I've always stuck up for the Duuedin whisky, and maintained that age is all it wauts; but the Scotchman days there have an entire training segment in the bound. mea down there have an awful prejudice against it, though they can't lell you why. You out the imported article yet," You mark my word, it will cut

"Any man would come off second best to day who foreswore anything but the imported article," said his cousin, quietly replacing his "shoulder pistol." "Halloa!" he exclaimed suddenly, "I hear the dogs again over towards the creek, sud they've collared no fifty pounder this time." Away all three dart again through the thick flax and over the uncertain ground toward the same; a steady, conlinents baying Indicates that the quarry is two powerful to be ensily moved, and that some sport is in prospect.

"Look out, now, hoys!" cries Phil, as they approach the scene of action, "this fellow is no chicken, and if he comes you'd better clear out of his road." The riflement alvance cantiously, with their rifles full cocked, Wallie judiciously keeping the rear. So thick, however, is the fax that nothing can be seen of either dogs or bour; but an occasional short, savsge rash, followed by a temporary retreat on the part of the former, show that the quarry's patience is about exhausted, while the ominous angry champ of his tusks, heard occasionally during a hull, indicate that he is not a fee to be trifled with.

"We must get him out of there somehow," shouts Wal, excitedly, "or we shan't see the color of his hide in a week," and in he rushes boldly, heating and perforating the flax with his mighty staff from the side opposite to the dogs.

"Have a care, Wal, old man," exclaims Fred. "Look

"We must get him out of there somehow," shouts Wal, excitedly, "or we shant't see the color of his hide in a week," and in he rushes boldly, heating and perforating the flax with his mighty staff from the side opposite to the dogs, a care, Wal, old man," exclaims Fred. "Look oul, boys, there he goes!" he continues, as a confused sentifing among the dogs, a crashing through the flax, and the streak of a dark body seen for an instant show lbnt the game is started.

"By George! be's a boomer!" eries Phil. "I'm glad the brute dii'nt come my way; he might be hetween a man's legs here before he knew it—there, they have him again." The big hoar seldom condescends to ran fast of far; confident in his defensive powers he soon comes to bay again. "This looks like better ground," suys Phil, as they again come up with the combalants; round a lofty, isolated buuch of flax the dogs, now pretty well out of breath, are baying. Ten or a dozen yards of clear ground extend between it and the thick bush; but our quarry is entirely enuevaled by its friently foliage, and his whereabouts can only be approximately conjectured by the movements of the dogs, and the sullen champ that issues from the recesses of his retreat.

"Hold him, boys! hold him?" "Put him out!" variously exhort the hunters; but the dogs won't go in, knowing very well that they cant'r each him behind, and that his sharp little eye, backed by those terrible guashing lusks, is watebing the front.

"I must try what I can do with the 'great orgin' again, says Wal, "or we'll never get a shot at the brute. If he'd only run down into the creek now," with which aspiration the stubborn spearsman advances again, boldly, yet cautiously, on the spoi where the boar ought to he. Pred and Phil plant themselves on the edge of the clearing, says Wal, "or we'll never get a shot at the brute. If he'd only run down into the creek now," with which aspiration the stubborn spearsman advances again, boldly, yet cautiously, on the spoi where the boar ought to he. Pred and Phil plant themsel

made

"Each particular hair to sland on end
Like quilts upon the fretful porcuphe;"

the boiling waters of the creek, stained and reddened by
the sbine and gore which flow from the wounded monarch
of the the glen, and thick with the mud stirred up by the
struggle—all form a savage scene in striking contrast with
the serenity of the spot. The dogs, excited by the intumdiate presence of their masters, and the full view of their
quarry, make frequent dashes at him every now and then,
but are repulsed with more or less loss. Ohl Help, the
gamest of the pack, has a bad gash on his left shoulder,
and the others show signs of having been trampled and
submerged beneath the crimson waters, or dashed against
the walls of rugged rock. But the old boar's time has
come.

think I can sit and survey the situation for a few minutes to advantage. I wonder whether we can hand the brute up the terrace without entiting him up; he's a devil of a weight. What d'ye think, Phil? Here, man, take a pall at this. You're standing there over that brute's ugly erreass with as much pathos in your expression and attitude as one might imagine Marc Antony exhibited wer Cresar's mutilated body."

"Thanks," suys Phil, with a smile. "I don't mind if I do, Yes," he pursues, after a refreshing interval, "the positions are somewhat amalogous, all the actors, perhaps, slightly inferior in the general estimation; but one might appropriately address our defunct friend, on Wal's authority, as 'the rains of the noblest lang that ever lived'—or died hereabouts; or, in the immediate prospect of having to haul him up that infernal bank, one's regret that we failed to drop him on the top would insturally enough that yent in such an apostrophe as 'O, mighty Aperl thou dost lie so low!" I could that a dozen parallelisms in the positions; they open on one every minute—for instance—

"For heaven's sake thon't look for them," says Wal, contempthously, "a dozen good leaves of thax would be much more to the purpose just now, and you'll have no wind left for the pull if you get fairly started in the sponting line."

"I always said you had no soul, Wal," retorted Phil.

left for the pull if you get fairly started in the sponting line."

"I always said you had no soul, Wal," retorted Phit. "however, you've one advantage there; your fature need in be any consideration to you. I must admit that I like to see a man who can extract pathos from the death of a pig under suitable conditions."

"Suppose you two philosophers agree to differ for the present and fight it out afterwards," says Fred, who had been listening with an ammsed air.

All hands have now rested and finished their pipes. The dogs, who had lain panting in the water, have recovered their wind and imbibed to their heart's content. A couple of strong flux ropes are quickly constructed, and the decapitated and otherwise lightened carrass of the boar is dragged by slow degrees, and with the intnost excitions of the inniters, up the steep bank; the head is brought up separately, and the two are then suspended from a strong bough to await a future call.

"We can get the bullock dray up here on Monday," says Wal; "but I should like to have some good Christian pork to bring home into the bargaiu; this brute's searcely passable dog's meat."

"It must be two o'clock by the sun," says Fred, taking "The mean of the party of the sun," says Fred, taking "It must be two o'clock by the sun," says Fred, taking "The party of the sun," says Fred, taking the sun, "The party of the sun," says Fred, taking the sun of the sun, "Says Fred, taking the sun of the su

ble dog's meat."

"It must be two o'clock by the sun," says Fred, taking an 'noular,' aml I should like to be home early for the old lady's sake. However, we're sure to find something more by working back through the flax, and it will be all on the work."

"We had better keep well up under the range," suggested Phil; "the chances are that anything about here has made its way up as high as possible on hearing the dogs and our rifles."

So away up through the thick flay again, and over the

"We had better keep well up under the range," suggested Phil; "the chances are that anything about here has made its way up as high as possible on hearing the dogs and our rifles."

So away up through the thick flax again, and over the slippery ambilutions the party strole, and the dogs are soon ahead out of sight, and almost out of hearing. Nothing is seen till the foot of the Sugar-loaf is almost traversed, when the dogs are heard again at the very highest point of the flax, and evidently by their steady barking in view of good-sized game.

"What have they got now, mother obl bristly" asks Wal, pausing for a noment in listen. "We'll go up, boys, and see, aniwany," he continues, leading the way at a pactitude tries the hings and knees of his companions.

"What a tiger to walk that fellow is," gasps Phil, whose southern life has been chiefly passed in the saddle. "I wish I had his mind for a day's work like this." As they ascend, the dux hecomes some what shorter. "I think those old hears are too large and imbiferent to take safel ground as this," says wai; 'but we shall see what's on hand in a minute or two." The dogs are baying round a grano of two or three small llax bushes, from the recesses of which a luzy grunt or two issue at intervals. "A big sow, are some of those Maori barrows, I expect, says Freal; 'but whatever it is let 'en have it on the first chance. I'm not coming all the way up for nothing, if I can help it." Urged by their masters, and evidently not so apprehensive as in the case of their last quarry, the collies make a promiserous charge into the flax, and amid a mingled merody of grants, squeak, barks and howks, a couple of large, black hodies issue forth in different directions. Phil, who has perched himself ou a little rise overlooking the clearest exit from the lair, by a clever side shot plants a builte in the brain of one, which drops on the spot; the other closely pursued by Freed and the pack, makes down the hill through the flax of himself ou a flux promise of the dogs is plainly hea

the walls of rugged rock. But the old boar's time has come.

"You take him, Fred," says Phil, "and look out for the dogs." Watching his opportunity, and carefully balancing himself on the slippery sideling, Fred raised his little Terry's breech loader and sent a ball crashing through the powerful skull. With a smothered roar and a death bound that scattered the dogs like hoodhums before an irale police officer, the huge hrute plunges for a few yards down the creek hottom, and lies prostrate and kicking in the discordered waters. Dogs and men are on him at mace, Fred and Phil bolding his legs and sitting on him generally, while Wal, his brawny arms bared to the shoulder, gives him the linishing touch with his long sheath knife.

"By Jovet that's the biggest boar I've seen on this coast," says Wal, surveying the indeous carcass with professional admiration; "four hundred pounds, if he's an ounce, and his tusks are in splendid order. You'd better take them down South with you, Phil, just te show what we can grow mp here."

"We'll, boys, we'll just take a toothful 'o mountain dew, and a draw at the dhulcen," remarks Fred, unslinging his 'pistol,' and further suiting the action to the word. "I

quarters are ent off and slung on the rilles for the immeriate use of the dogs at home, the hunting pack having reguled litemselves on the spat.

"We must go back and hand up that barrow. Fred," says Phil; "Whi and I could'ut manage him alone," "Oh! me of the Maoris, is he? and a good one, ton, if you two could'nt hang him; sorry the hazy breggars right; I'll tench then to hook after their property better,"

"By Jovel he is a hearny," exchains Fred, when they reach him. "When such a tempation as that is thrown in a man's way, I don't suppose he is meant to resist it,"

"Its a very comfortable theory under the riccumstances at any rate," remarks his cousin, mischievously, 'und I should recomment you to hold on to it till the next time the Maoris drop across a fat wether of yours in tantalizing proximity to their 'pah,' when you can hand it neer to them as the result of years of deep thought and practice on your part." In justice to Fred Moreton, however, it might be here stated that he afterwalls made a clean threast to the owners of the annual, and gave them ample 'nta' in the form of Iobacco, flour, sitgar, and tea for their lost property.

"By Jovet I don't know what this country would do

form of lobacco, floar, sigar, and tea for their lose property.

"By Jove! I don't know what this country would do without flax," exclaims Wal, as they gaze in admiration on the suspended quarry; "they say that green hide and stringy back hold Australia together; but I'll thet the pair of them dun't do so much for her, or do it as cheap as that alone does for New Zealand."

"I don't believe they do," assents Phil, "and the latter has, at all events, this advantage, that any man who is anxious to shullle aff this mortal cail with the lenst possible expenditure of cash, can do so not the shurtest active by a judicious utilization of the marest tree and flax hush," with which causolatory reflection, suggested on doubt by the several suspensions at which he had assisted during the day, Phil shouldered his rifle and led the way home.

L. Morner,

PHANTOM FALLS.

And the state of t

of carries, and agreed very well with Julia, for Julia wanted to do all the talking, and Belle was willing she should. Mr. D. was a lawyer, but seemed interested by scientific pursoits, for he was heard at times, expecially on the corries, to talk about damaing the lakes. Which of the three is the author of this production the reader may build.

the corries, to talk about daturing the lakes. Which if the three is the author of this production the reader may devide.

Our trip might have ended here, so far as lake traveling was rancerned, but for the story of Phantom Falls, which fall thought a liction, by Rev. Remoueer Marray, but the serelibility of which tale was indorsed by a very respectable gentleman, a frequenter of Schröde Lake, Mr. N., for whom we all but the highest regard. He heated the scene of the occurrence on Forkel or Roquette Lakes, and advised us by no means to return without satisfying ourselves as to the reality of the appartion. Increditions, Indeed, must have been the person who could divegard the nativice of this elaquent dishermin, who, like the "uncient mariner," convinced us of all he would laive as helicov, and accordingly we pressed on to Phantom Palls. One day we spent in a visit to the falls, and on the adjacent bank devoured our lauch while unsquitoes devoured us, but no phantom appeared, probably because in daylight it would not be visible, so we contented ourselves with surveying the rapids and falls, and scheding the safest way down in case we had to make that descent of forty feet, and concluded that the falls was an excellent institution for making phantoms of those who went over them. Resting a day, we went on to Forkel and Raquetle Lakes. Here we left hotels betind us, and had either to comp on the share or content ourselves with the limited accommunities and the hermit Alva Dunding's bark shanty an Ospray Island, formerly the reinlezvons of Marray. This last we chose, reasoning that if we were at the spot where Marray limb been the shore and watched patiently the different points wherever might be expected to appear the spot where Marray had been the hone of the real man, though now the frequenters of the place.

"Are principally while With may red."

"Are principally white With mary red."

Surely those horn and reared on its shores must have been mind and straight, like the pines on the meightoring hills, and maidens as lovely as the smaller evergreus, that frings the shore. And if ever their spirits return to hand the enth, no other place would more likely be the seene they would revisit.

The night wore on; our watching seemed unavailing; all had chosen their respective resting places, and the writer watched slome. Whether sleep overcame my eyes as I gazed entranced on the seene, I cannot say. Suddenly the shore till opinise their barking to a mournful howl, and whining, stank away, and pround a distant point appeared a misty figure in a dark canoe. Slowly it glided along the shore till opinosite the samularing remains of our fire. The figure and hoat seemed like that described by Marray Her bout just touched the shore, and she raised heiself up, and, basking toward the live, beckoned, when mother figure, seemingly of a young white man, chal in a hunting garh, emerged trum the gluon and stepped into the came, which bustnaff mayed to the orth. Just theo a fearful war-a hoop rang from the other direction, and two cames, apparently lifted with Indians, dushed into sight and fullowed the retreating hand, which was unw moving swiftly away. Far over the loke they rushed, pursue and pursued, in the direction of the river, and disappeared in the darkness. Lamely I remained spell-bound, mable to move, No desire to join in that ghostly nocturnal chase animated the shundered, or even to awaken the guides, but let them enjoy the sheep they had hardly carued; nor did I tell them the story far fear I should be laughed at and accused of seeing thongs in my dreams. I could not hope to overcome public incoedulity when Marray had failed. But I concluded that this was deserted, and that the botel below had not been a success.

When the morning broke the lake was shrouded in mist, and the guides said: "Alvy lus heen out jack shouling not

n success.

When the morning broke the lake was shrouded in mist, and the guides said: "Alvy has been out jack shooting not got lost in the fog, and warn't home yet." I inquired if they had beard nothing during the night? They replied they had heard nothing during the night? They replied they had beard anothing during the night? They replied they had beard anothing during the night? They replied they had been any and said he had not fired his gun. "to oust," and he probably had some venison. But be came onck without any, and said he had not fired his gun all night. We were further interpoted that the dogs had been making a wonderful row in the harking way all night hong, but how the guides could know all this and snore so stendily is a commutum we give up. We three held a council of war on the subject the next morning, but did not take the guides into our confidence. We decided that Murray's phantom had been reinforced; that it was not advisable to make further investigations on the subject at present, and it was resolved to pastpoom a further campaign till next senson, when Mr. D. has promised not to sleep so soundly. As to whether an apparition really appeared, the writer can only tell of what was, or seemed to he, visible to the writer whether sleeping or waking, and refer the reader to the Rev. Mr. Morray as to the probability of its reabty. As some as the unist rose we paddled away, and the last sound we heard as we left Raquette Lake was the loon's mocking langle.

On our return to Long Lake Inlia commenced an investigation to the properties.

we heard as we left transactive back with the tool installable.

On our return to Long Loke Julia commenced an investigation in the use of threatms and the method of their discharge, as the basic-bourd of her room will show, not reflecting that it is only a substance which stops a bullet that is harmed thereby, and a plumton would suffer an inconvenience from Inving a morsel of lead through even the most vital part. The rarduroy between Long Lake and Schrom nearly obliteinted the reculication of anything so evaneseent as a plantom, but with rest has strength returned, and a memory of our adventures, and we have written as nearly as we can for Mr. N. a dairy of our experiences at

Pheventive Adamst Morus.—A very pleasant perfume and also preventive against maths, may be made of the following jugrations: Take of cloves, carraway seed, buttineg, bace, einnamou and tonquin beaus, of each one bunce, then add as much therentine orristroot as will equal the other jugrations put together. Grind the whole well to powder, and put it in little bags among your clothes, &c. This will answer.

For Forest and Str

SPORT IN MANITOBA-No. 2

N pursuance of any promise in my lest japper I will make by in Manitoha. First, for the lantilose I must rounce, that I do unt speak from presonal experience regarding it, and I louw the pomnty they inhalt so self, and have a surface of the Boundary Street, which is a self-and have a surface characteristics from holf-fired hunterstond ground the most of the Boundary Street, whin not and killed them in large quantities, that I feel almost as if I had engaged in a final which, to my dispeas, I was debarred by having the hole with departies from Cypress Hillistics, and those which, to my dispeas, I was debarred by the surface of the large with the large of the theory of the control of the c

ever got at one—at least I ought to bave got—I was out surveying, and while standing with a flag in my hand a splendid buck came to within flfty poces of one, and kept guing round and runnel me. I had not even a revolver. I was object so ond in my life; I think I could have bit bling with a stone, but there were no stones either. There was a ville in a sart oldont a mile alread, but it was ulways ahead, as when I moved it noved as I was going to a point, so there was no fear of my hurting this particular unimal, and I think he knew it, for he stayed about half an hour and then traited picetly many, leaving me to close the curl of bitter disappointment. It is hard work, but to the true sportsome this should be authing if his efforts are successful, and, indeed, there is suncething porticularly gratifying in successfully stalking one of these peaceful anhunds—a greater gratification. I was going to say, even than in langing a black bork in halm, but I cannot upite say thut, still there is, in one sense, for the block burk is much easier to get at end much more easy to flod. I have known a brother officer of nolne to kell seven un the line of murch in one thay. We were oblowed to fall out, or ruther stop helind, and shout out the march—at least those officers not required with their trapps or companies, one being generally sufficient when a regiment was peacefully traviling from one stution to morther, as they did to those happy days. Now the whole country is intersected with railwoys, and the salidiers of her Britannic Majesty know outhing of the glorious sport and juthty of the dear old marching days. With these remarks I will concline this paper. I may some day have a few order lines to write about the "greet hime hand," as Capt. Buther very apthy ealls those humalless prairies stretching for away to the west and the setting suc.

DEER CHASE AT BLOOMING GROVE PARK.

BLOOMING GRAVE, Pike Ca., Pa., July 516, 1875.

BLOOMING GINDER, Pike Co., Ph., July 616, 1875.

RINTON FOREST AND STREAM:—
The hemiquarters of the Bisconing House Park Association are now well parentized by members and their faunties and invited guests—not vals for the week just enough being seventhen. The house was never so cell kept, or the general arrangements see satisfactory. There are four hours on the lake ment by, one of them being a bona flut Burnigat social toot. The troopiet ground is well parentized by the tadies, while the lines with which the lake iens stocked four years ago have multiplied sufficiently to having sport at any time, and keep the table supplied with fish. The troot fishing in May was excellent but this streams are now very boy, and few lish to be had. Deer awarm in the woods, and are frequently seen. One got that the lake on Fuday, and was captured allow by your editor in chief, Mc Hallock, in one loot, and Augustes Walbridge, of Brookly, in another, other an exciting and fatigating chose of one hour and teenly mounter. Both process and pursued showed good "staying" powers, and dezens of allempts by the deer for reach the sloce were frustrated in a mosteely namier, the notional being repeatedly healed and and one though the centre of the lake. It was finally corneced between the two hoods, whore a none constitution of the heal and drawn light enough to lodd, but not be centre of the lake. It was finally corneced the local to which its legs were fled, and it was housted that the head and drawn light enough to lodd, but not be close. Thus secured, the deer deer the local to which its legs were tied, and it was housted that the head and drawn who have the local to be fight. The close was catched and encouraged by the guests and employees who know the shore. In Mr. Halbeck's hout was the feet, hough ? T. Decyes, H. D., of Brookkya, who is now spending his Sanoner cacation at the Pack, and who mus) cone in for his share of the hooces, if any, that belong to he achieve must.

Broaklya, who is now spending the similar canadian at the long to the achievement.

It has long been a chrisheit plan of Mr. F. S. Giles, the dest Poesident of the association, include the deer long the lake with dags and capture then in the manner above deer third, with a view to fine them of oscillation in the manner above deer third, with a view to fine them oscillation in the manner above deer third, with a view to fine them loose thin the breeding pack to mile square enclosed for breeding purposes. This is the float of ency, that has been to make my different would seem to indicate that it is impracticable, as the nervous considility of these gentle centures is so manter that they will do from fright. The expectation will not, therefore, probably he operated. The creature this untimely indeen off was a div doe, in splended condition, and verbied 201 points. Its desk was much cellshid by the ginesis, to some of whom venishing was a modify. I am surprised of the manner of deer to this vicially, and affethate has the fact that they must be constantly oscipling through the celes of the hearding pack, and perhaps to the close season being generally respected. I believe it is easier to start a deer keet than in any part of the Addionalarks, and their weight is houseness, some ceaching 250 pounds. A large number of facus base been dropped title year within the melasers, behaving several from the pet deer which keep constantly around the gamakeeper's lodge, and afford no fittle the leftest to ci-time. In two years mare, with the natural faciouse, the co-closice will have to be enlaged, or the surplinage he let house or killed, in they droe two years ago in Dardi Hill Tark, Balmines.

Yesterlay flev. De Daryen calliciated at Sunday services to the great qualities of the club limits, and the goant planto allied to the effect of the missle, which was cery good, the doctric timined has and pickeed, and there are hundreds of access of chartchebries in the vicinity, now rapidly traning line. John Accey, the President, i

University of Virginia.—The following letter came a day too late for publication in our last issue; it treats now of the fulfillment, not of events initicipated, so that it is perlmps none the less interesting:-

PHADLOTTE-VILLE, Vic., June 28th, 1875.

PHADLOTIE-VILLE, Vic., June 98th, 1875.

Entrol Parest and Streen'—
Preparations for the send-centennial of the Unicosity still go on, in spite of the heat and red dust, which latter is in Albanach, accularly at this season. Albanal actice by every tain, and every State in the Unicosity in the season and some delegations have fathers and their some, both actuated by the same love for the "old U-V". It is more fine resting than positiode to confri the heathcair of albania of differently in it's bonne—inco of the past, oth convis foot and cerukles, and he cost of the Thru warshoppers at the strike of the Nove. The negramme commenced hot Sunday evildage with Dr. Brautley's striking before the Y-M. C. A. of the University. Today (Monday, 28th) the Band of Visitors meet, and the Washington Literary Suclety has its celebration. Threshop, 29th, Sochety of Almand most, inhies by the J. Barbare, President, and a poem by it B. Laces. In the evening the sear-centennial address, by B. M. T. Hanber, after the amagname modal has been derived. Thirshay, July 18th by the Public Day, when diplomas, etc., are underred, Gen John S. Preson, of South Caodina, delivers the orathor, and the almand dinner, the event of the schooline, occurs in the public hall. At hight three is a half for those young enough or movested by the labors of preceding days. No school he the world has more thoroughly be tow and devotion of to be in this our old fluour, mother, the Unicessity of Vienda. Prof. Long and theirs he Regland, former professors in the Polecestry, have been invited to attend. I find some tool anglets here, and shall pump them a fittle as to localities and so footh. T.W.

Mish Gulture.

U. S. FISHERY COMMISSION.-We have a long and interesting letter from our last Summer's correspondent, "Piseco," describing Wood's Hole, in the Cape Cod country, where the United States Fishery Commission under Prof. Baird, are to have their headquarters this year. It will appear in our next issue. The following extract is pertinent to the prescut date:—

pertlnent to the prescut date:—

"The Commission have not all arrived yet, but those who are here are already hard at work. We are having aquariums prepared, to be supplied with sea water from a large tank, which will be kept filled by windmill power.

"Profs. Baird, Hyatt, Goode, Bean, Dr. Farlow, Mr. Rockwell, secretary, and Messrs. Dana, Taylor, and Nilson, stenographers, are here, and others are daily expected. Another week will, I think, see the fish house, laboratory, and aquarium finished, and we hope for a Summer of interesting results.

-Last year the State Fish Commissioners of New Jersey, stocked Lake Hopatcong with a quantity of salmon spawn and young salmon, thus sowing the seed from which great results are anticipated by the Waltonians who make this lake their objective point. Ffteen hundred young trout have been deposited in the pond helonging to the Lakeview House, and the prospects are for a hountiful fish supply in the near future

BLACK BASS.—The Delaware River in the vicinity of New riope is said to be full of black bass of fair size, and the fishing excellent. Persons desirous of stocking ponds can obtain a supply of these fish of any size, from one to three pounds, by addressing Mr. James B. Thompson, New

—J. M. Milner, of Washington, United States Fish Com-missioner, and Fish Commissioner Brackett, arrived at Holycke on Thursday of tast week, and hegan at once the work of securing shad spawn. They intend to leave one-half of the young shad for deposits in the Connecticut Rivers, and others in this Staté, if desired, and the re-mainder will probably he placed in Western States, in the head waters of streams that empty into the Gulf of Mexico.

-The \$10,000 fishway at South Hadley Fulls is pronounced a complete failure. Not a shad has gone over it this season, and efforts to improve it have been futile.

THE ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PRO-GESS OF FISH CULTURE.

BY ICHTHYOS. - NUMBER ONE.

GESS OF FISH CULTURE.

BY ICHTHYOS.—NUMBER ONE.

ROM the most securate information gleaned from the distant past, we are forced to adopt the conclusion that fish culture is an art of very ancient application. Reasoning in connection with the watts of our race, in its primitive condition, in the absence of an enlightened agriculture, we are led to helieve that fish as a food resource, were used at an early period. Indeed, the vocation of fishermen was adopted by many of the Hebrews, some of whom hecame distinguished in the earliest efforts to establish christianity. And from this fact, we reason, that a large amount of food of those ancient people was taken from the waters of Judea. The Old Testament writers, too, make frequent allusions to fish-gates, which possibly were methods by which fish were caught for domestic and commercial purposes. We have positive proof that they had numerous methods of capturing fish for food, and that a large part of the sustenance of the human family at an early period of time, was obtained from the water area of the globe. Oriental scholars have discovered in the writings of the Chinese historians, authentic secounts of the practice of the art of fish culture, by that nation 4,000 years ago. It is a fact well anthenticated, that fish hatching has been practiced in that country, from the earliest period of the world's history, for mention is made by their oldest writers, and it is also affirmed by savants conversant with the literature of China, that in the works of Fo-bi, who fiourished according to the calculations of the best authorities 2,100 B. C., mention is made of laws regulating the time at which spawn should be taken.

The earliest notice of Chinese pisciculture by Europeans to be found in thistory, is that of Father Duhalde, a Jesuit Nissionary, who, in 1735, published at Paris a history of the Chinese Empire, in which he states that "at a certain season of the year an immense number of merchants went of the Empire of the Intervention of the Empire of the presence of th

The Romans were probably not familiar with the artificial means of impregnating and hatching ova, or some account of it would have been transmitted to us; yet they had enormous piscines—fish ponds, where fish multiplied naturally, and from which their tables were supplied with fine food fish. That these fish preserves were enormous, may he gather from the fact that the price paid for contents, in one case, that of Lucullus, amounted to 4,000,000 sesterces, equal to \$160,000, showing conclusively that fish culture, if not fish breeding, had at the period of the Empire and Republic, attained gigantic proportions. Rome at the acme of her power had a vast population, and it is but full to infer that she unde the most of food resources, and that the rivers and waters of the Empire contributed largely to sustain her millions of people. If we had space we might draw from Columella, whose work is full of facts regarding rural industries. Thus, fish culture, in a rade form has been practiced since the early ages of the world, quite commensurate, probably with its civilization. While the Romans, between the taking of Carthage, and the reign of Vespasian, contracted a perfect passion for fish culture, in which for the gratification of their tastes, fabulous sums of money were expended, yet, the interval of time which separates the Roman Empire from the Eighteenth Century affords us no particular evidence of any important progress in the art of fish culture,—in the lanshandry of the waters. The progress made by the Romans, was harely maintained during the middle ages, save that the fisherman's art was kept alive, perhaps, slightly extended, and perfected in Italy and in France, where fish preserves hecame quite numerous.

kept alive, perhaps, slightly extended, and perfected in Italy and in France, where fish preserves hecame quite numerous.

Towards the end of the middle ages, it appears, however, that new methods were sought for, with a view to the increase of the production of lish. Dr. Slack says, "the numerous fasts imposed upon monks during the middle ages by the Roman Catholic Church, rendered an ample supply of fish food an article of paramount importance to the monastic fraternity, and to them we we would naturally look for any improvement in the art fish culture. While hunting among the musty archives of the Abbey of Reome, Baron Mongaudray accidentally discovered that a monk of that religious establishment, yelept Dom Pinchou, during the fourteenth century, practiced a method of hatching, at least similar to those still pursued in some of our largest trout farms. How the reverend father obtained and treated his spawn is unfortunately not recorded; but obtain them he did, and no doubt received the blessing of his confreres for the welcome additions to their larder. To Dom Pinchon must he ascribed the honor of the invention of the first hatching box. For three centuries more, the art remained in the status reached by the Monk. In 1761, Charles Frederic Lind, of Lin Koeping, Sweden, having noticed the spawning of fishes in Lake Koken, prepared a large, wide, shallow box in which, after covering the bottom with hrush, he placed male and female carp, during the spawning season. As soon as the spavn was deposited, the parents were removed and the eggs protected from the attack of enemies. This process is still practiced with success in various portions of the continent. Spallanzani, an eminent Italian naturalist, performed for the first time the operation of artificial impregnation, not with fishes but with frogs; yet the fact was established, and practicul beuefit was derived from his experiment. Drifting along in the current of events, no real impulse as yet had been given to fish culture. Like all great movements and inv

The Habits of Black Bass.—They pair and spawn in May, make their nests on beds of coarse sand or gravel, in from four to six feet of water, by fanning the pebbles clean and smooth with their fins and tails, and then deposit their eggs. Two or three weeks, according to the temperature of the water, elapse before the eggs hateb. The hatching is almost instantaneous, the young coming out a perfect fish about half an inch long. After hatching, the young remain several days over the spawning beds, while the old ones keep close by to protect them. In about a week the young scatter, mostly into deep water, and are not seen again until September, when they come in shore, having grown about two inches in length. If well supplied with food, they grow about four inches the first season. When two years old they reach a pound in weight, and after that grow about a pound each year, until they weigh six or eight pounds.

PROPAGATING BLACK BASS.

GUPLPH, Ontario, June 28th, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The members of the Guelph Protective Association being anxious to restock the streams in this district with black bass, recently made an attempt to man-port a quantity of the same from Lake thron here. I regret to say that the attempt was unsuccessful those baving charge being unable to keep the fish alive in the barrels of water provided for their transportation. I am therefore instructed by the association to ask through the medium of your columns if any of your readers will be good enough to give their experience or recommendations for the transportation of tive bass; also as to the mode to be adopted, and the same with regard to spawn; also as to the mode to be adopted, and the same with or spawn the most advisable proceeding. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

Screttery Goelph Fish Protective Association.

Ans. No attempts are made to stock lakes and other waters with spawn of black bass. Knowledge of the lights of this fish does not yet extend so far as to warrant any

its of this fish does not yet extend so far as to warrant any success in the endeavor. Grown fish are always employed, and failure is seldom recorded. We ourselves placed a hundred Lake Erie bass in our private preserve at Blooming Grove Park, Pa., four years ago, and the returns now afford excellent angling. Similar success is recorded in all quarters. The black bass is very easily propagated, and ts increase is so rapid that some fish culturists like Fred Mather (row one of the U. S. Fishery Commission) strenuously oppose its lutroduction into new waters. gard to transportation, most instructive papers by best anthorities have appeared in Fonest and Stream, and we have taken pleasure to forward to you the following numbers containing several columns of information on this subject, with illustratious: Jun. 21st; Feb. 4th, and April 1st, 15th, and 22d, all for the year 1875.

Hatural History.

-The Sanderson (Fla.) News of the 14th June says:-"A gentleman of this place informs us that last week, while fishing in the south prong of St. Mary's River, elx miles from town, the found a kind of Island In the swamp, containing about ten acres, covered with a dense growth of small timber. On every branch of these trees he found from one to five hird's nests. If e saw an innumerable quantity of eggs, besides myriads of young birds of every kind belonging to this latitude. He fired his gain saveral times, and a dark cloud of the parent birds each time would rise up from the swamp, circle around in the air, and alight again among likeir nests." and alight again among their nests."

For Forest and Stream.

THE WILD MOUNTAIN GOAT.

NE of the most interesting animals on this continent is the so-called goat which frequents the Rocky, Cuscade, and Sierra Nevada Mountains, and about whose niunbleness, daring, vigilance, cautiou, and leaping powers hunters tell the most unrevelons stories. This animal, which is known as the Aplocerus Montanus, belongs to the antelope as much as to the goat family, so that it is in reality a goat antelope; for, although its horns are placed in the head in the manner peculiar to the caprille, yet they are hollow, like those of the cavicomia unimals—that is, those having hollow horns. In height, beard, and form of face it resembles somewhat the chamois, but the latter is, on the whole, the more graceful in outline. Of the hollow-horned quadrupeds there are but two representatives on this continent, and they are those mentioned. The great difference between the two species seems to be more in habitat and the character of the thau in anght else. The goat frequents the most inaccessible mountains, and loves the alpine region with its towering crags, tender herhage, and fields of snow, where it is safe from all enemies, while the antelope makes its habitat on the high, rolling plateaus, where it can watch its foes and escape them by its speed. The former depends on its nimbleness in leaping from erag to crag, or hurling itself into an abyss, la avoiding the machinations of chemics, and the latter depends entirely on its fleetness. The covering of both animals differs much in density and character. That of the That of the goat is long, white, and intermingled with soft, silken hairs, while that of the untelope is short, thick, coarse, and tubular. The shorter hairs of the former, which lie close hairs, while that of the interope to short, thick, coarse, and tubular. The shorter hairs of the former, which he close to the fiesh, have a fiercy appearance, and could apparently he used for manufacturing purposes, as they are flue, flexible, and tenacious. The visage is that of the regular capride family, but the hody is more akin to that of the sheep in form. The harms are short, couldal, black in color, slightly recurved at the outer end, and have a ring around the base. 'The face is rather long, and decorated with a white, pendant heard; the nose is ovine; there is no

around the base. The face is rather long, and decorated with it white, pendant heard; the nose is ovine; there is no tear-hag and no mattle; hence it has no althily for the deer family, though closely allied to one of the species. Its home is among the snowy pinnacles where naught grows but mosses, licheus, a few alpine shrubs, and a meagre growth of the twisted, weather-beater black plue. A mid the rocky dells it is secure from all foes except man, and even he seldom enjoys the satisfaction of killing one.

In the Cascade range it reaches an altitude of from 8,000 to 14,000 feet in Summer—a height that would cause a man much difficulty to clumber, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere. At this altitude the range is one mass of precipiess, owing to its volcanic origin, but the gont seems to have no fear of them, for it nimbly leaps from crag without the least hesitation. When pursued or startled by a hunter a male leads the fack, and he is followed by the females and the young, and the adults close the rear. They will then bound from rock to rock with a rapidity almost inconceivable, and fly over chasms broad enough apparently to check mything else than a winged antiant. When hard years the leady down a precipice, and generally escape uninjured. I have heard old hanters and Indians say that they strike on their horns when they hard then selves downward, and then rebound to their feet unipfured, owing to the strength and plasticity of these appendages. They tell marvelous mecdates of the distance the animals will jump and escape injury, but how much is fact I could not decide, not having seen my such leaps made as I leave heard Nimtrods mention. It is said that the animal will jump and escape injury, but how much is fact I could not decide, not having seen my such leaps made as I leave heard Nimtrods mentions. It is said that the animal will jump and escape injury, but how much is fact I could not decide, not having seen my such leaps made as I leave heard Nimtrods mentions. It is said that the summer will jump

exceeded an ordinary sheep in size. From the hardy habits of this animal, its vivacity, dense coating, and the fine, woody character of the inner covering, which equals that of the most famous breeds of the Orient, it would seem that crossing it with the delicate cashmere and Angora goals would prove a valuable experiment, as the progeny would be hardier, better able to shift for Itself, less fastidinus in its choice of herbage, and produce a softer fleece than the pure breeds do. No person has yet tried the experiment; for where the wild species prevails the domestic is unknown. Should it he made, and the cross should prove a good fleece-bearing animal, the foothills and mountains of the interior plateaus lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean could then be utilized, as they are well adapted as a pasturage for such flocks. Even if the wild animal were domesticated it sums phusible to suppose that the care bestowed upon it would be repaid by the price its coating would bring, and that it could supplant imported breeds, which require much attention to make them profitable.

NATURALISTS IN TROUBLE.—The Florida Agriculturist

says:—
"A naturalist from Detroit, Mich., and another from Germany, were recently arrested at Cedar Keys, charged with violating the act of the Legislature relative to killing and transporting game beyom! The limits of the State. Upon examination it was found that they had only been engaged in making a collection of bugs and flies, and were released, but not until they had been put to much trouble."

We are glad to see that the Fiorida people are interested

We are glad to see that the Fiorida people are interested in preserving the game laws, and commend them for their vigilance. Discretion, however, should be used, and no direcimination be made between ontsiders and those to like manner born, including the negroes

—One of Howes & Cushing's lionesses gave birth to Iwo fine cubs in St. John, N. B., on June 17th. They passed them around and allowed the audience to inspect them.

EMBALMING IS. MOUNTING

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. June 30th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:-

Grand Rapids, Mich. June 30th, 1875.

Editor Folizst and Stream:—

In your Issue of June 17th, 1875, Mr. Batty, in reply to my article on embalming, no doubt te sincere in presenting what be supposes to be substainful objections to the art. He is no doubt a skillful taxidermist but I am led to believe, judging from his criticisms of the embalming art, that his experience has been very limited, at least in the art as discovered, perfected, and taught at my hand; and in answer I will endeavor to be brief. First, I never remove birds' eyes from the oniside. Second, I do not use solid substances to compensate shrinkage. Taird, I make but one incleion in the skin (in piace of perforating, us he supposes), and iberefore do not make use of the friendly halts of long coated animals to cover slitches. Fourth, I can remove or prepare the eyes of an owl in one half the time usually occupied, and not stretch or disfigure the eyelbts. Fifth, Mr. Batty says there ls but one way to compensate shrinkage; in that he is mistaken. Sixth, he can see some of the muzzles of ruminats in my collection at Grand Rapids, Michigau, which have received special compilment, frequently by skillful taxidermists. Mr. Batty says he cannot see how an embalmer can fasten a specimen in the required position without wires. I say, it answer, I don't wonder at that, as I always do use wires or rods, and I ceitainly can't expect him to fully see or understand what he has not seen, which makes bis criticisms the more inexensable. I say I can embalm abid the one half the time it takes me to skin and stuff one, and so can any other taxidermist who understands my method, and it silvays makes a finer specimen. I have mounted may bundreds of birds by both stet, and understand fully what it is to mount birds of prey with or without whigs extended. Mr. Batty says he thinks I may be easily beaten by four of your correspondents. This may be true. However, it always affords me pleasure to meet my brother laxidermists either in friendly controversy ur in lest of s

BLACK SQUIRRELS IN ILLINOIS

Washington, D. C., June 26th, 1875.

A paragraph

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

A paragraph copled into your journal of June 10th, from the Farmingtou (III.) Years, wherein it was stated that a black squirretwas never seen in Illinois -meaning, of course, in the foreast—brought unit from Massachusetts two gentlemen who seem to discredit that unfortunate statement. One of titem states that thirty years are such squirrets abounded in the woods of Northern Illinois, and the other advices the editor of the paper aforeaid to take a trip to Wankogan, Illinois, claiming that he would there find the black squirret more plenty than he is aware of.

I was born at Wankogan, and since I first became able to carry a gun have been thoroughly acquainted with all the woods of Northern Illinois. Since 1865 I bave considered myself a sportsman, and having hunted that State from its morthern to its southern boundary, will state that I have never therefu ever seem or beard of a black squirrel in its natural state. It to a fact that they were found there, quite rarely, as far back as thirty years ago, but nover, so far as f have been able to carry became a seem to hungine, and should the editor of the Nessa take the advised trip it would be att. Stone who would have to acknowledge himself at error in his woodcraft.

Gurdon.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1875.

Animals received at Centrat Park Munageric for the week ending Juty 1th, 1875:—
One White-throated Capuchin, Cobus hypoleucus. Presented by Mrs. Com. Parks.

eo, Ballar.

One Malhrouck Monkey, Chlorocebus cynosurus. Hab, West Africa.

One Capybura, Hydrocharus capybara. Hab, South America.

One Roebuck, Capreolus caprea. Hab, Europe.

BRED IN THE MENABRITE.

One Black Wolf, Cants occidentalis. Ver. ater.

One Cygnet, Cygnus olor

Three Pea Fowl, Pavo cristatus. W. A. Conklin, Director.

W. A. CONKLIN, Dhector

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

GRASSHOPPERS AND POTATO BUGS.

LTHOUGH the reports received of the ravages of A grasshoppers appear, upon investigation, to have been grossly exaggerated, yet the truth is bad enough, and been grossly exaggerated, yet the fruth is bad enough, and sufficient to excite our warmest sympathy for the farmers who have been so ufflicted. It seems rather strange that they do not disappear as rapidly as they come, as tradition and experience elsewhere would lead us to expect. In the western counties of Missouri, notwithstanding the plague, it is reported that fully fifty per cent. more land will be cultivated this year than last, and that in spite of the "hoppers," an average crop of all grain save wheat will be harvested. In fact, it seems that while in some places the destruction of vegetation has been enormous. will be harvested. In fact, it seems that white it some places the destruction of vegetation has been enormous, there is but very slight prospect of the people of Missouri requiring any assistance

requiring any assistance.

Our sympathy is now excited for the farmers of Long Island, in whose potato patches that terrible pest, the Colorado potato hug, or beetle, has made his appearance. In Kings county the "spud" is cultivated to a large extent, and the later varieties appear likely to suffer. The earlier kinds are now in flower, and although the plants in many localities are covered with the insects aml likely large the relations will be sayed. The rapidity of growth of væ, the potatocs will be saved. The rapidity of growth of this "bng" is remarkable; in a week he is a grandfather. The clicts of the various European Governments in forhidding the importation of American potatoes, though seemingly harsh, were yet founded in wisdom. The ap-pearance of this plague in Ireland would be productive of almost as much suffering as that during the great famine. The recuperative powers of the American people are strongly brought out, when they meet and conquer such visitations as the grasshoppers and potato bugs, whereby other nations would be prostrated and weakened for a long series of years. series of years.

The Use of Toads.—The Journal des Connaissances Medi-The Use of Toads.—The Journal des Connaissances Medicales states that the French horticulturists have followed the example of the Euglish ones, and peopled their gardeos with toads. These reptiles are determined enemies of all kinds of snails and slugs, which, it is well known, can in a single night destroy a vast quantity of lettuce, carruts, asparagus, &c. In Puris toads are sold at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. The dealers in this uninviting article keep it in lurge tubs, into which they plunge their bure hands and arms, without any fear of the poisonous bite to which they are supposed to expose themselves. Toads are also kept in vineyards, where they devour during the night millions of insects that escape the pursuit of nocturnal birds.

TOMATO TRELLISES.—The obcapes and most convenient trellis for tomatocs is to make a four square frame for every hill, of four pieces of hard would, two feet long and ooc inch square, for the four corner posts. Let three pieces of late, each one foot long, be nailed on each side; such trellists will cost only a few ceuts each, and they such trellises will cost only a few cents each, and they will save four times their cost in tennatoes. Let such a trellis be placed over each hill before the place thas begun to bend sideways, then the fruit will be kept off the ground. If made of durable timber, and carefully stored during Winter in a pile on one side of the field, this kind of a trellis will last balf a score of years or more, especially if they are dipped in a kettle of coal tur before they are placed over the tomato hills.

Time to Cut Grass.—The hay crop, according to the last census, cannot be estimated at less than \$400,000,000, and this immense aggregate shows the importance of husbanding the great resources in the best manner. We shall not overslate the fact if we say that twenty five per cent of the buy crap is lost by late cutting. Nature, in her efforts to perfect the seeds in all our ceral grains and grasses, accomplishes this at the expense of the instriment contained in the stalk. In fact, it may be assumed as true, that at the time of blossoming, the stalk contains all the nutriment which the seed and stalk contain after ripeoing; and therefore, that nothing has been gained by allowing the seed to ripen, unless in the case of octeal grains which are most valuable for their seed. As the seed ripens, the soluble fond constituents are taken from the stalk to perfect the seed. Chemical analysis has shown that elover before blossoming contained only twenty-eight per cent. of insoluble woody fiber, but immediately after blossoming, forty-three per cent. of insoluble fiber. All experimeots tend to show that our grass crops, intended for fodder, should be ent and eured into hay before anture has commenced the formation of seed. Therefore, the proper time for cutting grass for hay is at the commencement of blossoming. There is more sap in it, at this time, and, consequently requires more curing; but each ton of cured lary is worth at least, twenty-five per cent, more, as matriment for stock, than after the seed forms.

Hay is also injured by being too much exposed to the rays of the sun. This causes the volatile aroma to escape, and also dissipates much of the coloring matter, as may be seen by the bleaching, and also by feeding to milch cows, from which the milk and butter will be light-colored. Here cones in the value of the hay-cap, which protects the hay coke from the rays of the sun, and allows it to care with the fire green color preserved.

We write thus early that our readers may have their attention called to this impo

One firm in Key West ships 8,000 pineapples to New

The Rennel.

THE ST. LOUIS POULTRY AND DOG SHOW.—We are in receipt of letters from the managers of the Grand Poultry, Pigeon, and Dog Show, to be held at the Exposition Building at Chicogo, from the 20th to the 28th January next. The premium list, now in preparallon, will be the most liberal ever offered at any similar exhibition, and with the unequaled facilities for a large show, it is confidently expected that the exhibition will be the largest ever held lu America. The judges selected for the Bench Show are F. America. The judges selected for the Bench Show are F. Demuth, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, Arnold Burgess, Maysville, Ky., and Horace Smith, (the "Squire,") of Forest and Stream.

HARD LUCK.—Mr. C. S. Westcott, of Philadelphia, has had the misfortune to lose by distemper a very valuable pup from Fairy, by Pride of the Border, and his Gildersleeve hitch, which had been served by Pride of the Border, died while giving birth to a litter of pups. Two of the pups were saved, however, and are doing well.

We regret to hear that our centennial friend and brother sportsman, Dr. D. C. Estes, of Lake City, Minn., bas just lost by distemper a valuable English pointer, named "Buteo." He was considered one of the finest yearling pups in that part of the conotry.

For Forest and Stream. TRUE COLORS IN SETTERS.

TRUE COLORS IN SETTERS.

INOTICED some time since in your column of Answers to Correspondents that you say liver and white are not had colors in a setter. Now, as everything is comparative, and most of the authorities unite in giving liver with its modifications at low rank. I heg to take exceptions to your storements of far as to show that comparatively this marking is before the store that the store that the color belongs, as there are other break to which alone this color belongs, as there are other break to which alone this color belongs, as there are other break to which alone this color belongs, as there are other break to the color and the twenty reported that where certain ever appears under the color and the twenty in the calabilist is presence is, consequently, or limiting the proof of impure or crossed thood. It is very important that where certain every many from your unqualified asserted to the limit of those colors should be known, as a stiff the store of the store

I wish to be nuderstood as saying that with such a dog as Pride of the Border, or his get, I should not object to liver marking, because I should know from whence it was

derived; but in ordinary cases I would be slow to accept a dog thus marked, because it is a low grade color in comparison with others, and the best in all respects should always be sought for and encouraged. As me pure Irish setter has ever been known of this color, a well-posted breeder would not hesitate to denounce the short at first sight.

Maysville, Ky. Arrona Borges.

-Irish terriers are being imported to this country in considerable numbers. A correspondent of the Fonctors' Guz-ette writes regarding them as follows:—

silerable numbers. A correspondent of the Forcion Curette writes regarding them as follows:—

"With reference to your correspondent 'Shamrock's' letter on Irish terriers, I have observed that blue, dark fawn, or dark yellow dogs, have generally black toe mils; but, on the other band, dogs of a light tinge, of fawn, yellow, or wheaten have invariably whate toe nails, and hold, in my opinion, are equally pure bred. No doubt all Irish terriers must have black months and even leeth, and if dark about the muzzle so much the better; but it is not absolutely necessary that the latter should be so. I agree with 'Shamrock' that the ears should be of a darker tinge than the body, but the legs are by no means always so. I see that 'Shamrock' has given up the broad chest, which generally indicates the cross of the ball terrier, and that he has otherwise abered his points to indvantage. I think if he would try again that he might still further improve, With regard to weight, a dog between 18 and 25 pounds will do invything fibit a much larger dog can do, and will be much humber and quicker at bis work; besides, it is not desirable to breed them too large, for the ladies of the funity generally prefer them small, and Irish terriers have the rare faculty of making themselves great favorites at home, as well as being the lardiest of terriers and best of workers in field or river."

VERMIN IN DOGS.—There are many ways of accomplishing the same result. I have found nothing simpler than destroying vermin in dogs, after trying many applications, including train oil, which, I think, nets mechanically, causing the parasites to "stick in the mul," and struggle themselves to denth, like flies in trenele; perhaps the mechanical, accompanied by physiological action.

My first experiment in vermin was somewhat sensational. Many years ago, returning in Glasgow per steamer, after a day's shooting. I was accosted by a fustion jacket, who had under his arm a white poodle he wished to dispose of, as he was "bard up." The moderate sum of ten shillings was the price, and in two minutes the animal was mine.

as he was "bard up." The moderate sum of ten shillings was the price, and in two minutes the animal was mine.

Ou taking home my bargain I found it swarming with veruin, and the whole night it kept its elbows going diligently with a rat, tat, on the floor, that ruffled my temper and made me vow that I would make a clean sweep of the vermin next marning. Ordering a total and hot water, I searched out a bottle of torpeotine, confident that a smell of it would be a sufficient notice to quit. I acted with more zeal than discretion, however, for I washed the little brute with the turpentine from head to tail. The process was barely accomplished when, with a super-ranine effort, and a piereing yelf, poor Rose burst away from my grasp, tearing wildly through the house, out of one room and into another, capsizing clairs, and tilting at everything else capsizable. The whole house was in an uprour; and suspicious of hydrophobia produced a general stamped of all thal had legs to carry them. After an exciting chase I collared Rose, and plunged her into the tub of tepid water, having no little difficulty in keeping hold of her while soaping her all over, and gently rubbing her glowing hide.

The poor thing aftered many a pitiful whine, and I could not but uphraid myself when she looked up in my face with a mingled expression of pain and reproach. Soon the irritation subsided; and finishing off with a plentiful douche of cold water, a rub dry befare the fire, and a gentle combing. I was thankful to see the little patient was her tail, and look pleased. Rose never required to be treated again for vermin so long as I had her; hut that was not long, for I contil nut resist the desire of a laily friend to possess her, ofter the very handsome compliment she paid me, that "She thought more of Ruse than she did of myself."

My next experiment was with tobacco juice, with which I killed a fine little terrier puppy. I experimented in train oil to which I added a little suphur and turpantine, and

me, that "She thought more of Ruse than she did of myself."

My next experiment was with tohacco juice, with which I killed a fine little terrier puppy. I experimented in train oil, to which I added a little sulphur and turpentine, and found that effective; but, like some other preparations, offensive to the nostrils. Mercurial ontheat I found the most convenient and certain destroyer of vermin of the many other preparations I have tried. For a small dogsay under sixteen pounds—about the size of a pea rabled at the root of each car on the outside, and allowed to remain a night, will destroy every parasite on the skin. Next day wash the dog with soap made in the fullowing manner:—Take half a pound of white soap, pare it down into thin slices, put it in a pat with a lumbler of water, and hold and stir till the soap is dissulved, adding more water if necessary. Put into it as much mercurial ointment as will give it a slight tinge, stir well so as to mix tharonghly, and nour into moulds, such as caps, sancers, &c. When cool it can be ent to any size, and will be found deadly to vermin, and cleansing to the skin and cout. Mercurial preparations have a very powerful effect on dogs, and when the ointment is applied externally, they must be kept dry and warm.—Fanciers' Gazette,

A Nahant dog has a taste for visiting. He goes down in the depot and steps abourd the train, without the customary little ceremony at the ticket uthin; and when it reaches the right town he bounds off and pays a visit to some family friend of his master. He never makes a mistake about the town or the truin, and is such a fine intelligent fellow, he always meets with a welcome. He usually spends two or three days an his trips, and no about picks up considerable dog lare in his travels. I do not know whether the mightier days show him any particular attention on his return, but he is ou good terms with thom all.

Couns Sains Without Remaying time Hain—Take soft water, about ten galbins, one holf bushed whent bran, seven pounds at sult, two and a holf pounds at sulphbride acid. Dissolve altogether and put the skins in the solution and allow them to remain twelve hours; take them out and clean them well, and again immerse twelve more hours, or longer, if necessary. The skins nory then he taken aut, well washed and dried. They can be heaten soft, if dissited,—A, W. Lane, in Faucier's Journal.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FISH IN MARKET .- Owing to the holidays of the past week the fish market is rather poorly supplied. Solmon still remain plentiful at 25 cents per pound. Sheepshead are scarce at 18 cents; sen bass from New Jersey, 15 cents; striped bass are very scarce and sell for 25 cents per pound. Bluckfish remain in abandant supply and bring 8 cents; bluckfish are plenty at 15 cents; balibut are scarce at 18 cents; coil scarce at 8 cents; weakfish are also scarce at 10 cents. Lobsters are not in full supply, and the price line advanced to 10 cents per pound. Green turtle are in fair supply at 15 cents; soft crabs scarce at \$2, per dozen.

—Our reports from Barnegat and the Great South Bay indicate that the fishing at those points is not so good as it was the previous week. At Fire Island little or nothing has been done with the bluefish since we last went to press. has been done with the fillieush some we first went to press. The weakfish have now all goor to the east end of the bay and will return the last part of this mouth or the first of Angust, when the fishing will again by good. The pound uetters are taking no fish except bunkers and porgies; not twenty bluedsh in all have been cought in this way thring season in this locality.

It is reported that there is an unusually fine run of fish Upper Connecticut this sesson, black bass, with which the river has been stocked, of four and five pounds weight, being quite plentiful, while several muskalonge have been lotely taken, one weighing lifteen pounds.

-Churles Bennett, of Imlian Lake, Hamilton Co., New York, and his brothers; have several boats and are recommended as good guides to all points.

-At the request of a gentleman who writes in behalf of "several readers," we reprint a cut and description of a mo-quito belmel published by us last year.



The way the original "model" was made is quite amusing, and we give it in the inventor's own words:-

ing, and we give it in the inventor's own words:—

"We took a spare rubber blankel and ent out a cap in shape similar to the soldier's havelock, with aval opening large enough to allow plenty of room for the face, and with cape about eight inches long. Then we took a witch-hopple stick, hent it runnd, and sewed it in the rim of the opening. We should have used wire if we could have obtained it, but did not have time to run down to the stare for it, as it was about sixty miles from us. Then with some boop skirt wire, which some unfortunate female had left in our shanty, we bowed out a piece from the forchead to the chin and then transversely, sewing it firmly in its place; then over this a covering of null, or netting, and your cap is complete. This is the only thing that I have land to keep off insects and insure a good night's sleep. You can lie in any position, it is not unconfortable, and serves also as a night cap. The cape should be securely tacked under the coat collar, and tied snugly around the throat. By using a very fine veil over the quening of your cap the punkies can be euched in the same way. I think oil silk would be belter than rubber cloth. We all tried this last Summer, and I used my old one this Summer, and money would not buy it if I could ant get another one."

—Fishermen in some parts of Europe and in this country

-Fishermen in some parts of Europe and in this country kill fish with a loufe or bludgeon as som as they are taken fram the waber, believing that fish thus killed are better than thuse that have lang gasped and struggled before dying. The Dutch destroy life by making a slight langitudinal incision under the tail with a sharp instrument. On the thine they kill salmon by thrusting a steel meetle into their heads. Fish may be easily killed be giving them a quick, sharp blow with a small stick on the back at the head, just helpind the eyes, or by toking them by the fail and striking the head quickly against any hard substance.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending July 1st was ninety—fitty-three from Georges, seven from the Hanks and thirty from Southern marker-ling trips. Amount of Georges end brunght in, 820,000 pounds; balibut, 75,000 pounds. Hank cod 560,000 pounds; balibut, 140,000 pounds. Markorel, 3,800 harrels. The southern field there mostly arrived home, having made a very fair season's work, particularly those that have readed the New York norrhet carrying in Iresh mackerel. Same of the fleet have made two salt trips, but the bow prices realized far modelered has not both a very heavy purify for the vessel awares after paying expenses. But very few vessels are fitting for the Bay as yet, and the fleet in this branch of the flaberies will be quite small this season.—Cope Alm Advertiser, July 3d.

—A Newfoundland paper says the business of outfitting this season is greatly delayed by the continuance of the ice on the coast to last week. Neither collish nor salmon was reported taken, which is unprecedented at the same date to any previous year.

—A St. John (N. B.) paper states that a few nights since, one host alone tink 100 sulmon outside the lumber. The catches of herring are recorded as good.

Graveshurst.—Ontario, June 24.—Fishing in the Milg metawan is now very good, trunt take the fly pretty lively, and the flies take hold of the angler just a little more su. Mr. Higgins of Bracebridge, returned last week from the South Milskoka with a good eatch of tront, among which, several weighed from two to two and a half pounds rock, and one turned the scales at four and a half pounds. There is a party of gentiemen from Turonou up there fishing now. Black bass are just beginning to lake the truwl.

is a party of genticmen from Toronto up there fishing now. Black bass are just beginning to lake the truve, J. S.

Rongely Lakes, Maine.—This is considered the finest trouting season in five years, the fish being very plenty, and running musually large. The fivorite moints on Mooseluctinagunite Lake, have yielded trout of four, five and six pounds, while on June 28th one gentlemm caught in the same breality, five trout averaging over five pounds cuch. Among the late arrivals at "Camp Kennehago," (the headquarters of the Oquissoc Angling Association) are Messes. J. H. Kimball, of Both, Mr., R. G. Allerton, of New York city, H. M. Messinger, of Brooklyn, and Royal C. Taft, and A. D. Lockwood, of Providence, R. I. During the past Winter, Mr. R. G. Allerton, Treasurer of the club, has built on a picturesque point of roach at Hugle Cove, Mooselucmagunite Lake, a convolicitly arrounged cottage. Mr. A. hus probably continued thering the past few years, more large trout than may member of the Association. For the past week the weather has bree quite warm; thermometer ranging from 70 to 80 degrees in the shade, but the "anglers' turnents," black thes have jost nade their appearance.

Some very fine specimens of Rangedy front, one of which weighed eight pounds, have been forwarded by Mr. Allerton, and can grow be seen at the restaurant of George Marthaler, 16 Dey st., until July 8th.

Massachteetts.—Mus Bedford, Jane 30th.—Albert C. Greene, of Johnston, R. I., on Thursbly of last week back a trip to Marthal's Vimyard on a fishing expedition, returning on Soturday, bringing with him as treasure of the son, about 160 pounds of see lass, among which was none weighing on Soturday, bringing with him estreasure of the son, about 160 pounds of see lass, among which was none weighing fire pounds, another forty pounds, and in the fittle fellum weighing the pounds of see lass, among which was none with ing on Soturday, bringing with him estreating the entraits, and one more (making nineteen in ally weighing there to such a fire of

Baird, of the Smithsonian, is here, or rather at Whods Hole, for the Summer.

Contral

Contral

Pasque Islan**, July 2, 1875.—The familiar flag of this club was given to the breeze on Judy 2ad. The latch string out and the house declared duly opened for the enjoyment of its members and their guests for the Summer. The sport so far has bren glorians and far the number of rads unprecedented. There are now regestered J. J. O. Donohue, President of club and family; J. G. Horlee and family; Peter Balen, A. B. Danhammat J. B. Stearus. To morrow, are expected, C. P. Casselly and wife, Fronk O. Herring and wife, R. C. Fellows, Sammel T. Brown, Thus. E. Tripher, Solon Humpbries, W. m. Honry Gunther, Thos J. Havemeyer, Levi Panling, Peter Balen, A. F. Higgins, W. H. Chapman, and others not yet heard from. The following scores will show the number and wright of fish taken in three day's by four rods, not including the catch of to day, but yet registered; three or four tish.—J. B. Stearus first bass of the scuson. J. B. Stearus, 1—37 lbs.; Juss. J. O. Donohue, 8 tish—40, 9, 18, 13, 7, 25, 8, 17, and 48; A. B. Danba, 1 fish—31, 29, 24, 18, 5, 29, 11, 5, 1, and 48; A. B. Danba, 1 fish—32; John G. Hodge, 2—10, 34. The blue fish are affording us enpital sport, but are ignorest for the more splendid gome. You will see that the fish are running larger than usual this season, and we are unticipating our best season.

Connection.—*Twenkey, July 14th.**—The bass tishing Connection.**

Connection.—*Twenkey, July 14th.**—The bass tishing Connection.**

running larger than astad this season, and we are unticlosting our best season.

Connecticut.—Twin Lakes, July 14th.—The bass defining season has opened splembidly on these brantifal holes. Not less than a dozen houts were out on the first of July, trolling, spaceting, and skittering, and the majoral of fish laken was large, as was the size of many of the fish. On the stand where I now write are three two pound bass, ranghl by J. R. Nilsen, the distinguished towar of Di Hall's church, who had never before tried his hand at fly rod dishing for that gamest of lake tish. A few days ago, E. S. Pense, the artist, tank from "Symodoble Hohe" brook, as fine a creel of trout, as one expects to see an a Summer's day; and a week of so before that, Mr. Henry Ambreas, of Hartbord, carried home a time basket token from Barlantanew brank and Madre brook, in Salishary. But the streams are getting very law, and one has to "dish the" to do match, even in the swamps. Pickerel are mansally abundant in "The Twin's" this season, and it is helieved that if the spearing can be stopped entirely for a few years, the lakes can be as alumdantly stacked as in abl times. Appropos of spearing, one man has heed tripped up, and made to suffer to the extent of \$15 by the Salishary Game Protective Company.

—Mr. J. R. Nilsen, of New Yark, takes home with him

—Mr. d. R. Nilsen, of New York, takes home with him some sixtren pounds of lass and pickerel, the result of a day's fishing an Twin Lakes, and he is a new hand at the troll. Several of the bass are of one and a half to two

—Mr. Bendle, of New York, who has humited the Twin lankes for the last mouth, has had glarious success naming the bass and pickerel, taking as many as ten or illicat pounds per day right along.

-Cooper's Summer house is list one poils from Twin Lakes, Ct., and two from Ashley Falls, Muss. It is a well kept and attractive place.

New Jensey.—Harnepet Inbt, Kinsey's Ashiry House.—Weekly report ending July 34:—
June 18, Wm. West and E. Taming, of Philadelphia, sis bluefish; A. Elkan and Mantan, of New York, three blue 18sh; Wm. Mibhilet own and company, Philadelphia, twenty one sheepshood; A. T. Mills, eight skeepshand. Christopher Grim, sixteen sheepshead

June 27—Juhn C. Bailey, Jersey City, eighty-one sea lass and four sheepshead; Win. Williamson, Philadelylin, lwo sheepshead; Sam King, eleven sheepshead. June 28—Robert Laquerc, New York, five sheepshead; J. Ridgway, five sheepshead; H. Soper, eight sheepshead; J. Super, seven—sheepshead; Sanuel Ridgway, seven sheepshead; some fifteen other bonts from three to seven

J. Super, seven sheepshead; Samuel Ridgway, seven sheepshead; some fifteen other bouts from three to seven each.

June 29—Rabert Laquerr, New York, seven sheepshead;
S. Ridgway, seven sheepshead; S. Ghem, seven sheepshead;
S. Super, six sheepshead; E. S. Sheeling and Win, Jacques, New York, four blurfish and four sheepshead;
E. A. Rahinson and C. R. Radgers, Philadelphia, farty-tive blackfish and sen bass.

June 31—Rahinson and Rodgers, Philadelphia, farty-tive blackfish and sen bass.

June 31—Rahinson and Rodgers, Philadelphia, thirty sun bass; H. Super, thirleen sheepshead; some forty boats nut, running from three to eightven sheepshead.

July 4—Jahn Soper, nine sheepshead; thirty boats, running from three to ten; Win, Williamson, nine bluefish; Capl. B. Predmore with party, seven bluefish.

Bluefish are very scarce. The porpoises have driven them nut to sea. To-day a school came in, but fish are small, averaging two and a half pounds.

Sea hass plenty, running from half pounds to three and a half pounds; haats are watching from thirty to fifty per slack water. Sheepshead still numerous and running good size, nut less than 200 to 300 taken daily from these gunnals.

Blackfish have ant put in their appearance.

grammls.

Blackfish have unt put in their appearance.

July 20—Messes. Rudgers and Robinson, have just come in and reported blacks thick. They caught thirty.

Minnesura.—Duluth, June 30th.—A party of seven of as spent Friday last on Baptism River and brought home eighty pounds of tront, the two largest weighing over three pounds each and the balance averaging a quarter of a punnel a piece.

R.

BLUE FISHING WITH ROD AND REEL

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28th, 1875.

BLUE FISHING WITH ROD AND REEL.

ALDANY, N. Y. June 28th, 1875.

Until his neek I merer could bring myself to believe that it world pay me to curvail any of my time hail unt to angling for troot, black base, and shid, and devote it to brilling for blue fish; but in order to fully under stand the merits of line latter sport I neceptual an invitation from my firmal James A. Tinkham to member in the flum of S. M. Tinkham & Sone, Tannton, Mass.) in visit Monument, Buzzard's Bay, with him. Consequently, in suscert holds telegram: that the fish mere couling in, I took a right train and reached the ground in time for the inference of Cuptain Nathaniel Burgess, who in furmer years had happooned many an thate, and who num proposed to handle bit yincht in such a manner as to afford us a fair chance to shore an skill on similer game. The plan of operations was that my companions were to fish in the usual manner, and happing and heavy hand lines, and I to use my 9-food 11-pound striped base casting rod with the squid. We returned for supper with sight blues casting rod with the squid. We returned for supper with sight blues the limb, taken on the hand lines. The writer struck four, but in each case the fluny heardy succeeded in ranning up on his line, and by some effact of the junes, which he cannot quite multershand, flung the hock from his month. Feeling well satisfied that the landing of bluefish with rod and real and the arithmetally constructed spull would be only accelerated, we see that, a hading anough lend around the snowl to be for the lending of bluefish with rod and real man the arithmetally constructed spull would be only accelerated, we see that, a hading among blend around the snowl to before the only accelerated and the case, and the case, and the case, and the case of the case of the case, and the case of the case of the case,

FISHERMAN'S LUCK IN MISSISSIPPI

FISHERMAN'S LUCK IN MISSISSIPPI.

Country, Miss., June 16th, 1875.

Emitor Forest and Stheam:—

"Its british hot, but the Griege outlinck is good. We have hid splendid raths and genild sinshine. The disciples of the gooth Leak are out every day ensting their flues with indifferent success. Duncan Eight and I tried it this other day, about 1 nm not much of a disherman. We rose with the lark, in firthefore him, and having loaded up our buggy with commissary stores, not forgetting by incellable the enfect pot, and an Abayharinic, in case of an otherchy a ferocloss within moccasio of enton mainth, we were off before the town waked up, Charley and I in the baggy and John on the hardennee direk of a horse. When we cached this stream, three alles and, called through courtry a river, we found it knecked up from a mill thin, on account of a min a few days before. We whisted the mill mustin wouth a dam, and it really Is'nt. that fishing was spatiled for that day at may tale; but like Bogg's mother. In lac, we had came to stay. So getting out the basket we kindled a fire, made a pal of callent mill the fresh morning sir. We enjoyed it thoroughly, I can assure you. It was a reminiscence of those days when we always breakfasted under the tries—that is if there happened to be any around, and the romain and ing Generals on each side ever exchanging cast from compliments. We mere that such breakfasts then; hard task and sow abditioned in a once this lift of river the paperiod to be any around, and the romain did generals on each side ever exchanging cast from compliments. We mere that such breakfasts then; hard task and sow abdition in such the next hall such breakfasts then; hard task and sow abdition of the side of the side of which, it would have carried the mill may believe and curmmen cuffes to cash it donn; and full the corineal caffec we three had drauk during the run had been punced all a once this him in the paper. It is the condition of the paper when the true would have carried the mill may believe a few three with

The large with perfect ranklessness. In his mad flight he started up unothin, and they ran a steeple chase nulli they reached a tree over John, when the Parket beliefe for it right and left, and they bit the dust. The hides of those spilitels afforded a fearful proof of the awful penetrallon of a Parket gunt. They acret liet two oldest and toughtst pales familiass. In Noulh America. I shot a loggerhead furthe us we went back to the camp, where, after having devoured the rest of the comulissatial, and drink up all the enfect, we harnessed Euriphies and "lit out" for home, having had some fish for illinure—his they came packed in the hoxes. John and Charley are out loodiny. I passed. My new "Tailey" came the day before yesterday. "The a thing of becauty, and when you talk about pulse and ishue, and there of handly, and counting up all right" and fluthing the figure, and all that sort of thing, its got then all, and made hig. I'll tell you how it shoots when the intercury gets of the present hight.

THIS FLY AND THAT FLY

THIS FLY AND THAT FLY.

EDITION FUNGATION

THAT FLY.

A year of so back, when writing out the instructions for Incipient fly tyers which appeared in your rolumns, I infimiliantly a perhaps largeling, an article out first with the above fith I say "threatened" because I are disposed, while I humor and longing in the prejudices and notions of fly dishers, in while thom kimily for their fast official and inspected of long and varied experience, in his "Montrue Practical Angler" declares that it is vasily and vexistion of spirit, this innitiplication of names and varied experience, in his "Montrue Practical Angler" declares that it is vasily and vexistion of spirit, this innitiplication of names and varieties of combinations in "fur and feather," and settles down in three simple trust files—If tiles they can be called—and avers that they need all the necessities of the angler. These, as discribed and allepted in his book, are three simple, bristly-hoking backles—brown, yellow, and green—the hit of the backle forming rather a busby tail, and the remaining portion the legs of the socialled fly. Many ohi angives into consider a great variety of flies, and this or that fly for a particular seasum, as sheer nonacuse, and who sydom have more than six or right varieties in their hook, think that Mr. Pennell uniter "runs It his or the ground." And utiliningly there is much good sense in his theory, which he says is finanded on prartical experience, I also am of their opinion. His yellow and brown I have tried with success—the former as sciedier for exeming and on strains resaing just after a also, and the latter is alrupper on very small books in flue caler, or on a bright lay. His green I have rever tried, fancying It booked like the fragment of a leaf blown into the mater; and yet it may do execution.

In one of your issues of last Summer you remarked that there were four or five hondred illiferent kinds of flies having established names Mr. Prunell says there are over eight handred In England besides in memor in promptu

figured and colored in Mr. Pennoll's book, he traild select, parlicularly if the maler may how, the "sheet," the "guld," or the "mahibow." Either mound solf the writer if he a isbed to scare the salmon out of the pool.

It is evident that Mr. Pennoll has not the least shahue of fatth in the routing system—i.e., cethin flue for revious seasons, or in that theory of strel initiation. He allevsts fly fishing of all humbars, or in that theory in strel initiation. He allevsts fly fishing of all humbars, or in that theory in strel initiation. He allevsts fly fishing of all humbars, or in that the routing number of the mater and that resembles insert hir; that the March brown in the May dy when trout rise freely will kill in Angust, and that the red and trains hackle, the May by, or any good shundind fly is effective all Summer. I nare had so far this season a neck's dishing, fire in the party. I nent more for the frolle than the dishing, and gave up the water prety much to the youngsters, and observed that the other of neither mas in all respects the same as that of the others, and all had reasonable sport for so early in the season. There are certain raritinal rules, of course, which must always be observed—i.e., larger und gayer flies for full water and cloudy days, and smaller and darker for fine onler and bright high, but as to this or that being the fly to the exclusion of all others, it is all non-sines. A roung friend, who has been realing Roundle-"Fly Fisher's Entourology" is in exarch of rabbits' whiskers to make the tails of some green dakes he is typing. I suggested a few long fibrus of a black hackle, as the trout would not he exacting in that one particular, or suspicious of heing imposed on. But he wished to be exact and follow Roundle and the sample, and the real flow on the first has repetited in the surface of him, particularly and the roundle on the sample pointing farmed. He said the geal ground that the ulres hade pointing for market her significant of this particular to he made to the sunface of

properlate verse from "A Samos of all feathers," Ye Samberrye fysher has flies of all feathers,
For all some a secsons, he all sums of menthers.
Flies when ye Spingfath is blustrle and showerle.
Flies when ye Sammar is grassle and bowerle.
Flies whon ye Annum be gelden and gradule,
Flies who ye and while and gradule,
Flies who ye and while and gradule,
Flies who ye are graduled to yet a graduled to ye and yellow ye when ye we want to yet a graduled to yellow ye

Answers To Correspondents.

J. S. N., London, Ontario. - We can get a tame black bear for you for 3.5. No. Dondon, Gracial St., one year old.

J. M., N. Y.— For unseer to your query regarding rifle teams we would refer you to Mr. J. S. Conlin, No. 830 Broadway.

G. W. D., Philadelphia.—To your inquiry about holels at Canaudalgua we susuru-Messis. Cook and Wakeman have opened the Canaudalgua llutel, and propose to make it a most desirable place of sojourn.

BIOGS -A correspondent offers a copy of Stonehenge's "Shot Gun and Sporting Rife," us good as new, in exchange for \$5 worth of other books. Address E. G. Burnet, Key Box R, Newark, N. J.

II. B. S., Nouton, Mass.—Where can I get a pair of Indian moccasins, and at what price! Ans. Send to Gaton & Co., 102 Nassau street; they have several kinds of Indian uniccasins—Chippewa, Sioux, Blackfeet, Price, 24 to \$2.

Five Sportshen, Syraouse. —A parly of five persons would like to hand until supplies to take to camp a week at Cross Lake, (between Quandaga and Cayuga counties,) July, 12th, 1875. Ans. We answered this quesiton fully in our issue of June 21th.

this question fully in our issue of June 24th.

O. J. T., Naw York City.—Can you fornish me the rules and regulations for rifle practice; also how to construct targets, and can you furnish score books? What will be the cost of them, and also rules for pigens shooting? Ans. Books sent by mall; please remit.

Brazus, Marfressboto.—Can you fell me it Col. McCairy's Big Hunt is to come off, and do you know of his whereaboots? Ans. We have not heard directly from the redombtable Colonel since last March. Our impression is that the "hunt" will be no hunt.

YAURTHAN.—To bleach sails: Spread the sails on a clean surface and dampen them thoroughly and evenly; then rub common soap over them. We them again, and sprinkle fine pondured whiln; all over them, having the sails to ilry. After they are quite dry, scrub and wash

J. F. P., Philadelphia,—I see in your list of publications several works on "laxidermy." Which would you recommend as the best from which to get a complete knowledge of the art of stuffing and mounting blids! Ans. "Field Grutthology" is the best by long odds. Price \$2,75. E. R. Cano, the embalmer, of Niles, Miehlgan, will shortly issue a work on his branch of taxidermy.

MANHATTAN, New York.—Have soy of your readers a good seller hitch, (Gordon preferred.) soon to be in heat, which they desire to cross with a very rare, beautiful black and tan Sussex spanirl, thoroughbred and rery large? The lesue would be just the thing for our full hickers and improctable woodcock and quall bogs. Ans. Who will answer? Such a cross would make serviceable and bandsome dogs.

Such a cruss would make serviceable and bandsome dogs.

W. M. K., Cambridga, Mass.—Where are some good tout fishing incalities in Nova Scolia? Is then good frout fishing in Cape Bieton, and
if so where? Would you adoleg going to the aforesaid districts rathor
than to Rangely during August and September? Ans. Best in Nova
Scolia & Tusket River, by stemmer from Portland, Maine, to Yarmouth,
N. S. Plenty of troat in Cape Breton, too. Rangely fishing in September ivoolid be better than Nova Scolia, as the Rangely front remain in
condition untill October. For Tusket River, full information, see Forest
AND STUKAM, Val. II., No. 18, page 271.

Readen, Brockville—Is the Industrial Publishing Co., 176 Broadway,
still in existence! In February last, in reply to one of their adrectisemenus that any one sending \$5 or more for books would receive the
Technologist for one year free, I sent them \$5.25. I have in my possession a postal card dated Match with saying my draft had been received
and the books would be forwarded, since which time I have heard onliting from them, although I have written them three times. The Technologist comes to hund regularly. Ans. Same isouble as to your proper address has prevented your receiving the books. They will now probably
come to hamil

Stago.—To get to the Magnetavan you will have to leave. Toronlo, at

come to hand Stago.—To gel to the Magnelawan you will have to leave Toronlo at seven o'clock A. M. by the Northern Ruineay, reaching Savern Bridge, the terminus, at 1:15 P. M.; thence by Harrie & Milhard's stage to Gravenhurst, a distance of twelve miles; thence by steamer Nipfasting to Rossean, where it services at about ten o'clock at night. You then take a rest at either Pratt's Italel or the Walker House, two good houses. A stage house Rossean every Thesday, Thursday and Salarday for the Magnetawan, a distance of thirty-three miles from Rossean, atriving in the creating of same day. Fare from Toronto to Magnetawan ahout 36. Guldes with cances can be had for \$2 a day.

Guildes with cances cao be had for \$2 a day.

T. W. H., Neuark.—What is the regular name for the white fish that the Fish Commissioners have stocked the beadwaters of the Passale with 18 the had against catching them up yet, and what is the best tackle and half? The white fish are now about six inches in length, and are shaped like a tront, but are white, and their fisch when cooked is white. What is the Latin name of the sea front cought in New Brunswick! Is there any good fishing for front on Mt. Desert Island, and what will be the best firs for Angust there? Ans. Cannot ascertain that white fish (Correspons) albeit) have ever been placed in the Passale. White fish do not take a fook. Sahno Canadrasis is the accepted usine for the sea front. There is good trout fishing on Mt. Desert. Take steamer from Rockland, Me.

There is good trout fishing on Mt. Desert. Take steamer from Rockland, Me.

Bimos Trout, Detroit, Mich.—Will you please inform a few of your readers how large the brook trout grows? I remember of reading some time since of one eaught in Maine weighing twelve pounds, which was eaid to be a genuine blook front, but I have my double about the species of the fish, though not of the weight. Ans. There is no doubt of the identity of the Maine fish to which you refer, it having been altest do to by the first naturalists in the country. It can be seen at the office of Page & Khider, No. It Waters extreet, at any time. The largest brook front tealms fontinglist that we have ever heard of, was taken in the Agwann River, that implies into take Nepigon. Its weight and species are fully conched to by Chevather Le Roude, factor of the Budson's Bay Company at Nepigon post, into weighed the fish himself. It weighed seventeen pounds. We have his written affidant.

If W. B., Chicago, III.—A purly with our families wish to camp nut on the shores of Green Lake, Wish, between July 18th and August 18th Whit fish are most abundant there, and what game at that season? What is the best bail and size for blink bass and pickerel, and what other further would be inreded for the different kinds of fish found there? Ans Your questions will be answered in our Sea and River department next neck. Also, what works are three published on Florida leganding its climate, even and season of the publishers, and what sether purities? Ans. For maps and books on Florida, address Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, Jacksonville, Florida. The most valuable recent information of the climate, geography, and resources of reforda can be obtained by subscribing to the Florida. Agriculturist. Address the publishers at Jacksonville.

J. A. B., New York — A friend and I liteod to spendsix or eight weeks.

subcretoing to this reaches and linead to spend six or eight weeks in Cauada this Pall. Can you tell me for a certainty if a box or case containing our guns and amountation—a breach and mozzie toader apiece, 1,000 paper shalls, powder and shot sufficient for each, together with a few remaining attleles—would pass through the custom house at Port Hope without that being charged, or any delay? It is for our persunal use only. Suppose thry were toester at Toronto, how would save even be treated? Ans. We telegraphed to Toronto and Port Hope for positive information. Toronto collector says if you come to that elty there will be no detention or duty, provided assurances are given that more strict, in the officers depend upon rollections as part of their satary, though there should be no duty except upon loaded shells; no dir you any other portion of your appointments or ourag.



WEEKLY JOURNAL

Figh Culture, the Protection of Game, Preceded Natural History, and the Incucation in Men and Women of a healthy interest in Out-door Recreation and Study:

PUBLISHED BY

Corest and Stream Publishing Company, 17 CHATHAM STREET, (CITY HALL SQUARE) NEW YORK,
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1875.

To Correspondents.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Fourst and Stream Publishing Compant. Personal or private lefters of course excepted. All communications intended for publication must be accompanted with real name, as a guaranty of good fatth. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded. Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are arged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will add our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream sim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refund intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no deprayed tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base nees which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or husiness notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to as is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

williaw C. Harris, Business afranger

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-

Thursday, July 8th.—Racing at Monmouth Park, N. J. Trotting at Lowett, Mass.; Detroit. Mich., and Greenville, Penn. Base Batl, Athletic vs. Boston, at Boston: Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Union of Newark vs. Rehance, at Irvington, N. J. Friday, July 9th.—Trotting at Portsmouth, Ohio.

Saturday, July 10th.—Racing at Monmouth Park, N. J. Trotting at Portsmouth, Ohio. Regains of Dorchester Yach Club. Base Ball, Philadelphia vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Concord vs. Numeless, at Capitoline grounds.

apitoline grounds.

Monnar, July 12th.—Meeting National Rifle Association at Wimbteon. Regalta at Cape May Crickel, Staten Island vs. Prospect Park lub, at Staten Island.

Later 12th.—Bactne at Monmouth Park, N. J. Board of Ap-

on. Regalta at Cape May Cricker, States Lib. at States Island.
TUBERDAY, Joly 13th.—Racing at Monmouth Park, N. J. Board of Apeals National Trotling Association meets at Saratoga. Pigeon Shooting ournament at Syracuse, N. Y. Cape May Regatta. Intercollegiate

WASHINGTON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.-It is a remark able fact that Washington's personal appearance, although well known to so many, has but rarely, if ever, been described by his historians. Even in Irving's "Life" there is nothing satisfactory on this point. The Journal of Commerce having been written to on the subject has given the following description gathered from various sources:

"Washington was six feet two inches in height, with a very erect, robust, stalwart frame. If c had a fine breadth of chest; long, well-shaped, and very strong arms; a broad, large hand, with a grasp like a visc, and very straight, well rounded lower limbs. He had a large head, set on a strong full neek, with a commanding carriage. His hair was brown, or dark authurn; his eyes a grayish blue, set far apart, and his complexion ruddy, or florid. Stuart, who painted him, declares that the sockets of his eyes were larger than be had ever met with hefore, and the upper part of his nose broader and fuller. All of his features were indicative of the strongest passions, although his judgment and great self command made him seem different in the eyes of the world. He appeared with great dignity in any position, either sitting, standing, or walking, hut he was a hold, expert rider, and never looked better than on a fiery horse, whom he always kept perfectly under his control. He was diffident on occasions, but never ahashed or ungraceful, and his personal presence always inspired confidence and respect. We have gathered these particulars from a dozen different authentic records, without flading anything like a satisfactory description in one of them."

Pigeon Shooting at Stracuse.-We publish in another column the programme of a pigeon shooting tournament, to he held at Syracuse, this State, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th insts., under the management of the Central City and Onondaga Clubs. About \$3,500 will be given in prizes, and only Bogardus, A. Kleinman, Payne, Ward, and Close are excluded. We predict an enormous gathering of pigeon shooters and much sport,

INDIAN CANOES

WHAT memories of a wild, free life are revived by the sight of an Indian canoe! of drifting noise-lessly down stream, or dashing over surging cascades. What romance we attach to these little birchen bonts!

The mode of life that Indians lead makes their light lucats of greater importance to them than either ships or steamers, for in the former they can pass over very shallow water, and if they come to places where it is not deep enough to float their shells they can take them ashure and carry them on their shoulders until they come to deep water again, and this they could not the with ships or steam The red hunter can lie in wait in his cause for the lordly deer when he comes to the river to quench his thirst, or push it among morasses where wild fowl dwell; and if he is away from his wigwam at night he can turn it keel up, and hy erawling under have a comfortable shelter and a means of protection agalust the savage animals of the

The simplest and most readily constructed canoes those made of bark, such as those seen at Niagara, Oldtown, in Maine, and on the upper Missouri River, birch canoe is that in use among the Indians of the East-ern States. The outer rind is first peeled off the tree in ern States. The outer rind is first peeled off the tree in long rolls, which are taken to the spot selected for the building of the canoe. At this place a framework the required height and length is suspended on four posts. The light gunwale is made first, and to this are attached the rihs, which are close together and are formed of very light pieces of wood. These are then sheathed with thin, flat and flexible pieces of cedar, placed lengthwise. The frame heing ready, the bark is placed upon it and sewed together with a large straight awl, the thread being made of the fibrous roots of the cedar after they have been soaked in water. The seams are next rendered waterproof by a coating of gum, procured from the pitch pine. The rude dee orations are subsequently added.

Canoes of this kind are of various sizes, from the punt

used in the chase, and capable of holding only one or two persons, to one having a length of forty feet and requiring from ten to sixteen paddles to propel it. The first canoe can be carried on the shoulders quite easily by any ordinary person, but from six to eight men would be required to transport the latter. The paddles used for the propulsion of this sort of cauoe are short, with broad blades, as the power must come from the quantity of water caught rather than from its depth and density. A fleet of the larger variety, when running down a river, presents a hund-some sight as the numerous paddles are dipped into the water together, just as if they were under the guidance of a single piece of machinery. The bark canoes belong spe-cially to the Northern tribes, such as the Iroquois, and are the prettiest made on this continent. As we go further West we find the forms changing, for the red men have different styles, just as their pale faced friends have various types of boats or yachts.

The Mandasa tribe, in the far West, have a very simple but exceedingly good canoe, which can be built in a short time. They first take two sticks, about three inches in circumference, and fasten them together so as to form a round op. This makes the bow. A similar contrivance forms stern, and both are then united by light pieces of wood, which extend along the sides and keel. Over these an ox or buffalo hide is drawn closely and tied to the brim and ribs with thongs. When finished it looks like a large hasin, and is about twelve inches deep; but slight as it looks it will carry from four to eight men. It is very huoyant, so that in passing over cascades it will ship no water.

When we cross the Rocky Mountains we find the canoes When we cross the Rocky Mountains we find the canoes still simpler, as birch is very scarce in some portions of the region adjoining these peaks; and even to get the pines and firs one must go to the higher ranges of hills. The consequence of this is that few of the tribes there have any boats. The Shoshone Indians, of fdalio, when desirous of crossing a stream that will not permit being forded, make a raft of bundles of long reeds, which are tied together with the same material. This has sufficient bnoyancy to sustain a couple of persons, and by using a long stick they sustain a couple of persons, and by using a long stick they can push it from one shore to another. As the rivers in that Territory are narrow, and not very deep, the Shoshones do not need canoes very often-only during the Spring floods; so their most cherished property is the small, coarse baired mustangs they use for traveling or hunting.

When we reach the Columbia River, however, we are among tribes that travel almost entirely by hoat. The canoe in use among them is made from a tree, and before the advent of the white man the construction of one was the labor of months, and perhaps years, for it must have taken a long time to hew it out of the solid log with the blunt stone implements that they employed. Now that they can procure sharp axes quite readily, their labor is comparatively trivial to what it was. The industry and unwearying patience required to build a canoe allout thirty years ago was undoubtedly the cause for the high value placed upon it by the fortunate owner. Even to day a canoe is the standard value among all the trihes frequenting the sea coast. The Indians that dwell along the Upper Columbia have a small, narrow, light boat, which they use for traversing shallow streams and marshes. They do not require the heavier sort sea they solders here. require the heavier sort, as they seldom have to travel over One advantage the former possesses is that it can he carried on the shoulders over portages, whereas the latter cannot, at least not without much trouble. The tribes dwelling on the Lower Columbia, near the ocean, have canoes much larger and deeper than the preceding, for as

nearly all their traveling is done by water they must have hearly all their traveling is done by water they must have hoots large and substantial enough to withotand the heavy swells which frequently agitate the river during storms. These are constructed of the hage fir trees that grow so huxuriantly in Oregon and Washington Territories; but the most desirable material is cedar, as that has more huoyaney than tir or spruce, and also stands the decaying action of water better than any other wood. When the outlining and excavation are completed, the canoe is filled with water, into which hot stones are thrown to generate steam, in order to make the wood more flexible, and thus enable the constructor to extend the sides, which he does by inserting stout pieces of wood between them until they have attained the required width. The prow and stern are of the same height, and extend above the middle, and are frequently decorated with grotesque figures of men, hirds, and heasts. These are formed of small pieces of wood, which are united by mortising, and then glued on. The sides seldom exceed an inch in thickness, hence the lightness of the canoe; and being flat-bottomed it will float in very shallow water. The paddles used are from three to five feet in length, and have broad, long blades. About one third of the paddle is round, and is used for a handle; it then widens and is hollowed in such a manner that the centre forms a The canoes vary from sixteen to fifty feet in length, and from a few inches to two feet in deptle. The smaller kind will not carry more than two or three persons, but the larger will hear forty, and if freighted could safely transport ten thousand pounds. The latter is used entirely by the coast Indians, who have to make long voyages by sea in traveling from place to place, or in parsuit of the far scal, sea ofter, and whale. As all the littoral tribes live by fishing, a canoe is a necessity they cannot do without; hence the wealth of an individual is measured by the number of eaners he owns. If he has two good ones he is considered quite fortunate, but if he has four or five he is an envied man. Great is his power, and deep the respect for him, as he is the millionaire of his hand or tribe.

To handle a canoe properly requires no small amount of tact in a novice, and he is fortunate if in his desire to learn he does not receive a thorough ducking. When the Indians embark in their treacherons craft they enter quietly; one seats himself in the stern and the others squat on their hecels and puddle on one side or the other, according to their position. To propel the boat rapidly, and without deviation from its course, the paddles are pushed into the water in a straight line close to the side and pressed back-The strokes are short and quick, yet it seems strange how swift the craft cuts through the water. The women haudle one as dexteronsly as the men, but whenever they are called upon to work they sit in the rear and steer. This constant plying of the paddle has given the fudians of the northwest coast great strength in the arms, so that they differ from their kindred of the plains in this respect. Few aquatic scenes are more picturesque than a first of these canoes riding the rolling, crested waves of Fuca Straits when out on a fishing expedition. As the billows rise they surge ouward with a heavy booming sound, and strike the frail crafts with such great force that you expect them to be overthrown and their occupants harled into the angry-When a canoe is struck by one of these enormous waves, and its upsetting seems almost an accomplished fact, the fudians on the upper side lean outward, sink their paddles deep into the water, and by this means obtain a leverage sufficient to prevent being overthrown. We have traveled much in canoes in all sorts of weather, and felt safer in them than in ordinary boats many times larger, for the hnoyancy of the first enables them to rise and fall with the billows, whereas the heavy specific gravity of the latter prevents this, so that their sufety would be seriously endangered in a storm which the former could weather quite

Proceeding northward from Oregon until we reach the British Columbias, we find the canoes of each tribe to be similar in construction and material, though varying in shape, size, and the character of the decorations; but when we arrive at Alaska, that wild, cold land in the frozen north, we see boats that differ from those found in any other portion of the continent. The Ingaliks make a very pretty and substantial cance of birch bark. When the bark is peeled off, it is sewed on a light frame of wood with the roots of the saves tree or solve. The reddless with the roots of the spruce tree, or cedar. The paddles are shaped like a lance, are small and slender, and are generally ornamented with fantastic groups of men and beasts, painted in red, black, and green colors. The two first colors they make from earth and the pine tree, but the green pigment is produced from a species of fungus that grows on birch wood. These Indians vend small models of their cances to the whites, and even use them as an article of harter with other tribes. The Mahlemet Indians, away in the north, and the Esquimaux, have three styles of hoats, made out of the skin of the scal, walrus, and other animals. The largest variety they call oomiak, but it is known as the bidarra among the Russians. It is large, open, and flat-hottomed, easily handled, and cupable of attaining high speed. As the skins of which it is composed are oiled be fore being placed on the frame, it seldom leaks. A smaller A smaller boat, fit for one person, is made like this, but it is covered completely over, except a hole in which the paddler sits. To prevent any water from entering the interior of the canoe, the occupant is enveloped in a waterproof sbirt, called kamlaika by the Russians. This is tied around the wrists and face, as well as around the rim of the cavity, and the head is covered by a bood. These canoes present a quaint appearance when first seen, as the occupants seem to be bundles of oiled skins, for all of them visible are the

eyes, nose and chia. They are known as kyaks to the natives, and in the Russians as bidarka. The Russians use a bont exactly similar to the preceding, except that it is large enough to hold two or three, having a hole for each person. All these boals are light, strong, safe, and conventent, and so hardyant that it is almost impossible to swamp them, provided one nuslerstands their use. The readilles need for propolling them have double bludes, so that a per-son can public ulternately on each side; and under a vigo-rous arm they attide wonderful speed.

Thus we see that each tribe produces a case suitable to its wants, and that this is small or large according to the rhumeter of the water on which it is to be used. The greater annaler of the Indians of the Northwest live on This is why they appreciate their corachs so highly, and seldom part with them on any condition. They have a pretty legend, which states that but for a canoe the Indian race legend, which states that but for a canoe the findan race would have been destroyed. According to this quaint tradition, a great flood swept over the country long, long ago, and destroyed every living thing except a young chief and like bride. He saw the mountain of water rolling onward, making a noise like deep thunder, so he jumped into his canoe, and by making a rope of seaweed, and tying a large rack heit, secured an anchor. As the water increased in volume he played out his rope of weed, and hence managed to retain his position. When the flood subsided he went ashore, rebuilt his house, and lived happily ever after. He was the Noidi of the red non, and from him all claim

AND THE CENTENNIAL -The Imperial Govern ment of China has appropriated 40,000 luels of sycee silver for a department to represent the Empire at the Philadel phia Centennial Exhibition. A tact represents a weight of silver equivalent in value to about one and a third Mexican This would make the sum appropriated, with the finvorable exchange, about fifty tive thousand dollars—a small sum for a wealthy Government like China lo devote thousand dollars-a lint sufficient to make a very elegant display, if properly expended. All who attended the great Paris Exposition will remember the gorgeons Chinese department, with its lea gardens and native attendants. The money for that display, bowever, was furnished by the French Govern-ment, and we believe that '76 will be the first occasion on which the Chinese have endeavored to have their arts and munufactures represented at an outside forbarian show.

It is also reported that the city of Hang-Chow has decided to spend the sum of 10,000 tacls in silks and porcelain ware for the same accasion. If the wires have not reported the name acrossion, it is worthy of comment, as thang Chow is not a treaty part, but one of the most conservative of celestial cities, and considering its proximity to Shunghai, one of the most difficult for the foreigner to obtain access to. It is situated but a short distance from the coast, midway between Shanghai and Ningpo, in the Province of Che Kiang, and is celebrated for the number and beauty of its tombs and temples. The Chinese have a proverb, in which to be born in Peklug, to live in Soo-Chem, and he had a little of the control of the c Chow, and be buried in Hang Chow, constitutes the ucme of human felicity.

THE SURVEYS. -The various parties engaged in the work of surveying portions of the Western and Southwestern States and Territories are now fairly in the field. Hayden Expedition left their camp near Denver, Colorado, last week, for the mountains, and the various purlies of the Wheeler command were in their organizing camp at Pueblo preparing to move. Lient, George M. Wheeler, with the California section, left them at Denver, and proceeded to Los Angeles, Cal., where his labors commence. One party under Lient. Marshall proceeds to South Park, in the Rocky Mountains, and from thence to the mouth of the Sonthern Arkansas and along the Atlantic and Pacific divide, between Cochetopa Pass and Mount Stewart. Oue of the objects of this party is a careful examination of the mines about the Upper Animas River and about Del Norte and Rosita. Another party under Lieut, Curpenter, goes first to Spanish Peaks, and Iben work on the drainage areas of the Purgatoire and Apishaba Rivers. They will also make further examinations of the fossil beds to the west and southwest of Tierra Amarilla. Lieut. Morrison's party goes first to Fort Gurland, thence to the head of Cor гејов Сийов, rejos Cuñon. After visiting the Manzana, Zandia, and Plover Mountains, they proceed to Santa Fe and the Rio Pecos. The parties will not meet again until about the 15th of November, when they will dishund at Lyons, New Mexico. The objects of the survey are, first—to determine the exact topographical features of the country west of the 100th Meridian, and to establish the best routes for the supply of interior posts; and secondly, to examine closely into the mineral and agricultural empabliles of the country traversed, for which purpose competent scientists ac company all the parties.

-Five Atlantic cables are now in operation, and one hundred and forty-nine ocean telegraph lines, of which number twenty-nine are over five hundred miles in leagth, which earry the news of the world. And the first of these Atlantic wires was laid only a few years ago. It only needs a line now from California to the Sundwich Islands and from thence to Japan, the surveys for which have already been made, to complete the circuit of the globe, and fulfill Puck's prophecy that he'd put a girdle round the earth in forly minutes. The last cable laid has its terminus at Rye Beach, N. H., and is 3,060 miles in length.

ENGLISH GENTLEMEN IN VIRGINIA.—We have a private letter from Capit. I. M. Taylor, now of Nottowny, Virginia, accompanying the very interesting kennel letter which appeared in its proper department hist week. This private letter contains so much of interest that we shall venture to give its salient points. venture to give its salient points to our readers, many of whom are aware that there has already been formed recently in Virginia quite a colony of English gentlemen, who have wisely availed themselves of the existing degrees sion in real estate there to purchase large tracts of land at a low figure. These already see prosperity and emolinment before them, with lots of recreation thrown in—a comblnution most essential to imppiness and contentment. As regards the abundance of beavers spoken of, we would naturally advise some one of the half dozen inquirers, who haterenty advise some one of the mail dozen inquirers, which have recently asked as to direct them to good trapping grounds, to pay Nottoway an Autumn visit:—

The "Retreat," Blacks and Whites, {
Nottoway Caunty, Va., June 20th, 1875. }

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

The "Retrieat," Blacks and Whites, Nottoway Genery, Va., June 20th, 1873.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I like this place much. We are most confertably situated. The anciety is good, but the people poor and not possessed of much energy. I assure you that, with care and moderation, any gentleman with contral can make you that, with care and moderation, any gentleman with contral can make you that, with care and moderation, any gentleman with contral can make you that, with care and make money. I have been fishing a fittle; no game fish of any kind, but in order to vary on title I have complit a few pike, chinh, and caff-h. The wild indeeps have all hatched out, and, I should judge, promise some good sport. The great complaint here is the destruction of plantations by heavers, and I intend as soon as possible to destroy, if possible, some of linese rodents myself. They are very wary, and, as you know, make so little cuties in entering or having the water timt they have to be pursued on a quiet monalight night. My friend Major Nyhiett, of Forkhad, has purchased a large minder of traigs, and we intend setting them on the River Nottoway, which passes through his plantation. He also informs me that he has laken some palus to preserve his quall, so that you and your friends when they yield me in the Fall will have no reason to complate of the scarcity of birds, as the Haskins and Neblett piantations consist of 5,000 acres of good quall shooting, and I have received carle blunche from both gentlemen to kinding my friends. Un my own plantation there is just enough shouting for three guns. My kennel is fast increasing, and I intend that every dog I dispose of shall be the parest of the pure or else I will kill bind.

A very pretty sight occurred in nor hall on Sinday. White sitting in the porch I noticed a slight twittering, and on tooking up saw the midy introduced humming bird fighting the emerald back, both dashing through the hall at a great pace; afterward returning, they continued their fillipottan buttle, when the

THE COLVIN CANVAS BOAT .- Muny of our readers will be gratified to learn that R. A. Scott, of Albany, is manufacturing the Colvin canvas boat. Mr. W. H. Hill, of that city, well known as the Adirondack traveler, has had one made for him with which he proposes soon to start for the made for him with which he proposes soon to start for the Adirondacks to explore unknown lakes and ponds, and add them to his maps. A short time since Mr. Colvin took his boat, the "Ampersand," weighing 10½ pounds, on an excursion of the Albany Institute to Seth Greec's Camp, ten miles down the fludson, and an excellent opportunity was offered to test its merits. Mr. Hill and party paddled it for two hours in wind and carried four persons in it, and with perfect satisfaction to all. The bont can be rolled into a very small bundle and carried under the arm or on into a very small bundle and curried under the arm or on the back. Mr. Hill says he inteads to make it take the place of a rubber blanket, thereby adding but a mere trifle to weight of baggage.

Mr. Colvin delivered un address before the Albauy Club recently on the subject of boats and his own recent invention in particular. Before entering into an expla-nation of the latter, he gave a brief account of portable boats which have hitherto been used, beginning with that in which Moses floated among the bulrushes, and ending with the more recent constructions of rubber and canvas. Of his own invention he spoke asfollows:-

which that to which aloses hoated among the bullrishes, and ending with the more recent constructions of rubber and canvas. Of his own invention he spoke as follows.—

The peculiarities of the boat which I place before you to he had to be the canvas boat texterior.

The canoe exhibited is twelve feet long and four feet wide; the portion of the boat which is carried weighs teap pounds eight onnees (leaving out the light learthern pieces which receive the corners of keeba, and when compactly folded it occupies the special when construction of the property of the boat six that of the Adironalack lake on which it was first practically put to be test.

Ampersand Pondi Gorious lake, silent and remote in the depths of the Adironalack lake on which it was first practically put to be test.

Ampersand Pondi Gorious lake, silent and remote in the depths of the Adironalack lake on which it was first practically put to be test.

Ampersand Pondi Gorious lake, silent and remote in the depths of the Adironalack lake on which it sould should be contrated by the special will be some anomaly and placed it lightly on the water. Their incriment at the identity of the water special when the same good feeling, not only one water special when the same good feeling, not only one water. Their incriment at the identity of the special water when the same good feeling, not only two nations generally, which has marked the first two nations generally, whi

two ere he retreated, leaving us surprised, forgetful of our revolvers, I cannot here expatiate upon.

Nor can I tell you of our more dangerous experience on the Lowar Sarance lake in cold and starm. A stormy, rainy day familia us on the leanch of Cold Brook, an adherent of the Sarance River. Here we designed reconstructing our bond frame, the old one having loven thrown away at the last camp. In a short space the gailes had cat a young tamarack for the keelson, a couple of slout poles served as ganwhes, while two dozen boughs cut among the bushes at the brook side formed the ribs. A couple of paddles were hewn from a white color near. While one guide cooked dinner, unother, with my ald, tied in the ribs of boughs, slipped in the keelson, and brand on the ganwales and eross pieces, and in an hour and a half fram the time we struck the brook we were gliding down stream, three men, two hundred pounds of buggage and instrucents, and the hage hound sedately standing toward the prow.

The navigation of the stream was easy. Out in the broad Saranac Lake, the white caps in the distance proclaimed a heavy sea. It was a wintry day. Snow lay apon the mountain tops, and when mather hour pussed, wild, klack, feam-crested billnws swept around us, and our craft rade safely, now high on the crest, now low in the trough, we felt, though chilled and shivering, that it was a triungth when we lloated up to Martin's in safety."

Costs of the Beecher Trial.—We think we are safe in saying (with a degree of pride, too,) that the Fourst and Stream is possibly the only paper in the United States that has never alluded to what is known as the Beecher Scandal;" but now that the trial is concluded and the jury discharged, it may be well to sum up the costs of this public entertainment. Our readers ought to know the this public entertainment. Our readers ought to know the price of these luxuries. The trial has lasted six months, and has cost Kings county upwards of \$50,000. It is stated Mr. Evarts' fee in the case is \$25,000, Mr. Tracy's, \$10,000, and Mr. Hill's \$5,000, and that Mr. Shearman makes no charge for his services. It is received the matter than the services of the services of the services of the services. charge for his services. It is reported that Mr. Beach receives \$5,000, and Messrs. Fullerlon, Morris and Pryor. \$2,500 cach.

Seventy-five Indians, including chiefs and warriors of -Seventy-nve manns, memoring emergences, and Cad-the Cheyennes, Comunches, Kiowas, Arrapahoes, and Cad-dos are now undergoing imprisonment in the fort at St. Angustine, Fla., having been sent there from Fort Leavenworth, Kunsas. Col. Hamilton, communiting the loss, has worth, Kunsas. Col. Hamilton, commanding the joest, lins treated them with so much kindness that they are quite reconciled to their position. Their bill of fure is probably more varied, as well as hountiful, than anything they ever obtained on their native plains, and comprises, besides the regular allowance of brend and coffee, beef, bacon, rice, weet potatoes, stewed tripe, soules, and a variety of luxuries. They were recently treated to a halle which all declared to be "very hig accilicing halloon useension,

-The second annual meeting of the Illimis State Sports men's Association was held at Chicago, June 28th. The Reld says:-

Field says:—

"Hon, J. V. LeMoyne, calling the meeting to order, reminded the members of the efforts which had already been made in order to enforce the game laws already in existence, and of attempts to make new ones more suitable to the proper preservation of game. He recommended also that a case should be taken in hand in order to test the question whether or not we cannot prevent game dealers from selling game out of season, even though the game may have been killed in another State, the president giving it as his opinion that they could be thus prevented from serving as a kind of cover for those who disregard the game laws of the State."

The following gentlemen were elected officers: President giving gentlemen were elected officers:

The following geatlemen were elected officers: Presi-ent, C. E. Felton, Chicago; First Vice President, J. L. Pratt, Sycamore; Second Vice President, C. B. Miller, Genesco; Treasurer, R. R. Clark, Luke View; Secretary. L. Stockton, Chiengo.

THE AMERICAN TEAM IN TRELAND. - Notwithstanding

of Irish character and aspirations in the United States than

On the 30th alt, the Spencer Cup, free to all comers as shot for at Dullymount Range. Messrs. Bruce, Yule was snot for a Diniy mount mage. The parties of the Dakin, Gildersleeve, Ballard, Cileman and Cacheld, of the American team, and all the members of the Irish team and Shorting Club took part. The contest resulted in mother victory for the Americans. R. C. Culeman won the cup, making a score of 47 ant of a possible 60. The range was 1,000 yards. Gildersleeve and Yule also won arizes during the dicy's shooting.

In the contest for the Abercorn Cup on the following duy our countrymen ugain participated, but were not success-The match was not concluded antil the 2d, when Mr Edmand Johnson, of the Irish team, won ky a bond score of 383. Messrs. Righy and Pollock made higher scores, but as they had been winners before, the cup was awarded to Julinson. Of the Americans, the best scores were as follows: Falton, 371; Gildersleeve, 369; Builine, 361; Coleman, 360. The Americans won several all concers Prizes on this day. The weather was bad for the riflemen. Rain fell, and there was a high wind.

The Dablin journals, referring to Major Leech's retire-

ment from the captaincy of the Irish team, concur in saying that Irehml is indebted to Major Leech for hing range shooting, which he established in the face of great diff-

The official score of the Intercational rifle match at Dollymount gives Dakin 52, instead of 51 at the 1,000 yard range, and makes the number of points by which the

American beat the Irish team 29, instead of 28.

On the 3d the shouting for the All Induited Challenge Shield took place at Dollymoutd. The competiturs were four members each of the Dublin, Bulfast, and New York Clubs. The ranges were 1,000 and 1,100 yards, in each of which every participant had twenty shots. The shield was won by the Dublin macksmen, the score standing: Dublin 564; Amateur, New York, 558; Belfust, 521. The follow

were me scores.			
	DUBLIN CL		
Name.		1,007 yarda	1,100 yards.
donn-on		79 77	bd
Pollock		17	î h
Hamilton		73	Ud
Rigby		. 81	48
Total		313	251
\$11000.		910	313
Grand lotal			564
	AMUTEUR, NEU		
ST	WHITE IS NOT		A A 1044 A
Name.			1,100 mirds.
Gildetsleeve Dakin			73 60
		165	
Enton	13.00	19	14)
Bodme	****	.02	18
Total			877
10041.,		. 0.11	241
Grand total .			558
	BELFAST TE	.СВ	
Name.		Lorri yaids.	1,100 yards.
Witson,		894	59
Walkington		, lifi	40
Fulton		70	63
Lee,		71	74
Total .		296	2.5
			296
Grand total			,51t

Mr. Wilson, of the Belfast club, won the Wilkes Cup. Messrs, Coleman and Gildersleeve, of the American team, made four bullseyes each at the 500 yards in the contest for the Hundred Guinea Cup, presented by the Landon Drumatic News, Coleman won the final shot, but the cup gaes to Gildersleeve under the rules, as Coleman won the Spencer Cup. A strong and irregular wind blew during the shooting, but no rain fell. There was an immense crowd present at the place for the distribution of the prizes. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided, and the Lody May-oress distributed the prizes, which included budges for the American team. The Lord Mayor, Major Leech, and Sir James Mackay made speeches congratulating the Americans on their victory. Major Leech suid the victory would serve as an additional tie between the two countries. Col. Gildersleeve responded. He thanked the Lord Mayor and all others in Dublin and Ireland generally for the warm hospitality and generous applanse that Lad been accorded his countrymen, and assured them that the occasion would never be forgotten by the Americans. At the conclusion of his remarks be presented an elegant cup of American silver and manufacture to be shot for annually by the Itish riflemen. The gift was enthusiastically received.

In the afternoon Mr. Vermon entertained the party at Clontarf Castle. On the 4th several of the American ri-themen direct at the residence of Mr. Milner, of the Irish team, and others at the residence of Mr. Waterhouse. usual sentiments were proposed by the bosts, the most honored being "The day we celebrate." The American team have been invited to a hanquet in Edinburgh. The closing festivities in honor of the team look place an Monday. The party made an excursion through Wicklow, in-companied by Alderman Maining, Major Level, mearbers of the Lord Mayor's family, and other leading citizens of Dublin. After visiting the residence of the Earl of Powerscourt, the party made a halt at Dargle, near the well known Powerscourt Waterfall. There a samplous hauquet given under a large tent crected for the occasion, Abbriman Manning presided, and on proposing the toast to "Our American Visitors," said he was delighted to web come them at this beautiful spot amid the scencry of Wick low. In ollering the toast he coupled with it the name of Gen. Dakin, whose record was so honoraidy connected with the success of the American team. The toust was drunk with cheers and the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." Gen. Dakin responded happily, complimenting culled for, spake with phasure of the reception they limb, and presented Aldermon Manning with a flask unde of the some silver as the American Cap. This called forth great cheering, the Abterman and nearly all present being taken A similar flask was presented to Major Leech.

When the dinner was ended the whole party were driven to Dalkey, where they spent the remainder of the evening at the residence of Alderman Munning. Col. Giblersleeve treeseed an official letter from Belfust, informing him that Thesday evening arrangements had been unde for a promenade concert and fireworks at the Bottatic Unrdens, for the next morning a trip drawn Belfast Lough is promised. Yesterday afternoun the American team were to compete at Clandebruke in a match with short rifles, each man tiring fifteen skots at a range of 1,000 yards. The prize is a silver cop, presented by the Mayur and citizens of Belfust. The day will conclude with a lumpuct in the Town Hall. As excursion will be made to the Ginnt's Causeway on Thursday (to-day), and the party will return in time for a performance in the evening at the Royal Theatre. On Friday the Americans will be taken to place interest in and around the eity, and on the evening of that alny will take their departure for Alosgaw.

-The telegraph reports that Mujur Level has resigned his position as Cuptain of the Irish Team. Although this proceeding is only in accordance with a long since avowed determination, it is unfortunate at this particular time, as conveying an impression that some dissatisfaction might exist in the mind of the gallant. Major with regard to ike late mutch. Such, we are sore, is not the case, as far as the mere question of defeat is concerned, for Major Leech is too polished a gentleman, and too friendly in feeling towards the visitors to display pique at the result. Itish are a renearkably outspoken people, and if the reports which reach us from that side as to the dissatisfaction exhibited towards their representatives are correct, the Majur cannot be blumed from retiring from an ungrateful affice. American Rifle Association.—This association hold a

meeting on Mouday on the grounds of Cuptaio Coburn at Eastchester, near Mount Vernon. Three matches in all were contested, full particulars of which we give below:—
"Subscription Malch"—Distance, 20) yards; any riflenithing the strength of the continue for \$1.

entrauce fer, \$1								
Name.	Score, Nume,	Score.						
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"Westehester Match"	For caps valued at \$40 and \$10 r	espectively; dis-						

Name,	Score. Na	inte Scirre,							
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H P Carrington	4 2 2 2 4, 11 Limiter	nant Gre, 3 2 3 0 3 1	i						
Captain A. McOwen .	.0 5 2 3 3, 13 ₁ Sergen	nt Mindden — ,2 1 2 0 8 11	i						
UAII Conters	"Match"-Distance S	Of enedar one rith.							

Name.
Pr. Hyde
14 A. W. Peck,
16 G. Best,
15 G. Thurn.
15 F. Whitaker
14 E. Carduze

We anderstand, though not officially announced, that the next match will be in about two weeks at the permanent range of the association, when the range will be formally apened. 800 yards is its length, but arrangements are being made to extend it to 1,000 yards. For a young association, supported by its officers principally, without any aid from the State, they have made great headway, and we trust their efforts may be crowned with all the success which they anticipate. A noteworthy feature of the meeting, and one worthy of imitation elsewhere, was the attention paid to visitors and press representatives,
Youngers Rifler Chub.—At a special meeting of the

Ynnkers Sportsmen's Club, held on Thursday evening last,

Ynnkers Sportsmen's Club, held on Thursdry evening last, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That such members of the Yonkers Sportsmen's Club who desire to practice rifle shouting, chall be allowed to organize themselves into a sub-division of the same, to be known as the Yonkers Rille Club, with power to establish such rules and regulations for their general government as they may deem proper, and to enjoy the use of the rooms of the Yonkers Sportsmen's Club.

Resolved, That none others than members of the Yonkers Sportsmen's Club shall be eligible for election as members of the Yonkers Rille Club.

Maby of the members of the Suntismen's club have been

Many of the members of the Sportsmen's club have been practicing with the rifle at ranges extending up to 360 yands, and will soon extend their efforts to 500 yards. Their success at the first named distance has been very encourag ing, and the new club is expected to turn out some first class marksmen.

- A few members of the Amuteur RifleClub contin lad on Saturday for a badge, to be wim under what are known as the bullseye conditions. Any rille was permitted, and the distance 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; lifteen shots at each range. The peculiarity of the match was, that the largest number of lullseyes made in the aggregate at all the dis number of hullseyes made in the aggregate at all the distances constituted the winning score. Mr. L. Geiger, of Illin, N. Y., was the winner, making 18 hullseyes out of a possible 45. Mr. A. Anderson scored 17; H. S. Jewell, 16; A. J. Henniou, Jr., 13, G. W. Smith, 10; W. B. Farwell, 7; W. H. Hergen, 3. The total scores were—Geiger, 174; Jewell, 171; Anderson, 158; Facwell, 146; Smith, 138; Hennion, 127, and Bergeu, 47. Complaint was unde that the train of the Central Railroad was forty-eight minutes helded time in starting for Hunder's Point. behind time in starting for Huder's Point,

POINT BLANK AND POINT BLANK RANGE" EXPLANED-CORRECTION

Entron Forest and Stheam:—
In your last (duly i number) I observe an error in my definitions "first" and "second" in point blank and point blank range. This requires entertion, else the glst of the article will be inst, and myself, I four, subjected to a just broadside of criticism. As published, the definitions do not agree with the explanations on which they are based, and this will greatly contound the reader. The one word "mage" importing to the "dirst" definition instead of the "second," pervents the meaning of both definitions, as will be seen by reference to the article atready published, thense make the accessary currection in your max number by published, thense make the accessary currection in your max number by publishing as conspicuously as may be the foliawing:—

"First"—By publishing high the second publisher. The Imprectory or curve of the built in its fulling flight intersects or cata the time of sight. (See case 3.)

sight. (See case 3.)

Note.—This mathematical point in theory and school, curresponds to
the exact centes of the target in practice.

"Second"—By point blank range is meant the straight line or shortest
distance from the piece to the point blank (or cut us above.) (See

case 3.)

In all hing range shooting. But it may be oblique in practice, and generally in all hing range shooting. But it may be oblique in practice, and yet virtually comply with the conditions of long range thing. The horizontal distance is measured along the level ground from the piece is the larget, thoth in theory and practice the distances are the same. Our Screen.

The errors are not ours,—[ED,

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JULY.

Wnodcock, Snlpe, Curlew, and Bay blinls.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

WE publish below a number of letters on the subject of this explusive, some of our correspondents gaing for and some against it. We would recomment Mr. Dittnur to adapt the saggestion of "Herbert" and have a chemical analysis of his pawder made and published. We last week printed his explicit directions for the handling and use of this explusive, and we trust that the adoption of these will result in joilting un end to those accidents to guis, &c., which we are now called upon too frequently to notice, and which are probably caused by a want of this

WEST FARMNOTHN, Malmy, June 28th, 1875 EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

WEST FARDINGTIN, Malme, June 28th, 1878.

Entron Forest and Sturam:—

I have been watching with some interest the bible accounted that have recently appeared in your paper of experiments in various parts of the country with the full mart proder; and if II will add anything to the general stock of information cencerating a compound which, in some most at test, has proved heeft abundantly able for speak for leself, you and the readers of Forest and Stream are releaned to my min fible experience, and that of a friend of two, who treat some of the same lat.

In the first trial of it I made use of an ancient burse pistol, that band withstoned the shock of "glothans Fourths" probably very size them tras a Finish in celebrate. Into this tried and (Drusty neopon 1 put abund enough of Dilimac to kill a medium sleed mouse, and shows the charge down well with a paper and to hald II. The result was the explicit in the cop, with very little additional report, and a little smoke. There was scarcely any fouling of the barrel. For the next (that I used to there more of the powder, ried driven down, and also mided a small rharge of shot; the whole making apparently a fair charge for a pair ridge. But on manner reflection, after the explosion, I should judge hangle masver for a ried developed usticle, or a small dring sture has found. There was a very perceptible treoil in the part of the pishel, and the No. 8 shut mere driven into a board so far that a repetition of the experiment was considered needless at that line. After mois a felical of min consented to try iffelion of the "mixtur" in this rille. Ha mas very much delighted with its cleanilloses, power of peneration, light report, etc., until I gave him a small charge which had been red and inferiously distoned in the more attended in the paper are. This is esserveded to getting off quild quild mented of it, though, judging by the "corner" he made in stream unbeging the had burst his heavy rifle harrel and blown the tulie into the bind of the harder as the was before. On ex

HANNIBAR, Mo., June 28th, 1875

the intesting of this favorite rile, species very fertingly upon the embet with the provider speak medical species of the provider speak medical speak medical species of the provider speak medical speak medical speak medical species of the providers. It is not have necurred they should be all near from hereth to muzzle, but the manufacturer could examine that the came, and, if purshing the given in full detail, so that not only the sportsman could be on their geard, but the manufacturer could examine that the came, and, if purshing obtained it. A recent writer in Funest and Strikan states that the combustion is instructureous; such bring the case it there not seem passible that greater penetration can be under by the Dilliant than by the black powrder, and ultrough the statement stems to have been made candidly, I must confess to a little skepileism in regard to it. I have seen it stated that a brillar presentate six inches more of solid word with the time with black powder. If the combustion was instructureous, rould list superior penetration have been presible? If the new exposive is us dongroups as represented, it is highly important that some rureful and stringlife experiments should be made rith in to determine hayand a doubt whether or not listue is a translet with into determine hayand a couple cans of the new nowder, one marked No. 15 coarse. I need a few charges of four drarlans measure, and shaken from and these powers and there must shake the with a heavy No. 6 felt want and a life card board over the powder, well provide linear the material shaken which had never been used; the result shaken into explosion. Later in the second 1 and 3 farehay, shaken three which had never been used; the result shake mith in the shell shake which had never been used; the result shake mith had a fear first shake which had never been used; the result same as hefure. I found it were subspaced to the shell sh

with coarser grain, and, I suppose, slower combustion, but I have not tried they. Now, I may have been noire fortunate in the trials I have given It that have some others. I must confrest fell a rather ampleamnt sensation come over me on reading how two gams had been torn asandor from end to end, thinking how mear t came to using some rharges of six drachans, which I had loaded to shoot at tracks, but by some chance did not use them. I trust that the light of science may soon shine on this matter, and double be pain at rust befure you are called upon to recard the draft of some good fellow who satisfied his life to his in quistitiveness. When I can master up courage enough I intend to give the last can received a trial at the target, and, as thave some Petit paids for penetration, hope to the to give you the results. Before I close I wish to say a good word for the flurt metallic shell, which I have had in use for some time. I think them all the sportsman can ask for.

East Orange, June 21st, 1875

Enton Fonest and Stream:

A more larged bought a cur of Dilimar powder. I made a trial of that the line, but us the experiment was not successful I concluded to say nothing about it. Having heard multing thin good reports, I did not wish to fire the first shot at its fastgrowing reputation. But now, as others have donn't as to lis good quatities, and two have declared as to positive danger in its use. I feel inclined to give your renders the benefit of my experience. My trial was with an English breech londer, 12 gauge, 30-inch barrels, 75 punnels melght. I made Hy brown paper shells. My charge was with linck provder (Hazard's duck shooting) 3 drachins, with wood powder 3] bruchins, well shaken down, measured with a Dixon charges of moof porder infled, and later learing through a blook of over 250 pages, with a pastebuird cover, entered into the solid wood of a chest and tree over an inch. The two charges that did not ball made a slightly better target than 3 druchins block, but hardly equaled it in penetralion. Now, as to effects on the gun. My first charge of wood powder was fired from a real against a tree frunk, and I was rather in the shade at the time of discharge; nor could I surear that both eyes were open when I fulled. The result ustoulshed me. A quick treport, with scarcely any recoil, it seemed to me as though I was shooting very fine black provider. Hooked at my gun with a critical eye, and although everything looked right, something gave me to multershand that u ood ponder was bio quick for It. I tipped up the burrel, withdrew the shell, and looked thraugh. The barrel has userly as clean as its fellow which had no been shot. I fired black and won alternately, and found the wood cleaned the barrels after they were fouled by black. I noticed the smoke from the wood mis scarcely perceptible. The more I dired, the more I hecame satisfied that wond pornder was not he thing for breech loaders, but had the same bid effect as very quick black powder, if not a worse time. With its short illistributing qual

[We refer our correspondent to Mr. Dillmar's card in our last issue, June 24th.—En.]

BORED GUNS FOR FIELD USE.

NEW YORK, June 19th, 1875.

New York, June 19th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In looking over the columns of the London Field II is surprising to see the namber of gummakers advertising guns bored on the so-called new system, since guaranteeing to put 230 pellets Inside the 31-inch etrele int furty yard.—I suppose after awhite some one will be able to make a gun that will place the whole charge of shot inside of the thirty inches. If I named a gun for larget shouling only I would order one of these guns. As shot guns are not supposed to be made for larget practice only, but for use in the field, I think sportsmen should hesitate before ordering a gim that nill tear his game so as to make it undt for use if shot inside the forty yards, as it is well known that American sportsmen kill most of their gument thirty yards and unler. Mr. W. W. R. Pape, of Neu castleson Tyne, winner of the gun fields of 1858-59 66, claixs to have bored guns on this system fiften years ago, and discontinued it on account in it is proving a faiture in the field. In the lite trial Mr. Pupe's guns were second and third in each class. The guns entered by Mr. R. Invilson were of fits make; he claims to have non this trial also, but was cheated onl of it, and has challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged the editor of the Field to show the targets. He has also challenged see he claims he was entitled to, I doubt whether he would inlyle any one to have guns hored on this system. I but with any of the supplies should be considered first class as 10 pattern; then tho gun that my be brought against him. Still, if the judges and each the gun triads as now conducted are entirely wrong. All gans that w

Synacuse, N. Y., Jime 26th, 1875.

I notice in your bist issue an inquiry from D. F. E., Shratoga, in regard to the Bendington double burrel shot gim. Having had considerable experience with the Reidington, I will state the same for his benefit. I own a 12 gauge, \$15 gim, Readington, which I have used over a year, principally for linck shouther, and it is as cound loothy as when I bought it. I use 34 draclads Antericad Sporting (No. 3, deaully), and It joineds said, and I experience no impleasand recoil, no more than from any gim tever shot, and I helieve it to be the best gim in the market to day for he pirler, 1\$15.)

MCGKIDE FURNACE, June 24th, 1875.

Betitor Foliest and Stream.—

For the bringit of your readers who use brids shells, I would say that have tried the preparation of sulpharte neid and bichromate polash, recommended in your paper for cleaning them. While it is good, still I do not find that this any better than good strong other vinegar. The vinegar is since more pleasant to use, as you can put your hunds into it without danger. I find that neither of them will make shells look (wew, but they will inke the dirt and, and that is all that is wanted. The vinegar is also muck the chargest.

Maryland.

-We have received from Mr. C. A. Zimmerman, of St. Paul, Mino., a empital photograph of Mr. G. W. Baldwin, the best shot, and holder of the State Champion Badge of Minnesotn. The photo, which is a engital work of art, was laken by Mr. Zimmerman, who is himself a sportsman of no empty. of no small repute.

-One correspondent "Gnyon" refers in his letter to day to a guar recently made for him by Talley Brothers, which for superior faish, general workmanship, and shooting qualities may challenge any gun made. The tool is in able and appreciative hands, and both Tolley and he ought to be conventicated.

Dachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaires and friends should be mailed no later than Monday in each week

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK

	Date.	Boston,	New York.	Charlestens.
July July July July July July	8 9 10 11 11 12 12 13 14 14 1	FI. M. 3 17 3 58 4 12 5 30 6 20 7 14 8 5	n. 8. 0 2 n 45 1 29 2 16 3 n 3 56 I 53	Ri M. 11 58 morn. 3 49 1 20 2 20 3 14 4 5

third

REGATTA AT BAYSIGE, L. I.—An exciting regatta was sailed on Tucstlay last at the above place. The course was from a stakehoat off Miller's Hotel, Little Bayside, to the Stepping Stone buoy, passing the same to the eastward; thence to and around a stakehoat off McClellan's dock, at City Island, rounding the same from leeward to windward; thence to Throgg's Neck buoy, passing to westward of the same, and thence to the home stakehoat, crossing the line as at starting. The rourse was sailed over twice. Three prizes were aftered for the winners of the first, second, and third class sloops respectively. The following table gives the time of start and return:—

Nance Carrie Ortoplevera Harry Hall Three Bra's,	Shrt; n 2 8, .1:55/50 .1:58/04 .1:57/50 1:57/50	Sinkebant, B. M. S. 3:36:34 3:15:40 3:18:90 3:18:15	Home, n ar s 4.43:55 4.24:10 4:27:23 4:31:48	Time of race, up a s. 2:48:05 2:26:01 2:38:58	by id- lowance, in of s, 2:12:04 2:26:01 2:26:18 2:23:24
		SECUND-CI		W119031007	6.40,27
P. Hutse Brush Fidget	. 1:51:80	withd'n withd'n withd'n 3;13:40	4:30:05	3:38:10	1:38:10
		THIRD-CLASS	SLOOPS.		
Rosa Elin	1:56:05	3:26:25 withd/ii	4 33;54	2:47:39	2:87:04
Nellie Graele	.1:51:30	3:17:30	4:03:15 4:20:80	2143115	2:8) 15
			4150100	Z194785	8:21:25

The Three Brothers, Filget, and Gracie won the prizes in their respective classes.

The Three Brothers, Filget, and Gracie won the prizes in their respective classes.

— The Cape May regatta is to be sailed on the 12th and 14th insts. The prizes, reaching in value \$1,000 each, are worthy of an excellent entry and spirited contest. The New York Yucht lebth has accepted an invitation to participate. Gurner's yacht Mohawk will go with the rest.

— On Thursday marning last the steam yachts Ideal, belonging to Mr. Haveneyer, and the Lookont, owned by Mr. Jacob Jorillard, started from Fort Schnyler for a race around Long Island, the stake being \$1,000, and the dismance about 222 mantical miles. The Ideal is double the size of the Lookont, but no lime allowance was made. The former won the race in 18 hours and 22 minutes, benting her antagonist 2 hours and 18 minutes. The ideal xveraged about 12½ knots throughout the match, and the Lookont about 11 knots.

— The Newburgh Bay regatta will be sailed on August the Entries may be addressed to Thomas P. Ramsdell, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before August 2d.

THE ALCYONE BOAT CLUB.—This Brooklyn organization held its annual regain on the 29th nlt. at lona Island, forly miles up the Hodson. The prizes were gold surs, with the monogram of the Alcyone Boat club and the inscription, "Jane Regatta, 1875," in blue cuamel, for the victors in the four-oured race, and gold compasses for the winner of the single scull race, and a small gold tub as a prize in the tub race. In the four-oured neet the Capactte, rowed by W. C. Haward, strake; W. J. Oliver, T. G. Wells, and W. J. Lawrence, with A. H. Tupper, coasswin, were victorious, time, thm. 23s.; distance, two uniles. The race for six onred gigs took place over the same course. The Blonde, colors bine, Abrum Allen, Jr., stroke; A. N. Walerhouse, G. E. Sauhier, W. T. Sharpe, James Kirkby, Churles W. Davis, and E. C. Lockwood, coxswain, took the lead, and maintained it throughout the race, winning the race by six seconds, making the distance in 12m. and 32s. Both races were very closely contested.

Arangeros Boat Club.—Th

were very closely contested.

Are not bound house, celebrated the event on Wednesday of last week by a regatta on the waters of Newhawa Creek, the course for each race being two miles. In, the double scall warking boat race J. Whenton and J. Hutchinson reached the home stakeboat in 14m, 15s.; the Haveneeyer, manned by R. Young and J. Rogers, in 16m, 15s. Messrs, Richard White and Charles Haveneyer started for the single scall race, but Mr. White's boat upsetting, Mr. Haveneyer withdrew to give his opponent another opportunity. The third race was between two eight-oared barges, the

crews being married and single men respectively. The buals used were the harges of the Senwanhaka and Artington clubs. Buth barges got off well at the start, the single men eventually winning. Time, 13m. 30s., the married men renching home in 13m. 44m. The fourth race was a contest between two paired-oared gies, the crew of one being 4. Ragers and F. Piligeon, with 4. 11. Bonaington coxawain; the other R. Young and T. Briggs, with C. Havemeyer coxawain. Time, 8m. 45s. for Rogers' bual, and 9m. 20s. for Young's.

—Philip Kleunan, of Brookley, and Jacobs had been accompanied.

—Philip Klenman, of Brouklyn, and Junes Hardey, of New York, rowed a three mile scull race on the Harleyn off Fort Lee, on Saturday, for a skeleton hant warth \$200. The race was very close, acither mon getting a lend of nore than a length, and at the close Klemman was winner by only half a length

Saratora,—On Tresday and Wednesday next, the intercolleginte regatta of 1875 will be contested at Surntaga. Speculation as to which crew will win can be governed only by such form as the men bave displayed in their training, nided a little, perhaps, by college prestige. We should be induced to place Yale, Harvard, and Columbin as the most likely trio from which he select the winner, but cach college and crew has its advocates and supporters, in whom defeat seems impossible. That our readers may form some blea for themselves as to the personel of the contestants we give below the names, weights, &c., of the men testants we give below the names, weights, we, of the mrn comprising each erew:-

comprising each erew:—
YALE.—Bow, George Loomis Brownell, '75, S. S. S.,
East Huddam, Coun.; No. 2, Arthur Dickenson Chundler,
'78, Woodstock, Coun.; No. 3, David Hyde Kellogg, '76,
Spnyten Duyvil, N. Y.; No. 4, Charles Newalt Fowler,
'76, Lenn, Ill.; No. 5, Julian Kennedy, '75, S. S. S.,
Struthers, Ohin; slowe and Captam, Robert Juliasun Cenke, '76, Fayette City, Pa. Averages—Age, 22 1 3,
height, 5, 10 4-3; weight, 160.

Harvarn, —Bow, Francis Bandull Appleton, '75, New York; Nn. 2, Montgomery Jumes, S. S. S., Cambridge, Mass.; No. 3, William R. Taylor, '77, Jeffersma, N. Y.; No. 4 (Captain.) D. C. Bucon, '76, Jamaica Phain, Mass.; No. 5, C. W. Wetmore, '75, Manquette, Mach.; stroke, W. T. Olis, S. S., Chicago, Ill. Averages—Age, 204; height, 5-104; weight, 189.

Colombia.—Bow, Irving Spragne, '76, New York, No. 2, Edward E. Sage, '77, S. of M., Spnytra Duyvil, N. V.; No. 3, T. G. Murphy, '77, S. of M., Middletown, Coun.; No. 4, G. M. Hammond, S. of M., New York; No. 5, Chas. S. Boyd, '77, S. of M., Bronklyn, N. Y.; stroke and Captain, Jusper T. Grodwin, '76, New York. Averages—Age, 21 I 6; Feight, 5.11; weight, 166 2 3.

Wesleyan.—Bow and Captain, Waher H. Downs, '75, South Berwick, Me.; No. 2, J. W. Whitney, '76, Sprague's Corner, N. Y.; No. 3, F. W. Furt, '75, Franklin, N. J.; No. 4, H. W. Rogers, '78, Hamanuml, N. Y.; No. 5, D. H. Jack, '78, Butler, Ph.; stroke, Cyrus P. Marsh, '77, West Newtou, Pa. Averages—Age, 23; height, 5 03; weight, 158 1 6.

Williams.—Bow, Stnari Hunckell Reed, '78, Coxsackie, N. Y.; No. 2, Harry A. Barker, '76, Burlington, Vi.; No. 3, William Kenman Jewett, '78, Columbus, Onio; No. 4, Charles Gilbert, '76, William Coun.; No. 5, Inhu Henry Huynes, '76, Rawe, Mass.; stroke, Marshall P. Washburn, '77, Boston, Mass. Averiges—Ago, 20 5-6, height, 5-10, weight, 159 1-6.

Cornell.—Bow. John Sayles Waterman, '77, M. A. Cumberland Hill, R. I.; No. 2, Duniel Otis Burto, '77, L. Jacksonville, N. Y.; No. 3, Albert Rufus Gillis, '15, M. A. Kinsman, Ohio; No. 4, James Larenza: Jarvis, S. S., Cumstota, N. Y.; No. 5, Charles Cyrus King, '73, A., Relmont, N. Y.; stroke and cuptain, John Nelson Ostrom, '75, E., East Randolph, N. Y. Avernges—Age, 23–23; height, 5.9–2-3; weight, 150–13.

AMBERT.—Bow and captain, Wai, Orne Weeden, '77, Providence, R. I.; No. 2, Samuel R. Julinson, '76, Belle fontaine, Ohio; No. 3, Larry G. Beck, '76, Delphi, Ind.; No. 4, George H. Reed, '78, Moriah Centre, N. Y.; No. 5, Hadhia A. Hall, '78, Griswold, Conn.; struke, Minton A. Guiolanw, '76, Wilmington, Vt. Averages—Agg, 22; height, 5, 10, 2-3; weight, 158, 1-6.

inter, A., Willington, VI. Averages—Age, 22; height, 5.10-23; weight, 158-1-6.

Dautmauth.—Brow, Willis G. Enton, Jr., '75, Lowell, Mass.; No. 2, Summer Wallnee, '77, Buchester, N. H.; No. 3, and captain, Benjamin F. Robinson, '77, Manchester, N. H.; No. 5, Frank W. Mitchefl, '76, C. S. D. Manchester, N. H.; Stricke, Charles W. Enger, '77, Manchester, N. H. Averages—Age, '22‡ yenrs; height, 6 feet; weight, 166-1-6.

Union.—Bow, George Chrtis Bender, '77, S., Albany, N. Y.; No. 3, Henry Corbett Jugger, '76, S., Albany, N. Y.; No. 3, Henry Corbett Jugger, '76, S., Albany, N. Y.; No. 3, Finaklin Hastings, '76, S., Cedices, N. Y.; No. 5, Theo. Dubois Frent, '76, S., New Pedtz, N. Y.; Stroke and captain, Frank Tweedy, '75, C. E., Plainfield, N. J., Averages—Age, '19-3; height, 5.07-3; weight, 156-1-6.

Brown.—Bow and Captain, Sacurel Johnson Bradbury, '77, Pravidence, R. L.; No. 2, William Cary Joslin, '76, Webster, Mass.; No. 3, Solon Stuart Roper, '76, Springfield, Mass.; No. 4, Walter Asa Peck, '77, Burrington, R. L.; No. 5, Cleistopher Machle Lee, '77, Newport, R. L.; Stroke, Franklin Henry Brown, '75, Niartie, Coam, Averages—Age, '21); height, 5.11; weight, 146.

Printeron.—Brow, John Ely, '75, Grund Ragobls, Mich.; No. 2, Willer, M. 2, Willer, M. 2, Willer, Mach.

PRINIETON.—Bow, John Ely, '77, Grand Ragals, Mich., No. 2, Richard J. Hall, '75, New York: No. 3, William B. Van Lenney, '76, Great Barrington, Mass.; No. 4, George D. Paraley, '76, New York: No. 5, Frank Biddle, '75, Philadelphia; stroke and Captain, Benjamin Nicoll, '77, New York: Averages—Age, 20½ height, 5.11½ weight, 17143.

171 1-3.

HASHLTON —Bow, A. L. Love, '7ff, Saginaw, Mich.; No. 2, E. M. Brown, '75, Eldridge, N. Y.; No. 3, E. C. String, er, '76, Aaburn, N. Y., No. 4, E. S. Youvehoff, '77, Slevin, Bulgarin; No. 5, N. W. Caldwell, '76, Meridan, N. Y.; stroke and captain, G. R. Butler, '77, Branklyn, N. Y.; Averages—Age, '22; height, 5, 10; weight, 157.

Bowpotts,—Bow and Captain, F. H. Hall, '75, Windham, Me.; No. 2, Churles Sargent, '76, Machius, Me.; No. 3, F. H. Crocker, '77, Muchius, Me.; No. 4, J. F. Hull, '78, Disfield, Me.; No. 5, F. C. Payson, '76, Phetland, Me.; stroke, J. M. Burleigh, '78, South Berwick, Me. Averages—Age, 21 1-3; height, 5.10 1-6; weight, 105 2-8.

\$3,500 CASH.

Shooting Tournament AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.,

Commencing Tuesday, July 13, 1875,

AND CONTINEING 18TH, 18TH, AND 16TH, L'NDER THE MANAGEMENT OF The Central City and Onon-daga Sportsmen's Clubs.

OPEN TO THIE WORLD:
With the exceptions of Caut. A. H. Bogardus, Ahraham Kieli man. Ira A. Poine, J. Ward, of Cauada, and J. Close, of Ponline, Michigan.

Entrance for first three days, \$10 each day. Entrance for last day \$20. All purses to fill or be provided by the purses more than fill, the urbins will be proportionally divided.

Shooting will begin at 10 o'clock sharp each day.

Programme:

Programme:

Programme:

Project July 13th - \$750.-Class cooling—Ten Single Rises.—First prize, cash \$250; conling—Ten Single Rises.—First prize, cash \$250; conling—Ten Single Rises.—First prize, cash \$250; second Day—Wednesday, July \$14th.—\$550.—Second Day—Wednesday, July \$14th.—\$550.—Second Day—Wednesday, July \$15th.—\$550.—Second prize, cash \$250; third prize, cash \$150; meth prize, cash \$150; fifth prize, cash \$150; meth prize, cash \$150; fifth sizes.—(English Rulles to goven i—First prize, cash \$300; second prize, rash \$250; life prize, cash \$150; foorth prize, cash \$100; fifth prize, cash \$100; fifth prize, cash \$150; foorth prize, cash \$100; fifth prize

onrik Day-Friday, July 16th = \$1,000 + ("lass outing -Fifteen Single Riess -First prize, cash 0) second prize, cash \$900; third prize, cash \$200; rth prize, cash \$100; fifth prize, cash \$30.

RULES GOVERNING THIS TOURNAMENT,

muzzle loader, casped at the score. In case of infraction of this last claims, the bird shall be scored as ost.

BULE IV Scuring and Scoring Birds—It shall be optional with the party shooting to score his own ind or spinint a person for this purpose. The party sho starts for a bird must score it—time allowed, here minutes. No extraneous means shall be used o gather it, and no person except the one gathering he hird shall go between the referee and the bird. Birds must should files out of founds he shall be scored a missed.

RULE V. Bird on the Ground. If a bird files out of founds he shall be scored a missed.

RULE V. Bird on the Ground. If a bird file shot at then on the ground it shall be scored a lust bird.

RULE VI. Charge of \$8.6d—The charge of shall be followes, measured by Dixon measure. No. 100 or Bir. Charge of two der unlimited. The referree shall, the request of any person challenged. Should contain more than 15 owness of shot, as above denot, he shall forfett all his rights in the match.

RULE VII. Ties.—In case of thes the distance shall encreased five yards, and shall be shot off at three five hirds. In case of a second te, the distance shall be increased five yards, and shall be shot off at three five hirds. In case they cannot be concluded by dark ey shall be shot off at the fullowing day, unless betwies directed by the referee. Any nine of the se being absent half an hour after the lime appoint to shoot, shall forfett his rights to contest in the atch.

If he kills, the bird must be ecored; but should he ntiss, it sholl be a lost lifet.

13. The shooter cannol leave the shooting mark under any pretence to fullow up any, hird that will not rise, but is walking away from the trup after 11 is unlied; and taving once left the mark after shooting at the hird cannot return to shoot at it again under any electromatances.

14 In mat his at his weepstakes, when shot is lineled, any shooter funnil to have in this gin any more shot than is ullowed, to her done disqualified.

15. Any stanter is compelled to unlood his gan in being challenged; but if the charge is funnil not to exceed the allowance, the challenger shall pay \$1 to the shooter, which must be paid before he shoots again.

16. [Post breech linders be not loaded until the

emoved.

17. No wire cartridges allowed, nor is any hone dust to there substance to be mixed with the stot.

18. Should any manufact shoot at a distance nearer han that at which he is hundrapped, it shall be scored lost bird.

Tourists' and Sportsmen's Route.

Hinterfurd Park, -93 miles from Neir York, Fine holes and looting pastimes on the Pussale. Cliffon - 133 miles from the city, overlicking the mictimagne lake Dindre, Lake Midtouk, -A beautiful body of water 1,200 feet above the Hiddon—splendid hotel accommodations. Orange Lake, -Six miles West of Newhorgh, and 1010 d for its fishing altractions, Milford, Pa, -About eight infles from Port Jervis. Is noted for its trout fishing, woodcock shooting and superior butels.

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The following schedule will afford a partial guide to the numerous fishing localities reached by this road:

Trout Fishing:

J.	or		Southfields,	42	miles	from	Neir	York.	
и		*1	Oxford,	51	*1	- 11	81	LI.	
۰		- 11	Middletown,	67	41	11	**	*1	
9		01	Otisville.	16	11	11	14	11	
9		- 11	Port Jervis.	88	11	1.0	11	41	
٠		- 11	Monticello,	112	11	11	10	- 11	
1		- 11	Milford,	!16	11		41	- 11	
>	la	al.	Dage		3	The			

Black Bass and Pickerel.

At or near Stoatsbrig, 36 miles from New York, including Lukes Trouxedo, Putague and Cedar Fond.

At or near Monroe, 56 miles from New York, including Round, Long, Motthasha and Croinivell's Ponds.

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Pennsylvania Railroad Comp'y

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Lient. General ft. \$8. A. "Val Pallatso, Ind., April 13th, 1875.

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Volume 4, Number 23, 17 Chatham St. (CityHall,Sqr.)

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MEMBERS of the different professions, shopkeepers, and others, whose occupations confine them within doors from year to year, soon find their nervous systems exhausted, causing many of the ills for which the physician is consulted during the Summer months. To persist in these sedentary occupations with the sole intent of adding money to the purse, or increased knowledge to the professiou, is frightfully injurious to bealth and intellect. In what manner these harmful consequences are developed we cannot stop to discuss, since the fact is sufficiently apparent to every individual whose labors confine him to office or store year after year without a season for rest and outdoor sports.

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To the inexperienced angler, having in mind the reed pole, tive cent line, hob and sinker, with which he jerked high into the air the unsuspecting hullhead or the less pretentions shiner, from some neighboring pond or bayou, using for the althrement of these humble representatives of the finny tribe, the angle worm, fresh and squirmy, perhaps such indice will pass unappreciated and unheeded. To such I say, have the patience to follow me in my preparations for an augling excursion, when perhaps you could be persuaded to be one of such a camping party.

persuaded to be one of such a camping party.

Just one mouth ugo to-day, it being then the 1st of June, and the most pleasaut of all the mouths for outdoor sports, I started with my three compunions upon my annual vacation to the beautiful Lycoming Creek, located in Lycoming county, Penusylvania, having busied myself for a week previously, and enjoying every minute of the time, in making the following, with other preparations. We ground our axe and hatchet, filed our camp saw and the cutting edge of an inch and a half angur, varnished our rods, made a half alozen leaders, and constructed a quantity of "Hamlinflies." The tools, with a few pounds of nails, were deposited in the bottom of a large camp chest; and we added three long handled frying pans, a two quart coffee pot, a smaller tea pot, a long handled, eight quart boiling kettle in which to boil our potatoes, and which afterwards served as a dish pan, one dozen tin plates, half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons, half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons, half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons, half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons, half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons, half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons half a dozen tin cups, one dozen tin spoons, three large spoons four weeks; and it did it nicely, with nothing left to waste the day we struck our tents: Twenty five pounds of A sugar, in a neat covered pail, teu pounds of coffee, four pounds of black tea, teu pounds of fast salt pork, one small sack of corn meat, six quarts of w

stout, obliging sons, were there to help. By noon we had paddled up the creek to a beautiful little island, which terminated in a high spear-shaped point in the deep shade of the mountain. Here, nestled among the blooming laurel and rhododendron, and the most graceful and lovely ferns, and under cover of heech and pine, with mountains and streams on either side, we pitched our tents with true military precision—Fred's in the rear, the wall tent, which served as our bedroom, next, and the large fly in front for the parlor, as well as for shelter in cooking during a rain storm. Under this fly we placed Duncklee's camping stove, one of the most useful and complete affairs that could be devised for camping purposes. It packs in a space 12x20 inches, and contains within, an oven, pipe, and all the pans and kettles that are needed in cooking for a party of four, intending to camp farther from a railway than did we, where light equipage is absolutely necessary.

In the wall tent we soon constructed two bunks from the

In the wall tent we soon constructed two bunks from the drift wood found in the vicinity, in which our axe, hatchet, augur and saw played an indispensable part. We covered the hunks with hemlock houghs, filled our ticks with straw from Squire Bolline's harn, paddled them to camp in the hig boat, and deposited them upon the hemlock springs, where, with the clean sheets, pillows, and comfortables, they afforded beds upon which we slept quite as soundly, and from which we awoke more rested and refreshed, than from our more pretentious couches of curled hair and clastic springs at home.

By the middle of the afternoon our camp was in house-keeping order—heds made, ice box buried in the bank, dining table set up, surrounded with benches, and the old arbor of the year before, which served us as a dining room, was re-covered with green houghs; the camp fire was arranged with a good back log and two scrap iron rails, borrowed from one of the deserted railroads upon the mountain side, placed across two lateral logs in such a manner as to form a most excellent fireplace for cooking purposes.

as to form a most excellent fireplace for cooking purposes.

With these preparations, afterwards greatly improved and added to during the leisure hours of our four weeks' vacatiou, and with a large cake of ice from the farm house placed in our ice box, a plentiful supply of milk, butter, bread, and eggs from Mother Bodine's pantry duly deposited therein, we commenced the camp life which added nearly ten pounds to our weight, an unmeasured quantity of strength to our muscles, and most refreshing rest to our tired nervous system.

Retiring early at night, tirel from the camp duties of the day, we were awakened early in the morning by Fred's reveille upon a large frying pau, summoning us to a breakfust of trout, rolled in corn meal and fried brown in a small quantity of salt pork, a splendid enp of coffee, the aroma of which greeted our olfactories as we were performing our ablations by the creek side, builed potatoes, with their jackets on, and some piping hot flapjacks, smothered in butter and unaple syrup. This, caten in the open air, just as the san came peeping over the mountain top, with its golden beams reflected from the sparkling, rippling stream at our teet, to the beautiful green boughs above our heads, intensifying their beauty as they trembled in the cool morning breeze, while that charming sougster, the wood robin, mingled his musical notes with the shrill whistle of robin redbreast and the more plaintive songs of other forest birds, until the entire valley rang with their melody. Gracious, who couldn't cat under such circumstances and with such surroundings!

By eight o'clock our seven ounce Conroy rods were adjusted, click reels, with light silk lines, in position, and to the slender lender is made fast our favorite flies for the day's sport. Then, having donned our fishing suits, with feet encased in heavy hob-miled brogans, buckled over the flannel pants, half way to the knee, with creel over the light jacket, and landing net suspended upon the back from a large button on the jacket collar, the start is made for the half day's fishing with dress and tacklo that would astonish the devotee of bob and sinker.

As we journey up the stream we pass many well-known pools, note the change of channel in the creek since last year, and relate the victories achieved in landing magnifi-

cent trout from under the various rocks and stumps which are as familiar as the faces of our friends. Having accomplished a sufficient distance to occupy our time in fishing until two o'clock, our dinner hour, we strike for the stream, arrange ourselves a few rods apart, and commence the casting of our flies over the surface of the water in such localities as our experience determine the trout to be.

Soon wo hear a regular war whoop from H. that would have done credit to a full-fledged Iudian brave, calling our attention to the fact that he had struck a fine fish, and from the manner in which his rod bent, and from the occasional splashes in the water, accompanied by a vigorous yell from the happy fisherman every time his captly o trou leaps in the air, in his frantle efforts to release himself from the deceptive hook which bolds him, we conclude ho has hooked what in fishing parlance is designated a "huster." Just as we turn a bend in the creek our ears catch the strains of a merry song, coming from H.'s vicinity, the sentiment of which seemed to be that "trout, delicious, caught are," sung with such an evideut tone of satisfaction, we at once conclude that that particular trout has found its way safely to H.'s creel.

Occasionally we hear a happy refrain from S., who is below us, and as it comes clear and melodiously through the glorious morning air we distinguish the line, "A gay old trout from his hole came out," abruptly ending with a whoop, hi, hi, to inform me that he, too, was in luck, and whoop, hi, hi, to inform me that he, too, was in hek, and had hooked a beauty. While my companions are meeting with their full share of enjoyment I am by no means idle, but throwing my flies lightly and cautiously over pools, behind rocks, and under bushes and the grassy banks that aforetime had rewarded my labors. Scating myself upon s projecting boulder in the middle of the stream to exchange the "black gout" and "bright fox" for the "great dun" and "Haulin fly," or to imitate more closely the natural fly upon which the trout are feeding, we enjoy every minute of the time as we take in the charming scenc around us. Before us is the crystal creek, glistening and sparkling minute of the time as we take in the charming scene around us. Before us is the crystal creek, glistening and sparkling in the morning sun while it ripples down the rapid, or is dashed into foam against the rocks at the base of the mountain, and then flows silently away to farm the smooth and placid pool below, where the silver and golden hued naiads of the mountain streams for which we are searching are warily watching for their morning repast. On either side of the narrow valley majestic and solemn-looking mountains rise far, far above our heads, covered with irregular, scraggy, moss covered rocks, from which the crystal water is dropping and sparkling in the clear, bright morning sunlight like diamonds in a lady's necklaco. From yonder peak the immense old hemlocks, which seem to have died from ceuturies of watchfulness from these mountain heights, rear their dead branches and sharp pointed tops, piercing the very clouds, while the green trees upon a neighboring mountain present the varied tints of the brightly tipped heurlock and spruce, in contrast with the deeper foliage of the beech, muple, and oak, arranging their branches against the sky beyond into figures grotesque or graceful, to suit the mood in which we find ourselves. With such surroundings it matters little whether the fishing is good or bud, for one can come contented to the noon repast with a dozen tront, a keen appetite, and a thankful spirit for being enabled to so thoroughly enjoy nature in all her loveliness.

And so we jog along, varying the enjoyment by reeling uow and then a speckled beauty within reach of our landing net, until two o'clock finds us in camp and in the prescue of the diuner that Fred has prepared for us. Our meal of fried onions and potatoes, boiled trout, baked johnny cake, and broiled stake over with, we lie in the cool shade of the camp, smoke our pipes, and relate the adventures of the day. Charles busies himself in constructing rustic seats, banking up and leveling off the grounds, and searching for mammoth back logs, performing the labor of two ordinary mortals and enjoying himself as only a lethose Brooklynite can. In the evening we threw the fly for such old trout that, in defiance of our skill, broke upon the smooth surface of the many excellent pools near our camp;

and many were the beauties that spread their golden bued shides upon the paus in our ice chest.

Dring our stay we made excursions to Rock Run, four miles above, emptying into the main stream at Ralston, which it as favorite summer resort for Pbilladelphis, Baltimore, and Washington pleasure seekers. A large and well-kept hotel, by Mr. Chet. Myers, an old sportenans and a great story teller; the wonderful scenery which Rock Run afforsit; the mountain air, and the excellent ineals, served by Mrs. Myers, are the attractions of the place. Rock Run is really one of the national curioties of this country, far surpassing Watkin's Glen in the beauty and grander which shift hads to its attractiveness for the about the which shift hads to its attractiveness for the about the which shift hads to its attractiveness for the about the which shift hads to its attractiveness for the about the wonderful stream, and who is always ready to accompany any real lover of Nature upon an excursion through its wonderful accune, and at lunch time will leach you how to cook a tront without apparatus, in the woods, that will almost melt in your mouth, rivaling in delicious thavor any morsel of which you have ever parlaken.

This Gray's Run, two miles below our camp, is another famous resort for the angling fraternity. We visited this stream are server lines, and found it nearly exchanated of fish and and then fished the stream down to the mill, two miles from the month of the creek by noon; with a lair basket of fish and an excellent appetite for Mrs. Gray's hread and milk. While Charles and bure copying our huncheon, George, the son of old Tim Gray, would amuse us with the stories of bis father's adventures with rod and gun, and tell us of the deer and hear he captured, and of the monstrous trout the month of the creek by noon; with a lair basket of fish and an excellent appetite for Mrs. Gray's hread and milk. While Charles and by were copying our huncheon, George, the son of old Tim Gray, would amuse us with the stories of bis father's

ter has been especially known as yielding the finest mounter has been especially known as yielding the finest mountain trout in the country; but of late years the fish have been scaree, and are thoroughly educated. A special knowledge of their haunts, and a peculiar aptitude for al luring them, is essential to the angler who purposes a visit to Lycoming Creek, and even then he is not likely to get a large basket. We know of other streams in Lycoming county that are much better.—Ed.]

-A crab six feet eleven inches long has been captured on an island in Yeddo Bay, and was on exhibition in Yokohama.

There is a grape vine on the old Colonel Floyd place, near Tocoi, Florida, which measures eighteen inches through the trunk.

-The truck raisers of Gainesville, Florida, have decided that the most paying vegetable is the cucumber.

-Key West exports \$156,000 worth of sugars to New York per week

For Forest and Stream

A DAY AT LAKE KORONIS.

with his wings, half drowning the dog, who finally selzed his victim by the throat and put an end to the combat.

H— and W— concluded to give the pheasants a trial, and to J— and myself fell the pass, and valiantly we held it, as eighty-four ducks on that morning's flight will attest. Awaiting the return of the two grouse hunters, we untused ourselves trolling from the shore for pickerel, am soon had a mess for a dozen men. From the number of shots we heard in the thicket we judged our friends were in luck; nor were we disappointed when, in their return, they salded farty-seven pheasants to our combined bug of over a humbred ducks. We vata Koronis Pass a grand success, and all resolve to try it again the next season.

FOREST AND STREAM.

A DAY AT LAKE KORONIS.

Many of your residue on an doubt appreciator on the control of the

scribed the tussic grave doubts of either the story or style of fish he was catching stole ofer me. I have lad many a salman hereabors on an eight ounce red, and handed many attents, even for a fish story, and it occurred to use that toy, friend was a blarated liar, or at least was blessed with a pawe full inaughation. Things were getting to that point when to liaten was to admit my erreliality; to dispute was been and the any marrator. I observed, wore his six-on rows, and as my marrator, I observed, wore his six-on rows, and as my marrator, I observed, wore his six-on rows, and the my marrator, I observed, wore his six-on rows, and the my marrator, I observed, wore his six-on the control of the matter of that in any part of it—I concluded to avail a syself of the great American principle that a dribt sea and an array and for the matter of that in any part of it my proposition that tale of a fish in the least. On the contrary, he arose with some halacrity, and portring out See fingers good of the fearful become that the place afforded, tossed it off with some halacrity, and portring out See fingers good of the fearful become that the place afforded, tossed it off with some halacrity, and portring out See fingers good of the fearful become that the place afforded, tossed it off with some halacrity, and portring out See fingers good of the fearful become that the place afforded, tossed it off with the store of the see and t

laud.

We brought no lish, 'tis true; but we were posted on Kern River trout, and we had gotten over the fever to go there; thushed talking about going down and having a "shy" at those big fellows. If I did not know that my frieud Col. W. was a truthful man and knew trout when he saw them, I should have gone for his sealp on my return. He is absent, but on his return I shall interview him. I think I have partially solved the mystery. He had fished in the river in the modutain rango, where there were

probably plenty of trout; in fact an old hunter told me that if we had struck the river fifty miles above we could have had the finest fishing in the world, and real trout; but that involved camping out, pack mules, &c., and too much time. The fish that we saw that were not trout, resembled Lake Eric whitelish, only they run larger.

The Doc was so disgusted, that on enquiring for him today I found that he had left town for a week. His man said: "I just know that the fellow has slipped off somewhere to make amends for the disappuintment, and is having it out on some trout stream." The idea is a good one, and I believe I will adopt it. I will take a rnn up to the Trockee and Lake Tahoe, Fullen Leaf Lake, &c., up in the Sierras, only a day's ride by rail. I know all about that fishing; been there before, and aever failed to have a good time. It is a glorious trip; leave here in the morning and take your dinner at six, six thousand feet is the air, and ha an haur land at the castern base on the banks of the foaming Truckee. I'fl tell you about it in my next, and I won't brag a bit, nor tell big stories to make amends for the little trip to Kern River for—chubs.

Hish Gultune.

PROPAGATION OF BLACK BASS.—Four years ago 113 bluck bass from Lake Eric were placed in Lake Giles, the property of the Blooming Grove Park Association, lu Pike county, Peansylvania, and their progeny has increased so fast as to insure good sport to the angler at any time. tast as to insure good sport to the angler at any time. The late spawners are now on their gravel beds in the shallow waters along shore, protecting either their spawn or the newly hatched fry, as the case may be. It is interesting to note the pertinacity with which they guard their precious charges and the vigor with which they drive away depredators and intruders of all kinds. They will frequently allow a hoat to pass over theat, scarcely six inches above their backs, and obstinately stand, their ground. Sonfish allow a hoat to pass over thear, scarcely six inches above their backs, and obstinately stand their ground. Sunfish and such are compelled to keep their distance. There are hundreds of these bowl-shaped excavations, eighteen juches or so in diameter, all along the shallow, sandy shores of this lake, which is very clear, and in the centre, some seventy feet deep, fed by bottom springs. Earlier in the season it would be very easy to collect their spawn for propagating experiments. It is difficult to perceive why bass cannot be cultivated as well as the salmoides.

GRAYLING PROPAGATION IN BAVARIA.—Our Munich correspondent, W. S. M., whose letter may be found on our editorial page, makes the rather unexpected statement that grayling were artificially liatched in Bavaria ten years ago, and used to stock other streams. "I make this statement," and used to stock other streams. "I make this statement," he says, "as I see by your paper of May 6th that Seth Green is chimed to have hatched the first that ever were natched. I can furnish you the facts if you like." We would be greatly interested to receive from our correspondent all the information upon the subject that be can support.

—A paragraph appeared in our last issue to the effect that the South Hadley fishway was a failure. We are now informed by Mr. E. A. Brackett, fish commissioner for the State of Massachusetts, that such stalement was an error; that so far as any evidence has been obtained, it all goes to prove the fishway to he a success, and that all fish that show any disposition to go above the dam do so with perfect ease.

U. S. FISHERY COMMISSION AT WOOD'S

HOLE.

THE U. S. Fish Commission have fixed upon this pret-I ty little attachment to Cape Cod for its Summer's work, and so superior are its advantages to those present ed by most points along our coast that it is probable that ed by most points along our coast that it is probable that even a more prolonged research than the limits of one Sammer will permit may be accorded to the adjacent waters. Even the features of the main land and of the adjacent islands—Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, No Maus Laud, and others—furnish, from the peculiarities of the martin in thought, and habits, full material for lively the people in thought and habits, full material for lively instructive nagazine articles.

The wit and shrewdness of the Cape Cod man or Nantucketer, are proverbial; how much more, then, may we expect of carrious revealings when the dredge and trawls of the little Bluelight are set to work, and the brains of our scientific corps are stimulated and refreshed with the

or the little Blucight are set to work, and the brains of our scientific corps are stimulated and refreshed with the fish diet, tho cool sea nir, and the quiet, homely aspect of every surrounding, freed from noise and excitement?

We start at least under fair auspices. The village is prettily situated along the hilly binff which, from Nobsea Lighthouse Point, bends around a little nearly land locked harbor, which constitutes "The Little Hole," points outward to the sound, then breaks off into a rush of whirling, eddying tides, and nest of flaugerous rocks, through which a narrow, well buoyed chaunel leads into the harbor of Wood's Hole, where terminates the Old Colony Railroad, and where all persons bound camp-meetingward leave cars for steamboat. Across the Hole—as the rocky whirlpool is ealled—a little island with an Indian name springs up, trending to the westward; then another, and close to the long, narrow, and heantiful island of Nanshon, covered in parts with noble groves of onk, under whose shelter and around whose fustnesses the native deer roun and feed unmolested, till one fatal week, or longer, in Fall when, with a coterie of chosen friends, the owner of this magnificent estate, Mr. Forbes, culls upon the forest to reader its tribute, and his landsome country sent, with boats and yachts and wharf, to contribute to their entertainment. But Mr. F. does'nt get all of his own deer; they swim from the island, and many a fine buck has made venison for less daluty palates.

This island was, with the little ones mentioned, undoubtdaluty palates,

This island was, with the little ones mentioned, undoubt-

edly part of Cape Cod, ent usunder by the action of the waves. Wood's Hole and Little Wood's Hole are but distinctions without a difference; the house on the bluff point entered from the south is in Wood's Hole, from the north is the little one. Among the houses are sprinkled a number of comfortable summer houses, fled to in the heat of Snammer by their city owners, and on the bluff, overlook. Ing both harbors, is a comfortable, delightfully located hotel, which is only too small for the husiness it could do.

Till we made special research the ideas of most of us as cape Cod as an immeuse boot, which it resembles much, the leg is embraced between the Vincyard Sound and Massalmsetts Bay, trending to the eastward, and the foot pointing to the northward, Provincetown lying sang under the lee of the big toe; then Wood's Hole is built on the rear strap. Across the sound, finir miles, is Martha's Vlueyard, and beyoud the other islands steamers communalcate with Oak Bluff, Holmes' Hole, Nantucket, and New Bedford on strival of trains. We get yesterday's New York and to day's Boston papers at cleven o'clock A. M., have telegraph and express, and one straight, saudy real to and there's water enough, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water enough, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to and there's water congla, and as all Is fish that comes to any the week (alge) which may foul our hooks may be rare ones, and have their special collectors and investigators, we feel sure of results.

At Noark, where we stopped to take on board last year's furniture, and whence, in consequence the Bluelight steaming my the sound

bass of fabilities weight were gothere it was too something or other; it always is, and also we are not at exactly the place yet; it's as usual, further off. Furtuantely this time our trouble is, 'we are too early,' so we have yet a future before as.

My sentence from our medical adviser was to avoid indoor work and keep out doors; so we were hardly fast to the government wharf before! started with a party, bluofishing. No bait, one is testion matter kindly furtished a lindeder, it is station anter kindly furtished a lindeder, let station matter kindly furtished a lindeder, die station anter kindly furtished a lindeder, die station anter kindly furtished a lindeder, die station anter kindly furtished to provide the powerful steam generated by our two strongs ander the powerful steam generated by our two strongs ander the powerful steam generated by our two strongs ander the powerful steam generated by our two strongs ander the powerful steam generated by our two strongs and the country of the provided of the provided and the strong on which the railruid from the sound by the narrow strip on which the railruid from the sound by the narrow strip on which the railruid from the sound by the narrow strip on which the railruid from the sound by the narrow had been a strip the strong out on the beach half as the little creek to the sea. A few scoops with a day net gave us plenty of buit, and then strung out on the beach half suring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with ring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with ring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with ring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with ring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with ring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with ring running out, and we hoped our baits would do as with the rest went bome as light as they care a love and bauled rapidly; others hove, and by a place and the running out, and we hoped our baits and the running out, and we hoped our baits and the runn

ONTARIO SHAD.—The Cobourg, Canada, Sentinel says: "Lately our townsfolk have been regaled with a now kind of small fish, which at first were supposed to be hel riog, and which have been caught in large numbers by on fishermen, as well as in other places along the lake shore

A careful Inspection of this fish by knowing ones shows that it is that variety which has long existed in American waters, and is known as shad. Some time since Mr. Seth Green, the note I fish culturist, introduced this variety into the waters of the Genesce, where it multiplied rapidly, and soon found its way to Lake Ontario. It appears now for the first time in great quantities on the northern shore, and is a great boon to us all. We regret, however, that it should be so largely eaught as it has lately been before reaching maturity, and hope some means will be found to prevent this and encourage the growth and increase of this splendid fish in our vlcinity."

SHAD IN LAKE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10th, 1875.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10th, 1875.

Over a year ago several thousand young shad were put in the Sandasky River near Fremont, at a point about twenty miles from Sandasky Bay, which opens on Lake Eric. On drawing seine for minnow at our club house (Houe's Puint) we captured several of the young shad. They are about three inches in length, and as lively as could be expected of the salt water fish in the takes. We are watching closely their action during the last months, but think that there is no doubt of the success of raising shad in the takes, and if shad can be raised, why not salmon? We will keep a close watch on these dealzens of the ocean and post you on any new yolnts in their case.

JNO. T. Deweese.

Hatural History.

For Forest and Stream

THE VACATION OF AN ORNITHOL-OGIST,

A N ornithologist looks firmard to holidays and vacations from business as welcome seasons of uninter rupted work. The most careful plans are laid long before-hand to get the utmost amount of valuable results with the lesst expenditure of time, regardless of labor and trouble; and be reckons the value of the vscation by the work he has done, not by the rest he has taken. Yet it is really the best of rest 10 him, and every husiness man ought to bave a similar avocation, which shall take him out of doors and away from the pavements every spare day. My collection lacked Southern birds, and accepting the invitation of gentlemen of the West Vs. Oil and Oil Land Company to make their offices my home, I went to Petrolenm, Ritchie county, W. Virginia, on the Parkersburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Any other appellation for this forlorn little station would be a misnomer, for it looked, felt, tasted, and smelled of oil—thick, greenish the best lubricator in the world. hlack, villainons stuff, but the best Inbricator in the world. The whole country thereabouts is on edge. So many high hills are there, that there is scarcely room for valleys between, all densely covered with a primeval forest of both hard and soft woods, and jungles of bushes and brambles, knit together with trailing vines and erecpers, the haunt of rattlesnakes, et al. It is the well marked seene of a geological riot long ago, and the streams, searching out the weakness of the shuttered rocks, ever betray the savagery of nature, which the luxurious vegetation is making every

effort to conceal.

In such a country, then, I spent nearly four weeks in collecting, with marked success. The first day, however, wis just sifter a cold storm, and I saw none but the commonest, such as robins, bluebirds, blackbirds, crows, golden wings, and song sparrows. The next day I was a little more successful, for I added to my list a king-fisher, turtle dove, a mocking wren, a blue-gray gnateatcher, and others. From this time every day brought varieties. The king-fishers do not seem abundant, but a few nest in a steep bank a mile or two down the road, in company with another troglodyte—the rough winged swallow. The burrows of these two birds are very different, although it is not always easy to tell their entrances apart. The king-fisher goes straight in several feet and lays her eggs on three or four straws; if anything at all, (it is the British species that builds its nest of fish hones,) while the swallow pierces her narrow tunnel only a few inches, and usually makes an elbow in it, at the end of which a little chamber is hollowed and a warm nest of straw and feathers tucked in. This is sloo the habit of its congener, the common bank swallow, and all three of them lay pure white eggs, like most birds that nest in dark holes—the woodpeckers and owls for instance—though there seems no direct connection between the facts.

How the king-fisher happened to be chosen to figure in that gentle legend of Halcyone, or rather how such a de-

most birds that nest in dark holes—the woodpeckers and owls for instance—though there seems no direct connection between the facts.

How the king-fisher happened to be chosen to figure in that gentle legend of Haleyone, or rather how such a delightful tradition of his origin ever arose, is a wonder to me, for hie is associated with anything but quiet and repose, and the causeist on an American river would regard the presence of our Cergle Aleyone as in indication of rough water, however the gubernator of a Roman trireme might have welcomed the birds. He is, note, too, as noisy as can be, and the immortal Alexauder Wilson, whom nowadays we are too near forgetting, described it perfectly when he compared it with a watchman's rattle.

Just where I found these nests Goose Croek makes a sharp hend to the right, sheering away from a high wall of rocks and plunging down some lively rapids. On the right bank there is a little flat, thinly covered with bushes and young trees. Amid these were many birds, and it was a favorite resort of mine throughout the whole vacation. Here came the shy little Carolina chickadee, a miniature of our northern black crested one, with his constant Iricnes, the black and white creepers and the "supsuckers," the sad wood pewees, whose slender plaint always seems to me algorificant of hlighting sorrow courageously overcome by moral strength; the loquacious bluejay, more brilliant in this warm latitude than ever 1 had seen him North. You hear many minstrels that you cannot see. Down the creek a field sparrow is still singing ereep, cree-ep, cree-ep, catch 'em, catch 'em, catch 'em, catch 'em, catch 'em, catch in a mother tells me he sang it when she was a girl. Up stream, the few clear notes of the mocking wren, which are all his own, ring out upou the air, and on the other side a cat bird is personang a whole choir. Business like robins are discussing with one another; angry chenricks are bustling about in great agitation, making the dead leaves fly from under the briers as though a small tor

pair of goldfinches are quarreling loudily out there by a dead tree, and altogether this little grove seems a sort of arim exchange at least the part of the little grove seems a sort of arim exchange at least the part of the little grove seems a sort of arim exchange at least the little grove seems a sort of arim exchange the little grows the creek, scramble up that you have the creek scramble up that you have the creek scramble up that you have been and the little grown his clarion was guiding! At last I see him—a brave looking bird, stunding high upon his legs in the top of a tall ash, his head crested, his tail long and restless; above he is ruddy brown, below ash-white and yellow. I knew him—the great-crested fly catcher, first cousin to the king bird. Down he comes, dead! I straighten him ont, wrap him up tenderly and put him nway in my trout hasket. Then I sit down. There is little use indeed when collecting in the woods to move about much; the birds will come to you, if you are quiet, just as surely as you can go to them. There is a different sort up here, less of the skulking bush and pasture lovers, more of the dendricoline and opeu air birds, like this poor handsome fellow in my basket, and that hawk coursing over yonder ridge. Presently I hear a flue squenk overhead, and after a long search discover a pair of great catchers (Pohoptida corrules) paying the foundation of their nests, which is too elegant a structure to pass unheeded. It would just about fill it. It is matted of various soft vegetable fibres and cottony substances, particularly downy within and enerusted outside with green and gray lichens and hits of wood moss. The bird itself is a tiny, stender little sylph, blue-gray above and white underneath, with black bill and feet. They went away, and returned again and again, always both together, with their mouths full of fully material. I wanted the Paliopathas budy, but hadrut the heart to shoot then in their busy hiss; so I left them and they.

There groups back as Prisilan, the Parinan mai

the creek.

by the creek. To morrow I must work more whether or not I think less.

Every morning after this I was oul carly and home about moon, so as to have time to skin my birds before dark. The northward migration was at its height by the 5th of May, and I saw the best of the travelers. I explored all sorts of localities, one day going to the dense distant woods and great second growth brier patches on the high hills; another following the windings of the creek, or some one of the many little "runs" which tumbled down ravines that an artist would love, for every turn bronght out some new secue of picturesque loveliness. These uarrow glens are beloved of the birds, and I find such warblers as the Kentucky, the hooded, the Blackburnian, the golden-winged, and the worm-cating, with the golden-crowned thrush, and his rarer brother, the water thrush (Sciurus ludovicianus), for whose nest I scarched unsuccessfully, though it must breet in this region. It was here, too, that I was most apt to find the least fly-catcher, and his brother, the greencrested Acadian fly-catcher, three of whose old uests I came across in one morning. Another species of this genus (Empidona) is the yellow bellied. It has the same olivegreen plumage as the rest, but differs in being bright lemon yellow underneath. Its song seems to one a string of coquettish questions, and is very pretty.

And now I am "at the end of my hobbin'," and have'nt begun to tell what I intended of this vacation in the Alleghanies, or the birds and bird-notes it added to my acquamtance; for though yon may know of many birds, it takes time to really get acquainted with even a few. Perhaps, too, I preach too much.

A correspondent sends us from Danville, Maine, the fol-

A correspondent sends us from Danville, Maine, the following interesting account of his attempt at ralsing ruffed grouse, the only successful one ever brought to our notice
DANYLLE, Me., July 10th, 1875.

DANVILLE, Me., July 10th, 1875.

Bottor Forest and Stream:

Last Fall 1 obtained four wild partridges (probably ruffed grouse, Bonasa umbellus, is the correct name.) They Wlutered finely in a cage 3 by 2. This Spring I built an inclosure—a circle ten feet in diameter, walls five feet in height, with conical tent top—setting the ground with little pines and furs, in a close clump of which I put dry forest leaves, of which they soon made a nest and deposited sighteen eggs, but when

setting time came they quarreled about the nest and threw out the eggs so I took away the eggs and put them under tire heas, "a haitan an a big one." During the third week some interceast animal destroye the hea's nest, but Miss Bantam brought not four young ones. I removed the old partriliges from their house and juit to bantam and he they brood. She seems to have a deep affection for them, for white they make a poor return, taking but little unities if her anxious cale and I frequently have to go in thring the night to place one or two of the crying chicks under her. They are the hurdest pole to keep contact that I ever deaft with, but I am very unvious to keep them, as I think the only instance known of breeding the wild partridge in captivity. Mexperience with these will enable me to carry it out entire another see son without the help of domestic fowt.

M. W. C.

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DECARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARES, | NEW YORK, July 11, 1876. |
Animals received at Central Park Menageric for the week eming July

Oth, 1875:—
One Brown Capuchin Monkey, Cebus appella. Presented by Capt. J. V. Lindsley.
Two Thipirs, Tapirus Americanus.
One Wood Ibis, Tantalus loculator. Hub. Southern United States.
Two Breat White Egrets, Ardrea egretta.
Plye Pea Ford, Pavo cristalus. Born in the menageric.
W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia

Zoological Garden:

GAIGDEN OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SHICIETY,

FAIRMOUNT PAIRE, PHILAMELPHIA, July 510, 1875.

One Wild Cat, Felix rafa. Presented by Major C. H. Boyd, Louis

One Black Cormorant, Graculus carbo. Presented by E. C. S

ew derrey. Font Prairie Dogs, Cynomes ludovicianus. Born in Garden. Two Golden Eagles, Aquila Canvitensis. Presented by Gen. Gibbon,

Two Golden Eagles, Aquila Canniensis. Presented by Gen. Globon, U.S. A.

One Wapitl Deer, Cereus Canadensis. Born in Gerdens.
One Wombat, Phaseolomys wombat. Purchased.
One Bennet's Wallaby, Haimaturus Bennettii. Purchased.
Two Sulphor-crested Cockntaos, Cacatua galerita. Purchased.
Two Bluck Valtures, Catharles aratus. Presented by Mayor Cunningham, Charleston, S. C.
Four Speckled Torloises, Emys guttata; twenty Maidenberg's Terapins, Emys Mailabbrythi; twenty Box Torloises, Cistada Carolina.
Presented by G. N. Peacock, New Jersey.
Ony Albino Woodchuck, Arctomys monax. Presented by J. S. Patterson, Vermont.

The Rennel.

-Our friend W. H. Brummitt, of Pontine, Mich., sends us a photo and description of his pointer dog Roger.
Judging from the picture, Roger must be a strong limbed, Judging from the picture, Roger must be a strong limbed, well marked dog, and, as our correspondent states, able to do a good days work in any weather. We should like to see his tail a little less heavy than shown in the picture, but photos are not always reliable, and Roger may be all right in this direction. His head, chest and legs are excel-

THE GREAT CHICAGO POULTRY AND DOG SHOW, to be held at the Exposition Building at Chicago, in January next, promises from the liberal premiums to be given, and character of those interested in the matter, to be the largest character of those interested in the matter, to be the largest ever gotten up in this country. In milition to those gentlemen mentioned in our last issue as larving consented to act as judges, we understand that Mr. E. T. Stoddard, Mr. T. O. Logan, of Cineinvati, and Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathmy, Canada, have also be invited, and we believe accepted the instruction to assist as induces for the different cepted the invitation to assist as judges for the different classes of dogs.

BOSTON, June 20th, 1875

Boston, June 20th, 1875

A would like your oplulon and views on the following circumstances, which occurred during my last Fall's shooting. My imported butch Beauty in quall shooting set live or six times in a wreck on as many bevies. By set I mean that she first stood her game and then came that on her belty. This to me is a new feature, as I have owned and shot over many good dogs, and it is the first iten it has occurred with me. I see that Frank Furester says that it is very manual in this country distribution from the bed diags? I should that that the ground are which I was been shooting was open, with a growth of red haref and bay berry bushes, so called, and about twenty mites from the city. I am very happy to write you that quall have come through our senere white I and Plymouth cunnties.

S. S.

[We do not agree altogether with Frank Forester when he says it is a very rare thing for dogs in this country to

he says it is a very rare thing for dogs in this country to go down on their points. Our field editor—who has per-haps done as much shooting over setters and pointers as any one-has owned quite a number of dogs which were given to the habit of ilropping to point, and many line nosed, staunch dogs, will drop to point, when turning upon the wind and finding themselves too near the game. One pointer we owned would invariably drop to point when the cover was light, and then in dense cover would rise as high upon his feet as he could stand.

"Schuyler," a famous setter we shot over in Wisconsin a full season, would invariably drop to point on piunated grouse and quail, but never when pointing suipe.—Ed.]

LAVERACKS.

Entror Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of July 1st I noticed a communication in the Kennel Department from Mr. John M. Taylor—"haverack Setters, True or Folse"—In which he says there are only three pure Laveracks in this country basing his assertion on a letter from Mr. Laverack. In which Mr. Leays: "I have sent but three dogs to America," and further on he says, "I never sold but the three shove mentioned." The above, to me, give a wring impression, as implying that Mr. Luverack had only and all of them, when it is well known that there are several gentlemen, as reliable and as perfectly able to furnish pure Laveracks as Mr. Laverack himself, for his has sold for many years and is still selling them; so that the breed is not now his oxclusive property, alshough he for a long time was the only reliable retainer of it. If any one hought a dog with a pedigree purporting to be pure Laverack from such gentlemen as R. L. Pitcs. Esq., F. R. Hanning, Esq., Purceil Llewellen, Esq., it would be as put

snd as reliable as if bought of Mr. Laverack. Now, in the London Field of June 19th, I see advertised to be sold, dogs from the two first mentioned gentlomen (who, Mr. Laverack says, have bought all the pupities he had for vale), of undenlable pedigrees; also some from Wm. Billukhoru, Esq., including Scott and Victrees, from Laverack's Old Dash smi Moll, heelde a good many from them of pure Laverack's Old Dash smi Moll, heelde a good many from them of pure Laverack's Old Dash smi Moll, heelde a good many from them of pure Laverack strain. There may be (1 do not say there are) twenty Laveracks of pure breed in America, and Mr. L. may not have sold one of them.

In all dog shows Laveracks should go under the class English setters, as they do at home. They may be the best in the world, but I think eportsmen will find them too fast and rangy for any part of America hut the pintile and large salpe meadows. For New England and some parts of the Mithile States I believe they will be about useless. I should think thint, with their long lineage, they mould come nearer allke in color than they ito. Black and white ticked, orange and white, liver and white in all their radiations, is a pretty good range for one breed, claiming to be the oldest and purest. It would not the for the Irish and Gordons to vary that mach; they would be nowhere at shows except they are of the true colors. If you will look at the London Field after July 10th, you will see that the dogs of pure Laverack and other fine breeds bring no each enormous prices as have been pald by Americane, and are just as good and trillable, and the centleman from Virginia can get all the Laveracks he wishes without waiting a year.

[With regard to the importation of Laveracks, our correspondent is right as far as the practicability of importation is accordant.]

spomlent is right as far as the practicability of importation is concerned, but in point of fact we are inclined to agree with Caplain Taylor, that only three pure Laveracks have as yet reached this country, and for this reason: The importation of any high bred dog is so apt to be heralded with a flourish of trumpets on both sides of the water that it would be almost impossible for one of pure blood to creep into the country unknown. We agree entirely with 'Dry Land' as to the class in which they belong at bench shows, and probably no errors in this respect will occur again. As for their capabilities for this country, we apprehend it is the generation produced here to which importers look for the working dogs, the "imps" being for the producing of a strain which will answer best for generai field purposes .- ED.]

MR. ARNOLD BURGES' KENNEL.

Mayeville, Ky., July, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As you like to keep a record of all the fine dogs imported, I wish to say that my Irish Rufus, which won first prize in his class and championship at Parls, in this State, June 2d, is from the kennel of J. S. Skidmore, of Nantwich, England, and is the same dog advertised in your columns some time since. He is a magnificent animal, of first class pedigree, and with every mark of the true Irish setter, while for beauty lie has few equals and can have no superiors. This is the readict of all who have seen blim. I purchased at the same time a splendid Irish bitch from Mr. S., which will be shipped to me shortly.

The steamship Eria brought me on ber last trip a very beautiful fifteen months old blitch of the true Field Trial stock from Llewellth's kennet. Queen Mah is a blue and lan, and the most perfectly formed animal I ever saw of her age, or any age in her sex. She is by Dan, out of the pure Laverack blich Nelly, slater to Countess and Reid's Sam, Nelly and Countess made 100 points of merit in the brace stake at Vaynol, the only time this score was ever made. Mah is exactly the same blood as Llewellin's grand young bliches Countess Moll and Countess lear, they being by Dan, out of Conntess. Countess Bear is the fifteen months poppy, which beat the great (†) Ranger at the dog Derby, making the fourth victory Llewellin has won over this so-called "king setter" with the get of Dan, ad og which was never beaten. Queen Mah has, therefore, in her velns the blood which has proved its superiority to any

ing the fourth victory Liewellin has won over this so-called "king sette with the get of Dan, a dog which was never beaten. Queen Mab heterefore, in her velus the blood which has proved its superiority to a other strain in England. I consider myself fortunate in getting her, a trust she may live to perpetuate her race, and benefit the lovers of go dogs in this country. Will send her pedigree in full soon.

ARNOLD BURGES

VERMIN ON DOGS.

New York, July 8th, 1875.

New York, July 8th, 1875.

I notice is to day's issue an article on vermin on dogs, etc. Now, I will give for the benefit of your renders a vatuable new and harmless remedy, infallible and agreeable, and a sure cure against vermin an man or brast of any species or variety. Take:—Insect powder, I ounce; alcohol, 4 onnees; water, 2 onnees. Shake in a bottle till dissolved. Apply once or traite a day with a soft sponge till the vermin are destroyed. The above is as harmless as water, and a sure cure.

Sportsman.

The shove is as harmless as water, and a sure cure.

Doos and Default.—An ingenious observer of things in general has truced an unexplained connection between the default on the July interest of the Virginia and Tennessee debts, and the immenie number of dogs in those States, averaging three to each voter, it is said. The idea is funtastic enough, but not wholly without reason. A State that supports three dogs to every male adult could hardly be expected to meet all other current expenses in light times like these. Persous who, with Mr. Bergh, believe in the free multiplication and perpetuation of the cauine race, should whistle for their July interest, while the dogs replenish the carth. We should not charge this failure on the superabanniant dogs of Virginia and Tennessee, but rather on the general financial debility from which so many of the States, with most of their inhabitants, are sufferens at present. At the same time it is worth noting that the pourer people are the more dogs they own, as a rule; and the converse of the proposition is undoubtedly true. The enormous excess of dogs in parts of the South is one evidence of the poverty which rules among the people there. Joking aside, it is indispitable that the dog-raising mania of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina has been deadly to the wool growing interest in those States. In that sense they have been made poor by their canine indulgences.—Journal of Commerce.

The Longest and Higuest Step on Record.—We are

The Longest and Highest Step on Record.—We are informed that a few days ago Mr. A. C. Waddell, of Newton, New Jersey, while out woodcock shooting in Sussex county with two companions, and while walking through some tolerably dense cover, discovered a large rattlesnake directly at his feet, just as he was about to step forward. It being too late to draw back, he made a spring over the "critter," and it is said he went full six feet high and fifteen forward, and then turning to look for his dog-the old black pointer Phil—found that he was approaching the snake, and very near it, when he was ordered to "down charge," which he did directly alongside the sanke, but before the varmint could coil and strike, Mr. W. shot its head off.

-Paris pays taxes on more than 65,000 dogs.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Under the head of "Hams, and Fish in Season" we can may spect fyin general terms the several varieties, because the talor of States was much that were we to alternate to particularize we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in question. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guided by the talor of nature, upon which all legication is founded, and our reafers would so well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective states for constant reference. Otherwise, our attempts to assist them will only create confusion.

FISH IN MARKET .- Fish of all kinds continue scarce and prices are consequently high. The supply of salmon in particular, which has been so abundant of late as to bring this delicacy within the reach of all, has fallen off and the price advanced to 45 and 50 cents per pound; at this time last year it was selling at 20 cents. Spanish mackered from the Chesapenke Bay have also advanced in price and arc now selling at 80 cents to \$1. per pound. A few natives have been caught off the New Jersey coast, the avant courriers of the schools which may be expected soon to appear on our own shores, and bring \$1.50 per pound. Helibut sell for 20 cents per round, and sheepschool for 20 Halibut sell for 20 cents per pound, and sheepshead for 25 cents; fresh mackerel are worth 20 cents cach, and striped bass 25 cents per pound; weakfish (squeteagne) 12 cents; blackfish 15 cents; porgies 12 cents; sea bass 18 cents. Lohsters are now worth 10 cents; soft shell crabs still scarce at \$1 75 to \$2 00 per dozen. Fish and Congress water appear to be the staple articles of diet at Saratoga, and quests of the Grand Union ought to return to the circum. guests of the Grand Union ought to return to the city well supplied with brains. We saw at Mr. Blackford's, Fulton Market, an order put up for this house that comprised for one day's consumption only, 200 pounds salmon; 100 pounds Spanish mackerel; 100 pounds sheepshead; 100 pounds striped bass; 200 tresh mackerel; 150 pounds lobsters; 50 dozen soft crabs and 100 pounds halibut.

THE GREAT SOUTH BAY. -Bluefishing both in the bay and outside the inlet has been rather hetter during the pas week. Saturday was overeast with an easterly wind blow The Irollers had the best of the sport, the fish being near the surface and disinclined to take the chum. The fish taken outside the bar have been ranging from six to eight pounds, while those in the hay run much smaller. No one who has once been successful in catching bluefish No one who has once over successful in eatening indensity of large size with rod and reel will ever forget the excitement of the sport, and chumming is rapidly coming to be the sport par excellence. The weakfish are now returning from their haunts at the eastward to the feeding grounds. We have heard of one large catch of these fish taken with

-Trout fishing in the Rangeley lakes is better this season than for five years past. The members of the Oquossoe Club, with headquarters at Camp Kennebago, are having excellent sport, as will be seen from the following record Mr. R. G. Allerton has caught in all 157 tront, weighing 1774 pounds, the smallest weighing half a pound, and the largest six and a half pounds; but Mr. Thomas L. Page largest six and a mait pounds; out Mr. Thomas L. Page heads the list with a fish of eight and a half pounds, although a young man fishing in the Rangeley stream has very nearly tied him with one of eight pounds, taken with a fig. Mr. G. H. Bliss has caught 112, weighing seventyeight pounds; smallest, half a pound; largest, five and a

half pounds; snarrest that a pointer largest, live and a half pounds; nearly all taken with the fly.

We are authorized by Mr. George Shepard Page, President of the Oquossoc Club, to state that gentlemen desirous of joining the Kennebago Camp can have all the privileges on the same terms as members of the club.

-Fishing at No Man's Land has been excellent, Messrs. Oliver E. Gifford and Josiah Enton, Jr., took during a week's visit nineteen bass with rod and reel, weighing from thirty to fifty pounds each. Bluefish are abundant at New Bedford and off the Elizabeth Islands, eatches ranging as high as 150 to the boat.

-Bass are reported fairly plenty in the Schuylkill, at and above the Flat Rock Dam. The eatch per rod, running from four to fifteen.

-Mr. Holberton, the well known artist writes as from the Walton House, Clayton, N. Y. among the Thousand Islands, to the effect that the fishing is excellent, and he wonders that there are not more visiturs. The best fishing, he thinks, is for black bass with a trout rod and large fly. He caught thirty-eight in one afternoon.

-We learn through Dr. Ferber of this city, who is an ardent angler, that fine sport with black bass can be had at Marston Pond, near Wurtsboro, Sullivan county, Pa. Write to Geo. Olcott of that place, who will pilot and take charge of visitors.

charge of visitors.

New Jersey.—Barnegat Inlet, Kinsey's Askiey House, July 12.—Bluefish schools continue to come in the inlet, morning and evening, but do not take the squid well. The only cutches worth reporting this week are J. B. Dixon, Twaddell & Bro., twenty-oue; A. T. Tamar & Co., New York, fifteen. Sea hass since Thursday are biting well, and the guests are having fine sport. Weaktish still scarce. Sheapshead still plentiful, averaging 200 hemis per day. Taken from the grounds of the professionals I have to report on Thursday, Wm. Bound, twenty-one; H. Grim, fifteen; John Soper, twenty-one; S. Ridgeway, ten; C. Parker, six. Amateurs—J. B. Dixon, eight. Our daily report was mislaid; every day would have compared favorably with the above for sheepshead.

TROUT FISHING IN PIKE COUNTY, PA.—ALDNO THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Owing to the dry weather the trout season in Pike county, Pa., and adjoining country, has not been as successful as previous ones, but some excellent sport has been enjoyed. The Sawkill Creek—the "old reliable"—has yielded minisually large specimens this year, if the number has not been so great. The largest eatch made in one day's fishing this season, was that of the well known expert. Edi Cabill, of 17 Park Row, and Dr. Juliu Thompson, of Brocklyn. They caucht over three hundred, many of them being exceedingly large ones.

Trout fishing by moonlight is a popular phase of angling around Milford this season. With a white or yellow miller and a coachman, fish are caught at night, which all the art of the angler is lost upon in the that line. Fifteen large front, members of a school lying in Heller's dam, on the Vandermarck Creek, at the hend of Front street, in Milford, plainly visible to passers by at any hour of the day, were taken al midnight recently by a local fisherman. Moonlight fishing in this section was first, experimented in by C. P. Mott and E. H. Mutt, on the Raymondskill Creek, three miles from Milford, in Jane of last year, at a spot between Lorenny's menhaws und an old dam at what is called the "Gousset place." They took with a yellow and white miller twenty large front out an one hole, which was overhung by a dense grawth of alders, in a very short time.

The Shohola Creek has maintained its flue reputation this season considering the unfavorable circumstances. A creek that will yield to the fly of a fisherman, by no means an expert, three hundred front in six hun's fishing, a dozen of which being "pounders," and several two means an expert, three hundred front in six hun's fishing, a dozen of which being "pounders," and several two pounders, has not yet lost individuality as a tront stream. Such fishing has been done this season. A gentleman named Kenyon, from New York, also took over three hundred large ones from the Shohola early in t

angling, Thad. Norris, of Philadelphia, but of late years he has not ventured among its rocky mountain passes and thundering cataracts.

The Lackawaxen region has probably suffered more from the drouth than any other, in consequence of the streams heing smaller. Early in the senson, however, some excelent fishing was afforded in Lord's Brook, Panther Brook and others. Taylor Creek, one of the main tributaries of the Shohola, has responded well to the demand of the angler, and furnished a large number of fine specimens. A two day's rain would make trout fishing throughout Pike county as good as any one could desire until the close of the season. The large brooks, such as the Sawkill, Raymondskill, Dingman's, Shohola, Little and Big Bushkill, &e., will afford fair fishing for three weeks yet, and excursions are making daily to them.

—A correspondent writes:—

–A correspondent writes:-

Cursions are making daily to toem.

—A correspondent writes:—

"We have caught bluefish of from six to seven pounds weight with a pole for many years, but for real sport, fasten a bonita of about ten to twelve pounds to a good bass pole, and you are fixed for an hour. They are as stendy as a bass and as strong as a salmon. They don't cut bluefish capers, open mouth, tail foremost. Will send method of fishing if you wish it. We were the first who caught them regularly.

Minnesota.—Lake Pepin, July 5th, 1875.—Fishing in Lake Pepin was never better than at the present time. Every evening I sail and fish, and fish and sail; take all the black bass, pike perch and pickere! I want, and often get an overdose of the latter. I never knew fish in better order or more gamy. They bite freer, fight langer and pull harder than I ever knew them to before. The season has heen cool, and the coutinnal low temperature of the water, has been comlucive to the health and strength of the fish. I am using, for live hait, young dog fish (Seyllium canicula). They will live all Summer in a rain harrel without change of water. They are the best live bait I ever saw. I never knew a better time for sailing and fishing on this lake. Strangers begin to arrive, and all that are on sport intent find it to their heart's content. Weather splendid, cool nights and no mosquito bites. D. C. F.

The Fishenies.—The number of fishing arrivals for the meach and in a light of the sail of sailing and for the cook and in a light of the cook and in a lis

sport inteut find it to their heart's content. Wrather splendid, cool nights and no mosquito bites. D. C. F.

The Permenes.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending July 8th was 105, fifty-seven from Georges, eleven from the Banks and thirty-seven from mackereling. Amounts of Georges cod brought in, 900,000 pounds, halibut, 50,000 pounds, Bank cod, 1,600,000 pounds, halibut, 75,000 pounds, mackerel, 4,850 barrels.

The losses in the fishing business from this port during the first half of the prescut year have heen greatly in excess of those of last season. Up to the first of July, twelve vesselvs and eighty-six lives had been lost, and there is possibility that still another vessel will have to be added to the list, as the schooner rau down and sink on the Banks by English barque Towo, on the 8th ult., has not yet been accounted for. Last year there were ten vessels and sixty-eight lives lost during the whole season—less than the first half of the present year has furnished.

Schooner Alfred Walen, Cupt. William Thompson, has made four halibut trips to the Grand Banks within eighty-six days, and landed some 300,000 pounds halibut, and stocked about \$10,900. This is the best fishing and stock for the time made by any vessel from this port. She has made five trips thus fur this season, her net stock amounting to about \$12,500. Capt. Thompson bids fair of making a big year's work.—Cape Ann Advertiser, July 9th.—Anglers will please tuke notice. The fact is worth knowing. Mr. Samuel Baylis writes as follows to Land and Witter:—

"In the very amusing account of the Southport Aquarinu, by Mr. Buckland, he states what is quite true as regards a

"In the very amusing account of the Southport Aquarinm, by Mr. Buckland, he states what is quite true as regards a fish going to die when he turns on the side. After placing the fish Into my live-bait can, should they turn on their sides, to save them from dying, I insert a sharp pointed awl under the fin, in a shuting direction towards the gill, holding the fin up with the thumb. Het out the over charge of air, which is the cause of its floating on the side.

When the awl is withdrawn draw your thumb immediately over the wound to press out the air, and place the lish back into the water, when he will sail about oil right, and will soon recover from the wound. I have never found this 10 fail. The awl ought 10 be three-cornered like a bayonet, but rather flut. The awl must not touch the joint of the fin, but pass under it half an inch in for small fish, further for larger ones."

FISHING IN BUCKHORN LAKE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

TETERBORO, Canada, July 2d, 1875.

After a week's talk and hunting about for our fishing tackle, each as lines, hooks, spoons, rods, &c., logether willt camp equipage, grub, and two of English's bass wood double hunting cances, we started on the 19th of June hast from Peterboro to Chemong Lake by stage, distance six miles, and theore by water to our camp ground in Buckhorn Lake. Our party consisted of Mr. E., G. B. S., and C. A. P., together with M., who performed the double duty of golde and cook; so you see our crowd was small, but a more enthusiastic trio of fishermen than the first three above mentioned it would be difficult to find. Any one seeing the amount and variety of our fishing tackle would declare that we were bent upon taking every fish in Buckhorn Lake. We only unde a fair score, however, but indiced with much pleasure. The moment our cances were loaded and we had taken our sears the Irolling spoons were thrown over the side of the hoat. The water was probably rather smooth for good trolling, as we juadified mearty the whole length of Chemong Lake without a mibble, but soon after passing the parrows at Blair's the fish began to take the bait and by the time we had arrived at the camp ground three very good mascalong lead heen taken. Our country seat (for the time being) was selected by Mr. E., and proved a lovely camping place—a small island, obloing in shape, about 100 yards long by 80 yards wide, with wooded shores eloping gradually upo act, forming a grassy platuan, just solled for pliching our tents. The tookout lo all directions is quite picturesque. In front, or oi the south, hes the township of Eunlamore, with here and there a farm settlement; every tree seems in full foliage, while the top of an occasional plue is seen towering far above the more modest beech or nople, reminding one of the church splite in some of the click; to the north and west, in the back ground, nothing but a dense forest meets the eye; to the cast we harr an indian village tying on a peni EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

After a week a tash and a

June 16tb-12 ' 49; ' June 19th—16 fish, 694 pounds. June 19th—14 '' 77 '' June 19th—4 '' 20 '' C. A. P.

-A correspondent sends the following angling reminis.

Entrop Forest and Stream:

Many years are, when your correspondent was in his teens, he lived in a raral district of Nonthern Roode Island. In those days there was caree a brook that a mess of the "speckled beauties" could not be taken from nearly any day in the season. There had come to my ears rumors of a large tront under the dam of a woolen mill not lar from where I lived, which had successfully resisted all the lares of the veteran Shermen for miles around. I expressed an opinion, in the presence of one of these vets, of my ability to capture the aloressid trout, which elicited from him a hearty laugh to think that a youth of my tender years should presume to measure lines with such growbeards as had been again and again vanquished; but keeping my own counsel, and thinking to myself he langhs best who laughs last, I set myself about contriving a plan for the capture of Mr. L. T.

Knowing that all previous endeavors bad been made with worms for bail, I naturally concluded it would be of no use to try them, and, as artificial flies were onknown to me at that time, I bethought me to try a meadow mole. One evening, at the close of an unuenally suttry day in June, when daylight was fast meging late darkness, having procured a young mote about half grown, I proceeded alone and cautiously to the dam. The domicil of his troutship was established under the apron, which was composed of large logs, and having been built nearly fitry years the water had washed out the stones and diff under part of it, so that there were three to lour feet of water in some places. I stealthly secured a good position behind a champ of alders and dropped my mote, with a stout hook through the slack of his back, into the pool; and no sooner had be commenced swimming than I heard a rush and fell a tag on my line that nearly nyset me. With limbs shaking with fear that I should lose him, I made for the foot of the pool, where the vater was shallow, knowing that if I allowed the trout to get under the apron my chance of getting him was rather

A. A. M.

LASTEIN TOWNSHIP, Canada, July 7th, 1875.

Entror Forest and Stream:—
The scason opens late this year, and there has been had few trout caught here as yet. The best catches that we have noticed were made by Messes, Geo Alien, A. B. Parholes, and a couple of other members of the Waterloo Pishing Clok, in the Bromjoun Lakes during the last week of May. They killed in two days some 115 "luage," on lake trout, from one to four pounds in weight. There have been a few good catches of speckled trout in Lake Nick and in Coon's Pond made by members of the same clob. During Messes, Allen and Parlmies's stay at Lake Brompton a Frenchman arrived at the take with a large quantity of gill nets to take "luage" with, claiming to have a liceuse from the Provincial Government, which coets him \$5 and allows him to see his nets in any waters in the province. Brook firthing has been fair, but the trout gry small.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PLEASURE

Editor Forest and Stheam:—
The sportsman's pleasure may be sald to consist of two kinds—first, preputation and adicipation; second, remint-cences of sport which has past.

has past.

I think the angler has more means of enjoyment during the Winter than the shooter; for besides his remembrance of numerous victories over the finny tribe, he has active employment in making new files and rods. In examining his fly-book he has brought virility before his mind scenes in which different files played a prominent part. He remembers how he got a rise to that white miller, and how this taitered palmer was taken by a minister front after he had tried nearly att his others.

palmer was taken by a moustar front after he had tried hearly att his others.

The first shooting in the Spring is for wild fowl, geese and snipy. This ends in our State on the 15th of May; then for a time the gan is put adds. But soon comes woodcark shooting, and at tas), best of all, comes shooting gall and primated groups and Full wild fowl. When the easons have rolled round again and Winter comes, his imagination is at rork, and he remembers how many quall he kitted in the opining day, and how many docks he killed at Barmgot Inlet, if an Eastern man, or at Prockaway Lake, if he belongs in the West. And so it gors, eeason after season and year after year, and so it will continuounli there are no sportsmen left alive, and that will be when there is no tonger a game hird or fish left in the country.

All sportsmen should until in demanding of the Legistainres of their States good and efficient laws for the printertion of game, and they should take it upon themselves to see that the laws are strictly rarried out, and that offenders are severely punished for any infringement. The laws should be made by mer, who understand the babits of the birds and fish which the law is intended to protect, and if this is done we shall have laws which are not the langhing slock of sportsmen, because they do not afford protection at the right time. If it should happen that the law dil not proceet game at the senson when they most need it, viz: at the breeding and spanning senson, and until the young are able to care for themselves, then all sportsmen's clubs should try and have it amended, and no true sportsman will shoot at such times even if he can do so legally.

United N. July 1.

Home, N. Y., July 1st, 1875.

Home, N. Y., July 1st, 1875.

Hower Forest and Stieral:—

In your issue of 24th of June we nolle an extract from Dr. Foreier's "exceptenant" letter in reterence to his make of fly rids. Our modesty would naturally prevent us from appearing in print, but the Doctor's letter as printed being in the nature of an advertisement, and containing statements which, if not questioned, might have a tendency to mislend those who "case hie fly," we centure a few words in reply. The Doctor doubtless makes a good bamboo red, but that it was acknowledged "by all the rod makers present" in Waterloan 10 be "the finest and hest they had ever seen" is quite a mislake. There are a number of rod manufacturers in different sections of the country that make, (if not better,) equally as fine and good rods as his, which fact can be easily domain strated by any test the Doctor may choose to name. He says, "For four years my this) rods have taken first prize—al Roches er, Batania, Oswego, and Waterlown." What his rods dol at Rochester we are not aware, but we have lately received from Mr. Wood, of Syraensy, a rod for repairs which he (Wood) says took the first prize at Bataria. That is an ash rod. It is well known that at Oswego Mr. Wood, using the Doctor's make of bamboo rod, did not east the longest dislance, lone ty some process of figures known only to the committee, was declared winner of the first prize, he easting sixty one feet In fanct, bull allowed eixty-eight feet by the committee. At Waterlourn Mr. Wood owed a light rod for style, (as he termed It,) and a 12 foot rod for dislance, casting seventy-five feet, one foot further than the winner of the second prize, who need an ordinary ash rod, and some mine inches shorter in length, and who might have claimed the difference in length of rod, and heen entitled to first prize, as some done by Mr. Wood at Oswego. The Doctor should give some better evidence of the superiority of his rods over all others than that named in his letter, or those "who were pr

Nachting and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mutted no taler than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEER.

July 15		Dale.	Boston.	New York.	Charleston.
July 17 10 46 7 30 6 46 Joly 18 !1 30 8 22 7 30 July 20 eve. 14 9 0 8 14 July 20 0 58 9 44 8 58	July July July	16	9 2 9 55 10 46 11 30 eve. 14	5 47 6 41 7 30 8 22 9 0	5 2 5 55 6 46 7 30 8 14

The Seawanhara Yacht Cleb Regatta.—We regret that a report of this interesting event reached us too late for our last issue, and we can now only summarize the result. The day was scarcely a success as far as wind was concerned, but the list of entries and general enthusiasm must have been very gratifying to the committee and the officers of the club generally, who have succeeded within a space of a very few years in bringing their organization into the very front rank of yachting clubs. Sevenleen yachts competed, the liller winning in the schooner cluss, the almost juvincible Vision in the first class sloops, and the Christine in the second class. The result as regards the open boats is not decided as we write.

Delawane River Regatta.—No less than seventy

the Christine in the second class. The result as regards the open boats is not decided as we write.

Delaware River Regatta.—No less than seventy yachts assembled at Gloucester on the 8th instant, comprising nine distinct classes, to compute in the regarta. The following is a list of the prizes and build of yachts that were entered: First class, fifteen feet square stern yachts—first prize, \$10 gold piece; second prize, \$5 gold piece. Second class, fifteen feet square stern yachts—first prize, \$10 gold piece; second prize, \$5 gold piece. Third class, tuck ups—prizes same as former. First class, double end yachts—Smoky Hollow fleet, first prize, champion flug; second prize, large silver goblet. Second class, double end yachts—Prizes same as first class. Gilling skiffs, first class, measuring from to twenty-one feet in length, for which suitable prizes were offered. Second class comprised skiffs measuring from fifteen to twenty-eight feet, and comprising the Delaware River Yacht Club, first prize, a large fleht glass; second prize, an claborate water gooder. The fourth class was composed of sloop rigged yachts, for which a large water cooler was offered.

The course was from Gloncester pier to Chester island booy and return. The winning yachts of each class as follows: First class, fifteen feet yachts, first boat, willing Kleintz; second, William H. Clymer; third, A. T. Eggleston. Second class, first boat, hila May; second hout, Ulus Abel. Third class, linek ups, R thinson first; Millir Keyser

second. This yacht had the race won, but was compelled to go phond at the budy, and the time lost could not be made up. First class double end yachts, first boot, Jola Brugan; second, Floreme. Second ribss double end, Jos. Hagen first, Little Charlie second. Skill's measuring from eighteen to twenty-one feet, Louise first, Myers second. From fifteen to eighteen feet, Wm. Eckenbrien Irst, Wm. Taylor second. The yocht II. O'Neil was the lirst hout in her class, followed by the Soule, a good second. Of the Delaware River yachts, the Bionea was the first bout in, followed by the Adetpil and the fleet close astern. The race hetween the sloop yochts was humbourdy won by the Stella and Eliza. The judges were Charles Abel, Amos Bazdey, and G. W. Carley.

—The rogath in Buston Harbor on the 5th instant was a very exciting offair. We are indebted to a valued correspondent for a full report, but our space will only permit as to record the fact that the Caming won the first prize for sloops in her class, and the Fearless the schooner prize. In the second class the Clytic won the prize for centrebourd shoops, the Garl that for keel sloops, and the Vanitus the lirst schooner prize. The Volante won the thind class prize for keel sloops, and the Wamberer the prize for centreboard sloops.

QUINCY REGATTA.—The Quincy Yacht Club held an interesting regatta on the 5th Instant, in which seventeen yachts participated. The course, which was triongular, was about eight miles long and entirely within the limits of Quincy Bay. The following is a summary:—

FDRS	CB.	A59,				
					Act	Iru
Yacht and Master	- 81	art.	Arribal.		Sotti	102.
		M.	11 M. S	- 11.	Mt.	8.
Fiuna, F. H. Baker	-12	50	2 (6 50)	- 1	55	501
Florence, L. Faxon			3 10 40	2	10	40
Entity,			2 5t 511	2	111	50
SECON						
11.	. 31.	S.	H. M. S.	11	. M.	8
Malsie, J. H. Slade t	0.1	30	3 17 50	- 2	-11	20
Wild Fire, H. A. Kebh		30	3 20 13		16	
Secret A. Brinney 1		30	Not taken			
Fairy Queen, Chuhbuck1		30	Not taken.			
Tamb	ch.	ASB.				
Rockett, B. Bass1	1%	30	3 05 45	- 1	49	15
Lillie, W. H. Adams 1	135	80	3 13 13	- 1		48
Lily, E. W. March I	135	30	8 18 00	- 2	01	80
Eillib, R. Newcomb 1	16	30				
Jeinle, Peter Turner1	16	30	3 (9) 30	- 1	53	P0
Here We Are, G. S. Buckley I	1%	30	8 29 22	2	113	51
Lomsa, L. Parrott	2.0	SOF	3 15 101	- 1	5B	80
Red Lion, Geo. Morton 1	16	30	Cicjodzed.			
FOURTI	i ei	ASS.				
Lightfoot, A. Packard I	21	110	2 38 30	- 1	11	30
Annle, Chos. S. Pierce 1	21	10	Disabled.			

The course for the first class will be from Star Island ten niles to stake boats, which will be not country and prize.

The course for the first class will be from Star Island ten niles to stake boats, which will be only half the course for the second prize.

The course for the first class will be from Star Island ten niles to stake boats, a lirst and second prize.

Second Class—For contreboards and keel sloops, and schooners, measuring twenty-three feet and best han forly feet. For centreboard sloops, a first and second prize.

For keel sloop-, a lirst and second prize. For schooners, a lirst and second prize.

The course for the first class will be from Star Island ten niles to slakeboat, about south southwest; then ten niles due east to slakeboat, then ten miles to judges' hant, leaving all stake boats on the port. The course for the second class will be the same as first class, except to location of stake boats, which will be only half the distance each way. All entries are tree, and may be unate up to eight o'clack on the evening preceding the race at "The Oceanic," art to D. R. Beckford, 20 India street, Boston until Iwelve M., July 22d.

On the second day a grant sweenstakes for a mammoth

On the second day a gramit sweepstakes for a mammoth punch bowl, valued at \$300, will be sailed; ten at more to start; tirst in to win.

BLEACHING YACHTS SAILS -A friend forwards us receipt for whitening yachts sails, which he thinks prefer

able to itest published by our issue of last week, and which he says, was used on the Idler's sails with great success. Our correspondent, however, who is a well known and successful yachtsmun, says that he his experience a thorough bleaching on a sand beach with salt water, finishing with settled time water, is better that all compositions. The Fall River Bleaching Company will take sails and bleach them satisfuelorily, or no charge. The following is the recipe mentioned. Five nounds weshing soils, five pounds the chloride of lime, and one ounce bluing. Dissolve the soda in ten gallons but water, and the lime in ten gallons cold water. Each must be thoroughly dissolved. Put the two together when ready to put on the sail. Mix the bluing in after the soda and lime are mixed, and stir well together.

The Intergolledate Regatta.—We can give but an

together when remly to put on the sail. Mix the bluing in after the soda and lime are mixed, and stir well together.

The Intergollenate Regatta.—We can give but an imperfect report of this event in our present issue, as our paper goes to press before the great event—the University race—is decided. A full account from our special correspondent will appear in our next.

The rucing on Thesday was confined to the single scull and Freshmen races. For the first event Weld, of Harvard, pulled over the course alone, his opponent, Kennedy, of Yale not appearing at the score, through, it is suid, some misunderstanding us to the time of the start. For the Freshmen race four craws, representing Princeton, Harvard, Brown and Cornell started. The race was won by Cornell by a boat's length; time, 17m. 32\frac{1}{2}s. The winning crew is comprised of the following earsmen:—

Bow, Lyndo Palmer, Plattsburg, age 19, height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet 6 inches, weight 132; No. 2, James Leeworthy Camp, Dixon III., age 19, height 5 feet 10 luches, weight 150; No. 3, Vernon De Loss Grave, Richmond, Ind., age 19, height 5 feet 10 inches, weight 166\frac{1}{2}s tooke, John Lewis, Ithaca, age 19, height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet 16 inches, weight 166\frac{1}{2}s troke, John Lewis, Ithaca, age 19, height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 155. Averages—Age, 19 1-6; height \(\frac{5}{2}\) feet \(\frac{9}{2}\) inches, weight 150 inches as to the colors of the various crews competlag in the great intercollegiate regatin. We give

No.	Name.	Color
First	Williams	Purple.
Second	Cornetl	Carnellan
Third	Amherst	White and mirrie
Formerlin	Hondoln	Wlifte.
Figh	Brown	Brown.
Stath	Columblu	White and blue
Sewath	Wesleyan	Red, white and blue.
Eighth	I'rinceton.	Orange.
Ninth	Dartmouth	Green.
Tenth	Yale	Dark blue
Eleventh	Hamilton	Rose pink
Twelfth	Harvard	Crlmson.
Thirtcenth	Union.	Garnet.

Affair to the four oared shell race, but at the last moment the Howard crew declined to row, leavely following confestants:—

Four clubs had enfered for the four-oared shell race, but at the last moment the Howard crew declined to row, leaving the following contestants:—

Pelican club entered shell Alice; J. H. Bayhi, how; L. Kiern, No. 2; —, No. 3; John Connolly, stroke.

Hope club entered shell Line; Joseph Lusk, how, 120 pounds; M. Powers, No. 2, 143 pounds; M. Carey, Nu. 1, 119 pounds; John McNulty, stroke, 147 pounds; Louis Palms, coxswain, 50 pounds.

Orleans club entered shell Sam Royd; P. McGrath, tow, 146 pounds: C. B. Penrose, No. 2, 154 pounds; P. McKeon, No. 3, 156 pounds; James McKeon, stroke, 179 pounds; Willie McCuffrey, coxswain, 119 pounds.

Course, one mile and a half and return. The steady stroke of the Orleans told throughout, and brought them hame winners in 20m. 1s., beating the Hope crew 10s., and the Pelicans 75s. The Pellcan crew rowed without a coxswaia, a mistake, probably, in a river like the Mississippi. The pair-pared gig race, half mile and return, concluded the day's sport. There were two entries, the Camelia and Magnolia, both of the Orleans club. The last named wou, beating the Camelia three-quarters of a boat's length.

The judges were:—For Pelican club, Ferdinand Claiborne; Hope club, Wm. Clark; Orleans club, H. D. Wood.

Kalional Haslimes.

The Syracuse crickel club defeated that of Utica in a good game last week at the latter place; score, 58 to 27. Stevenson and W. Cowie bowled for Syracuse, and T. O. Spencer for Utica. A return match will be played at Syracuse shortly.

—The second elevens of the Young America and Germantown cricket clubs played a match on the latter's grounds last Saturday, resulting in a victory for the Germantown club.

There are some veteran cricketers in the Clarendon Colony of Prince Edward counly, recently established under the anspices of the Southside Virginia Immigration Society, of which Dr. Stanley James is one of the leading spirits. On a recent occasion the good old English game was played by Messrs. Powys, Homer, Allan, Stanley-James, Stewart, Siddons, Tom Butcher and Panton Homer. Mr. Powys, who is pronounced by Lilywhite the champion howler of the world, proved himself worthy of h.s. old republishing carned at Cambridge and at Lord's. Messrs. Homer, Hatcher, Stanley-James and Siddons also showed some excellent play. There was some talk among the cricketers of a challenge from a Prince Edward eleven to the Richmond eleven for a match.

BASE BALL—THE PROFESSIONAL ARISNA.

BASE BALL-THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

—In April last thirteen clubs entered the list in the race for the professional whip pennaut. In May the Contemnial club, of Philadelphia, withdrew. In June the Western

elub, of Kenkuk, left the track, and now in July the distanced Washingtons give up the contest and retire from the arena. This last withdrawal makes quite an important change in the positions of the recanicing contestants, inasmuch as though Boston is still left with the winning lead, the Athletics are obliged to give idage to the Hartfords and return to third position, while the Matuals step in front of the Philadelphias, the St. Louis club now being fourth, with a promise of soon reaching third place. The record up to July 13th is as follows:—

CLPB.	Boston, Athletic St. Louis, Philadelphia Matail. New Harce, Red Stocking Attautic.
Boston	5 5 2 3 6 8 2 1 4 31
Hartfool	U. 12 이 13 14 3 취 원
SC Louis	112 1 1 5 1 6 6 6 5 5 5
Mutual	1 0 1 4 3 3 6 2 1 15
Philadelphia.	[발활활활활] 11 학교의 14 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 - 15 -
Chicago.	[발표] 남편 뭐 뭐 하게 나는 그는 그
New Itaven	13 0 1 3 0 2 1 0 4 3 11
Atlantic	일 위 가 이 의 양 만나는 이 이 글로
Reil Stockings	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2
	[발발발학시티아이이] 10 -
Games Lost	4 9 14 8 12 15 11 10 10 11 10
	C. ottat acardinacia In 13 731 131

—The professional games played since our last report were as follows:—

June 28 -Buston vs. Alblette, al Philadelphia, (drawn)10 to 10
June 29-51, Louis vs. Willington, at St. Louis. 8 to t
June 80 Buston by Statis of the Li Louis 8 to t
July 1 St. London vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn 15 to 7
July 1-St. Louis vs. Washington, at St. Louis 1410 2
July 12 -St. Louis vs. Atlahtic, at Brooklyn 6 to 2
0 (0 Z
The Watertown tournement closed total column

The Watertown tournament closed July 7th, leaving the Live Oaks, of Lynn, victors of the first prize, \$450, the Maple Leaf, of Canmila, laking second prize, \$350, and the Flyaways, of New York, the third, \$250. The last match, and best of the series, was as follows:—

LIVE CAR			- 1			MAP	LE L	CAF.		
R.		P₽.					n	. 1 R.	P.O.	A
Hawkes, s. s	- D	1	2 1	r, Sm	ilth, s	8			0	-0
Williamey, 2it b 0	- 0	- 6	0:1	aofin	ilb	ť		- ô	2	ñ
Madden, Sa h	- 1	3	2 3	opes	t. f		1	3	2	ŭ
McGiynor	3	7	2 8	репс	e. 3d	h		ő	ã	9
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		1	untir					_	_	
Libre Oak	.1			" 1	n.	0	100	9	3 (2	
Manife Lassif		ŏ	ñ	ii	10		**	ň	1-0	

Croquet.—The following challenge from New York to Brooklyn will no doubt be promptly accepted:—

To the Croquet Phygers of Brooklyn:—The undersigned world like to make up a match game of croquet with any tlece young ladies or gentlemen, between fifteen and twenty years of age, of Brooklyn, the match to take place at Prispect Park before August 1st. The terms of match, time, rules, etc., to be arranged between the captains of the contesting teams.

Fred C. Morehouse, Harry L. Termune, WM. H. Zugler, (Captain.)

Address P. O. Box 1071, New York city.

—The Scotch Regiment—the Seventy ninth, N. G. S. N. Y.—celebrated the ninety ninth anniversary of American hodependence by taking part in the military parade and review in this city, and a pienic and exhibition of Scottish games in Elm Purk. The programme included nineteen games, besides a National Guard shooting match, open to men of any regiment appearing in uniform. The latter, which was conducted under the direction of Capt. Joseph Ross, of Company D, excited a great deal of interest. At the close, the prizes, which were eight in number, of the value of \$15 downwards, were found to have been won as follows::—

First—Capt. Juseph Ross, Co. D, 79th; second—Lient. D. Vannett, Co. D, 79th; third and fourth—a tie hetween W. F. Edmundstonr, Co. A 79th, and M. Cockrane, Co. F, 71st; fiftle—Capt. Julia Munro, Co. G, 79th; sixth—Mr. Grieve, 22d; seventh—Thoms Duke, Co. E, 79th; eighth—Ord, Sergt. A. C. Molloy, 79th. The distance was eighty wards.

While the games were in preparess there could yet leave.

yards.

While the games were in progress there could not have been less than five the as and persons on the ground. Capt. G. T. Addison, of Co. A, bore almost the entire responsibility of directing the games. The following was the prize

Putting the Light Stone, (14 lbs.)—1st, W. Robertson, 38

feet 9 in.

Short Race—1s1, Colin S. Carmiellael; 2d, C. McLetchie.
Running Jamp—1s1, W. Robertson, 17 feet 9 in.

Egg Race—1st, C. S. Chrmiellael
Highland Pling—1st, James Kennedy.
Standing High Leap—1st, F. Robertson, 4 feel 4 in.
Walking Mitch (One mile, open only to the National
Guard.)—1st, W. M. Forrest.

Hitch and Kick—1st, W. Robertson, 8 feet 6 in.
Sack Race—1st, W. Robertson,
Vaulting with Pole—1st, W. Robbnson, 9 feel 5 in.
Broadsword Dance—1st, L. D. Robertson.
Throwing the Light Havener—1st, W. Robertson, 97 feet 8 inches.

8 inches.

Three legged Race—1st, F. Bobertson and W. Robertson.

Mile Race (Open to National Guard.)—1st, Geo. Tolmie.

Bunning High Leap—1st, W. Robertson, 5 feel 3 in.

Harille Race—1st, W. Robertson.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. William Robertson was the athletic hero of the day. In most cases be distanced the other competitors with ease. Mr. Charles McLetchic made his first appearance in the ring, and ac-

quitted himself in a style that argues well for ids future as an athlete. The dancing competitions were among the best of the day. While the games were in progress the covered dancing platform was crowded with the lovers of the 'mazy,' who, in spite of the heat, appeared to enjoy themselves hagely. The entire celebration was intensely. Scoteh, and what with the 'kilties' roaming about, and the lond interchange of greeting in the broadest 'Dorie,' Elm Park seemed to have been converted into a section of Scotland.

Answers To Correspondents.

S. K. A., Lancaster, Pa. - Lafith & Rand's powder to as good as any in the market. No. 71s the proper size grain for breech loading guns.

G., Boston - Can you give the exact address of the person who is ow manofacturing Colvin's canvas boals for sale? Ans. R. A. Scott,

D. P. B., Third avenue, New York.—Please Inform me where I can hay a raibift hound, well broken? I do not wait any fancy breed or fancy price. Ans. Address Peter Knox, Newton, N. J.

Subseminer, New York.—Please Inform me where I can purcha-pair of good heavy blankets suitable for camping out purposes. A Eston & Co. Sportsmen's Emporium, No. 102 Nassau street.

CABINET. Philadelphia.—Woold you have the kindness to let mis know if there is any place near this city where dogs can be hoarded? Ans. We do not know of any person taking dogs to hoard near Philadelphia. Perhaps some of our readers can inform us.

Perhaps some of our readers can inform us.

II. J. K., Philadelphus.—Can you tell me a good house to hoard at near the head of Barnegat Buy, and the best season for shooting there?
Ans. Go to Kinsey's Ashtey thouse. Address J. W. Kinsey, Waretown, Ocean county, N. J., as to the best time to be there.

M. R. H., Sanbury, Pa.—1st. In the late rifle match between the Irish and Americans did they use telescopic eights? 2d What constitutes choke boring? Ans. Telescopic sights are not allowed in ride matches, Choke birling is a contraction of the barrels at a certain distance from the muzzle, whereby the charge is concentrated.

Many Land.—Please Inform me through your paper what make of rifle

Manyland.—Piease inform me through your paper what make of rife was used by Gen. Dakin? I see he is claimed by hoth Remington and Sharps, and would like to know what rife he did shoot. Ans. Gen Dakin used the Sharps rife in the International contest at Creedmoor, but we are assured that he is shooting with the Hemlugton sporting rifle in Iretaud.

Substrainer, Rochester.—Witt you please let me know in your next issue the relative merit of hard and soft gun harrels, and whether the fine guns made now have soft barrels; also whether the hooks and holt to a breech loading fine gun should be hard or soft? Ans. The barrels of all fine guns are moderately soft. The hooks and bolts should be hard

hard.

II. M. W., Braintree, Muss.—Will you laform me through your ps
like hest charge of powder and shot for duck shooting in the bay for
ten gauge 8; pound Scott breech loader? Ans. 4; drachins powder
1; ounces shot; yet if are drachins powder can be used without
nuch recoil it will be more effective. Use two wads on powder. 8

No. 3 or 4 to a good size. No. 3 or 4 is a good size.

No. 3 of 4 is a good size.

C. G. W., New York.—lst. Will you have the kindness to let me know if the Parker gua can be used as a breech and muzzle loader? 2d. Give me the name of the gentleman who represents Mr. Sanford, who is celling Lake Monroe in Florida? Ans. The Parker gna is not censtructed to be used as a breech and muzzle loader. 2d. We do not know the name of the person alluded to.

structed to be need as a breech and muzzle loader. 2d. We do not know the name of the person alinded to.

Subscriber, Springfield.—Will you be kind enough to telt me a cure for fleas? I have a pet dog that is atmost diead with them. I have washed and scrubbed the poor thing until it to afraid of me, but still the things silek. I see in your last number, page 341, it speaks of "Vermin in Doga." Does that bit my case? Ans. Allison's insect powder is effectinal, but common brown soap, or carbolic soap, (which is better,) will kill every flea it comes fairly in contact with: but after you have exterminated the fleas you must keep your dog where they do not abound.

W. J. C.—Which do you think is the hest revolver for inrect practice, (22 callbre) a Smith & Weesson or a Colt's? How do you make a target? What do you think of the United States Cartridge Co.'s cartridge? Some time ago! tried some of their No. 22, long, in a good revolver, and about two fit every five would not go noff. I bave a small dog which has a sore constantly running on the outside of his throat. Do you know what is the disease, and how to care it? Ans. 1st. Smith & Wesson's pixelols are considered best for larget practice. 2d. You can make good targets with heavy card boards, drawing circles and marking black builseye.

3d. Not good. 4tb. Wash the sore repeatedly with carbolic soap, and feed your dog little or no meat.

SARATOGA RIPLE CLUB,

July 5th our club had a contest for a club badge, Wimbledon larget,

SONJATOS, each competitor to have fitteen shots. An unpire was appointed (or chosen) who was Instructed to keep a careful record of the

seores and at the conclusion of the match to present the hadge to the gen
tieman making the highest score. Having hut one target we decided to

divide up and shoot in two squads of sovon each, there being about 11

contestants. The first squal commenced and fired their score without

interruption, the highest score being 60 out of a possible 73, and the sec
ond commenced; but after making four shots esch a rain storm set in,

necessitating an adjournment to the next day. At the appointed hour on

the 6th the second squad were on the ground, accompanied by the nin
pire, and after taking five sighting shots (which, necording to a standing

resolution of the club, each contestant is entitled to at each club shoot),

commonced and finished the score began the day previous, the highest

score being 62, and the impire (under no protest) presented the badge to

the gentleman making 63 of the second squad, with the remarks: "Mr.

—I present yoo his badge, you having made the highest score. Take

it; yoo have won it fairly and honestly," etc. Now, the gentleman

making 60 in the first squad claims the hadge, and calls upon the club to

sustain him in such claim, upon the following grounds: it is claimed

that the gentleman making the motion to adjourn the shoot to next day,

included in that motion as follows: "allowing then two sighting shots,"

and although this claim was not fully inderestood, as the fact of the pres
ident not remembering or staling if when he put the motion shows, yet

there is not a particle of doubt but that said claims was included in his

orietinal mollom. Stift, the gentleman who received the bidge claims that

be matter is entirely

The action taken in adjourning is to be decided by the motion as put by the president and voted upon by the club. If he put it incorrectly, the mover should have objected. If the motion as put and carried contained no in-tination as to the number of sighting shots, and the rules of the club dlowed five, that number was properly al-lowed. Above all, the action of the umplre was final. The objection is a very tritling one, and displays a spirit which should be discouraged in all clubs.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PPACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, APD THE INCULATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY!

PUBLISHED BY

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1875.

To Correspondents.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Publishing Corpant. Personal or private letters of course excepted. All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded. Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are niged to favor us with hrief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a destrable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream alm to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beautiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of fand and water to those base ness which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or hasiness notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisemente should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

WILLIAM C, HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK

THURSDAY, July 15th.—Racing, Monmouth Park, N. J. Trotting, Lynn, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; Toledo, Ohto; Newport, Ky. Intercollegiate Athletic Meeting, Saratoga, N. Y. Pigeon Shooting Tournament, Syracose, N. Y. Base Ball, Philadelphia ve, Live Oak, at Lynn, Mass.; Unlow of Newark va, Keystone, at Irvington, N. Y. PRIDAY, July 16th.—Trotting, Newark, N. J.; Toledo, Ohio; Conneautville, Pa. Pigeon Shooting Tournament, Syracuse, N. Y. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Atlantic, at Union Grounds.

Bai, S. Louis vs. Atlance, at Union Grounds.

SATURDAY, July 17th.--Racing, Monmouth Park, N. J. Trotting, Great Barrington, Vt. Competition for Luther Badge, Creedmoor, L. I. Base Bail, Philadelphia vs. Hartford, at Hartford; St. Louis vs. Minthal, at Brooklyn; Starr vs. T. B. F. U. S. of Bridgeport, at Bridgeport; Concord vs. Nameless, at Prospect Park.

MONDAT, July 19th. - Regatta, St. John's, Rowing Club, New Or-ana. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Boston, at Boston. TUBSDAT, July 20th. - Trotting, Eric, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Mystic Park, loston. Regatta, Flusbing Bay

WEDNESDAY, July 21st. - Trotting, Eric, Pa.; Chicago, 111.; Myatic Park, Boston. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Boston, at Boston.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS IN ENGLAND.-The riflemen who are representing this country on the other side of the water are not having all the victories to themselves. The shot gun in American hands is also witning fame for us, and, we trust, shekels for the shooter. Captain Bogardus, who went to Europe on the same steamer with the American team, has shot and won his first match in England. On the 7th he competed at Hendow with George Rimmel, the English champion, in a match at fifty birds each, from five traps, thirty yards rise, killing 36 birds to his opponent's There was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm shown. Bogardus has now challenged all England, and in August will shoot a match with Edward Thornton, of Yorkshire, for £500 aside. Conditions—100 hirds each, thirty yards rise, and Hurlingham rules to govern. The Captain's movements will be looked for with the greatest

-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have issued two pamphlets of value to the sportsman and tourist; one, cutitled "Summer Excursion Routes," being a perfect guide hook of routes and fares to all the more prominent points of interest in the Middle and Eastern States; and the other, "Life at Cape May," is an illustrated description of rhat, charming watering place, with list of hotels, statistics, means of access, etc., prepared in the most thorough man-

OUR GAME LAWS-DEFECTS AND VIO-LATIONS.

WE have an accumulation of correspondence relative to our existing game laws, some of them suggesting wholesome emendations or additions, and others reporting shanneless violations and damage. The letters indicate a degree of solicitude on the part of the writers most gratifying to the advocates of game protection to observe. They show that people are everywhere on the alert; that they appreciate the accessity of restrictive regulations to prevent destruction and extermination; and are ready to co-operate in any feasible effort and means to the desired end. We wish their efforts found better reward. Americans resident abroad watch our movements here with thoughtful interest, and by comparing our laws with those of England and the Continent, where the game laws are much more perfect and in thorough operation, can readily detect defects here, and offer suggestions that are valuable. We append an extract of a letter from a gentleman now sojourning in Bavaria, long noted for its noble forests, its game, and its ancient line of poachers:-

I have been for a long time a constant reader of your paper. I am glad to see that the people of America are at list thoroughly stirred up in regard to the game laws. The International Game Association will, it seems to me, be the hest that can be formed for the protection of game in America, and is it will be formed of members from all parts of the country, each member will have a certain amount of pride in looking after the section of the country in which he lives. Since I came here I have been struck by the way in which the game is preserved. No one would think of shooting it out of season, or having it for sule. There is always plenty of shooting it out of season, or having it for sule. There is always plenty of shooting it out of season that they have always plenty of deer and reh is that they shoot no does. I believe if a man were to come into a village here after a day shum and had a reh doo on his shoulder he would be hnoted out by the small boys. I think if this law could be enforced by America that the old places would soon be restocked.

My guide last Summer took me to a place in the Adironiacks where, he said, ten years ago he could see afteen or twenty deer every time, but we saw only two. I think that the guides themselves could te made to see the seuse of it, and prevent the people from shooting the doos, as the deer in the Adironiacks are their stock in trade, and, of course, their occupation is gone with the deer.

A correspondent of the Chicago Field writes from Witshington, D. C., that ou Thursday, Mny 20th, there were

ington, D. C., that ou Thursday, May 20th, there were four dozen woodcock exposed for sale in the market at that place, which is in corroboration of the statement made in our columns some time since by our correspondent "Duke," at that place, and also confirms the remarks on this subject made by our editor in chief in his paper read before the National Sportsmen's Convention at the recent convention in Cleveland.

A New Jersey correspondent calls our attention to the fact that one Ed. Van Pelt, who makes his headquarters finds his market at Elizabethport, is in the habit of and index his market at Enzabethpott, is in the habit of netting all the small streams and creeks of Staten Island, from Mariner's Harbor down to West Quarter, and on the Jersey side, Ross Creek, Woodbridge Creek, Moss Creek and Pile Creek, using double nets and sweeping out all the little perelt, bass and other small fish. Cannot Mr. Shotwell of the New Lerent Fish (Cannot had) well of the New Jersey Fish Commission look out for Mr. Van Pelt and put a stop to his depredations? Here is a letter from a watchful correspondent who is

looking after the interests of the song birds:-

NEW YORK, June 24th, 1873

NEW YORK, June 24th, 1873

Entror Forest and Stream:—
I beg leave to inform you, and through the columns of your valuable journal the members of the Richfield Sporting Club, that a person is walking the woods from Boll's Ferry to Fort Lee, shooting all species of birds with a rific cane, and robbing nests of their eggs. He has been seen by two persons in the act of shooting, (whose names and address you will find at foot.) and being questioned for so doing, answered that he was a naturalist, which I don't think he is, otherwise he would not conceal his gun. Yours respectfully.

Ovac.

It is pretty difficult to prevent this shooting out of senson as it is almost imposible to prove culpobility, they have

son, as it is almost imposible to prove culpability, the law permitting shooting for scientific purposes. If the man can be proved dereliet, prosecution and punishment might be secured.

A subscriber sends the following lettter clipped from the Cumberland Beacon. This is a subject which we decline to meddle with, and pass without comment. The writer evidently writes from prejudice:-

evidently writes from prejudice:—

RAYEN ROCK, N. J., June 25th, 1875.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the shad fishing season closed, the Fiel. Commissioners of New Jersey have established a shad latching establishment at Point Pleasant. They beave here catching about fifty shad per day, and have exoglit nearly three hundred sitogether since they commenced operations, and out of that number have not taken as dozen ripe shad. The shad are divided among the fishermen, sud taken away and sold or other whee disposed of. Instead of batchlag a few shad they are destroying millions of them by taking them nut of the water, where, if let go, they would seek their natural spawning grounds. Of all the contrivinces for the destruction of shad, this heats anything 1 ever witnessed, even including the fish basket or small mesh net nuisance, which all sensible shad 8 shermen dennince. The money which they are using to carry on this noisance was supropriated to hance bad and not to destroy them, and the people should protest against these proceedings. But, as appearances are everything, and a few thousand dollars can be thus foul-ishly squandered, some one will be benefited by this putting on appearances, for that is in a manner, all it amounts to.

New York, July let, 1875.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1875,

New York, July 1st, 1875.

Mr. Lech, who writes this letter, is a German. His experience us a fur dealer, shipper, and manufacturer for over thirty years renders his sayings upon far animals an authority. At the instance of the County of Peterborough Fish and Game Protective Society he was induced to write to the Peterharough Review his views upon the "close senson" and what, in his judgment, caused the falling off of many species of the fur-bearing sulmals which were at one time so numerous. The following letter is the result. Mr. Lech resides in Peterbarough, Caunda Wost, and can be addressed by any person desiring information upon any especial point.

PROTECTION TO FURLERAKING ANIMALS.

PROTECTION TO FULLBEARING ANIMALS.

TO THE ENTRING THE PETERBRIGGER REVIEW:

Having read the report of the Grain Protection Society in year paper of June ine 4th, I notice some interest felt to pinteet far tearing unimals. By the proceedings I see mention is made of fixing the close season at October the 15th instead of November 1st, I cannot see how conclusions can be drawn that this will protect and increase number. I do not know of what yaluable information the Game Protection Society is

possessed, or whether the information singht coald be gut by treers, as their interests are not always in harmony with the laws of ture, or else they would give up Spring hunting and allow intuits and proper time for breeding. I have repeatedly addressed tetters, and springer than for breeding. I have repeatedly addressed tetters, and springered in the Torouto Globe, in halps they might attract the attend of our legislators, and silmulate them to action. I have spoken in 'J. Carnege and Mr. 'T. Fairbairn, members of Parliament at the time my letters to the Globe, and challenged the public to contradict my deen the subject, and fully believe if such laws as I angested were pass and not only passed but rigorously enforced, the increase in many would soon be apparent. As the game haws before limitine in laws he altered several times—not that I could see any henceft either way matters very little if the lith of October of the let of November Is down, as no far is in perfection by that time. As a general rule it rapping ground, as they call it, but were to the internal in market in appearance on the trapping ground, for the inerclass slaughter hegh trapping ground, as they call it, but were to the animals that make the appearance on the trapping ground, for the inerclass slaughter hegh They argue that if they do not kill them somehody rise will, than such process great value to the country goes to loss is convincing, as pelts taken, for instance of mink in September, are worth diffy convicting that the portion in all other poles; this is the damage done in Fall limiting. It greatest mischelle is done in the Spring, and if carried on much long will sweep away a most valuable resource of the country. The law lowing to hunt to May list is as cruci, as rulhous, and allowing after the story of the standing of mismatten, ofter, beaver, fisher, and mustrat are swept away hefore if the one had been the Spring, and if carried on much long marten, ofter, beaver, fisher, and mustrat are swept away hefore if not the country. Th Maribuno, N. J., July, 1875.

offent the case before May, and their hand ends when they are driven into by the minequitoes and black this, and \$30 worth by next Fall are destroyed for fifty cents.

Bettoyed for fifty cents.

Marilanio, N. J., July, 1875.

Living in an adjoining county, and in years gone by having enjoyed some of the rarest sport within the ample borders of these maturally time game countles that I have ever had anywhere, it is but praper I should take a lively interest in the success of an organization whose object is so essential and worthy. It will certainly receive my winemest sympathy and aupport. My carnest desire is, (and I no doubt but after the semi-ments of other sportsmen of our county.) that the Central Assaciation take us under the shadow of their protecting wings, if agreeable ro them to do so, as we do not seem to be able to do anything for ourselves in the way of organized protection and propagation of game. I think the West Jersey Game Protective Society comprises four or two countles in the tway of organized protection and propagation of game. I think the West Jersey Game Protective Society comprises four or two countles in the tway of organized protection and propagation of game. I think the West Jersey Game Protective Society comprises four or two countles in the section of the State. I know from personal experiences the past season that they are doing a good work, and richly deserve the meed of pralse which they receive. With Manimouth and Ocean added to Mid diesex and Somerset, a very extended and valuable tract of game country would be benefited. I know of very many excellent sportsmen of your city and neighboring towns and cities with whom I have often enjoyed glorious sport in days long since gone by, extending over a prined of the past twenty years, who do not now often come near us; and why is this? It is easily understood. We do not protect our game, and it is at the mercy of all, in season and out of season, added with every device, tawful and onlawful, that can destroy it, and two himself and wi

WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF FISH.

wholesale destriction of fish.

Wholesale destriction of fish.

Editor Forest and Stream of pine water, an afficient of Caying Lake. It descends 400 feet in less than a mile, the lower fall—within the village—heling about 124 feet. From a noble pool below this fall it runs deep and strong to the lake, less than balf a mile away. From the hay, forming the month, up to the great pool used to be a regular "poor man's pork barrel." But among the manufactures which have clustered about the tails we are bleesed with a paper mill, periodically discharging its refuse into the creek. For some years, now, the pork barrel has been quite empty. Sometimes, if the deluge of death was withheld during a rise in the water, the fish, especially is the Spring spawalog, would venture up. But wor to them if they remained. An instance occurred last hight and this morning. The stream had risen from the recent rains, and last hight was full of suckers, with a sprinkling of hass and boilheads. This morning the refuse was discharged. In an hour the bottom of the creek, where the current was not swift enough to take thera off, was their lay white with the dead. I think it would be within bounds to say that more than two tons of suckers were killed by this single discharge of refuse into the creek.

Now, of course, an "enthused" fly fisher with his eight onnce apilt bainboo and his one-ounce rubber reel would turn up his nose in a June sucker, and wouldn't care if they were all killed. But such neverate one "fresh ron" from the cold, clear depths of Cayuga Lake. Now, the olghteenth section of the game act of 1971 probibits all such proceedings as this nuder a penalty of \$50 for each offense, in abilition to hability for all damage. Then, in the next paragraph, it is all qualified invay. Are we never to have a Legislature with backbune enough to prevent such highly to whole communities, and such depuphlation of the waters of the State to serve the avarice and greed of a few manufacturers?

It belongs to you, Mr. Editor, and others of your

Our correspondent will be able to appreciate the distressing obstacles to the protection and preservation of our game and fish, by examining the following extract from a recent veto of our very sensible Governor, who evidently despuirs of securing good results from any farther legisla-

despuirs of securing good results from any farther legislation on the basis of present enlightenment and procedure—
"Assembly bills Nos. 186, 847, 888, 489, 607, amendling the act to amend and concollidate the several acts reliable to the preservation of moose, wild direc, birds, and fish; No. 312, relating to fishing in Tonawanda Coreek in the county of Wyouling; No. 743, relating to fishing in Tonawanda to fishing in the Nagara liver within the county of Krie. Although in general law was passed so hate as 1871 regoining the killing of game and the laking of fish, the whole subject is more in regenter contusion, owing to the immerious and ill-canolidated mets which invariance been on-acted. The net passed at the late session retaining the powers of boards of supervisors, confers upon these hourds the power of the state that where a body of water is situated in more than one county the Legislature of the State that where is however, confided in its operation such a case. The belief that the power is likely to be as well exercised by the boards of supervisors as by the Legislature of the State is

strengthened by the fact that four of these bills prescribe the rules for fishing in Onelda Lake each in a manner different from the other, as the lift three were all aloned the centre. they were an agree the genue henerman would have to inquire which as signed heat in order to ascertain by what rule his govern bis conduct."

The above is about us plain a statement of facts as could

he desired, to show why existing laws are ineffective, not only in this State but in others, and why supplementary emetiments, no mater how wholesome, must simply increase confusion, and thereby insure impunity to offenders. What is needed, and this the Governor fully appreciates, what is needed, and this the Governor thiny appreciates, is a total abrogation of the existing jumble of imperfect and imperative laws, a wiping aff of the statutory slate, and a commencement de none. To substitute an intelligent and practicable calle of laws that shall satisfy the necessities of the whole country, and secure their adoption by the several States, is the aim and purpose of the two powerful organizations known as the "National Sportsmeu's Association," and the "International Association for Protect ing Game and Fish." Both are seeking the same object in different ways. The first operates through State sportsmen's associations, clubs, and local organizations, and its membership is made up of delegates appointed to its annual conventions by the State Associationa, five from each State; and each State association in turn obtains its composition from delegates chosen by the local clubs great unfority of the members so chosen to the National conventions have no knowledge of natural history, save that acquired in the sportsman's field of practice, and have no attainments as professional scientists. They cannot therefore be regarded as qualified to undertake the construction of a code of game haws, such as we want, erected nuon a scientille hasis. A committee of seven competent men have, however, been selected from that body to determine species; &c., and upon this basis draft the code of game laws which it is foully hoped will fill the bill. Still nauc of these gentlemen are scientists, we believe, in the strict acceptation of the word, and even were they, their number is too small to thoroughly cover a country of such vast extent, varied elimate, and numerous species, as our The most we can hope from their investigations, is a valuable contribution to the general fund of information which is needed to enable us to reach the result desired. To supply what may be lucking in the aggregation was the purpose that called the International Association into being—inter-national, because the harmonious co-operacalled the International Association into tion of Canada, with her homogeneous elements, was in dispensable. The greater portion of the members of this body were selected for their scientific attainments as The greater portion of the members of this The committees to be obtained from their number will be resident representatives of every locality in the United States and Canadu, and sufficiently large to cover each geographical belt to be investigated, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The best single naturalist could not do this in a lifetime.

The "International," is in no sense a sportsman's association; it has no relation whatever to any club or association; it comprises individual memberships only; its functions are as indicated above, and its operations are fluite. Its work may he said to cease where that of the "National Sportsmen's Association" really hegins. When the desired laws are created the International dissolves, but it will be the business of the National, with its central power, and through all its club ramifications to exert a moral and physical influence that shall be felt. The "International" is, in a word, purely an advisory body, laboring to enlist and use the most competent and potential agents to the desired end. It is in perfect harmony with every association that seeks the protection of game, and in conflict with none. It has no ambition except to enlist the best talent in the country, from every section, and employ it in such a way that all confusion of species and confusion of laws shall be swept off. It constitutes but one division of the Grand Army of Protection, of which the National Association is a potential part. It fully recognizes the valua-ble efforts that have been made, and are being made by that bady, and in its desire to assist, did offer at its May meeting, held at the Cooper Institute in New York, a resolution inviting a conference between its committees and those of the National Sportsmen's Association, appointed by the Convention at Cleveland. It is to be regretted that the executive committee of the body last named decided it to be "inexpedient" to accept the overture. By what method of reasoning they arrived at this conclusion it would seem dillicuit to determine. Certainly, it could hardly presume to treat cavalierly, or to deliberately reject the cooperation of the gentlemen who are at the heads of our scientific public institutions and the government expeditions, and who coastitute in large part the membership of the International Association for the Protection of It is charitable to assume that they misapprehended the functions, offices, and purposes of the organization. inference is sustained by the publication of the following paragraph in a paper of such established character and houorable dealing as the Turf, Field and Farm, from which we clip it:-

"A BLACK EYE.—The International Sportsmen's Association failed to get the life Infused into it at the National Sportsmen's meeting that its projector anticipated for it. But, on the contrary, got a terrible ldack eye. All it meets now is Col. Mucarty's "big hunt" brass land to play the funcial dirge while it is being interred."

This is in allusion to the cold shoulder given to the resolution referred to above. The writer evidently wrote in ignorance, jealousy, or rank prejudice. Woure fain to be lieve that our contempurary admitted it inadvertently. Regarded in the light of the facts as we have attempted to give them, it is seuseless and puerlle. It would have can be procured ready made, passed unheeded by us, had we not been urged to define of any desired style and size.

more particularly than we have done, the objects of the Association, and correct any possible misapprelication.
We hope they are fully understood now, and that there will be no suspicion of clash or competition between or ganizations whose objects are the same. The members of the International wish merely to contribute their quota to the general fund of wisdom which other men are for, so that whatever decision is reached, and whatever system of protection is adopted it may be perfect in its unity and bused upon truthful and scientific principles. believe that those who comprehend the true interests of the country are awaiting the results of their action with no small degree of interest.

THE AMERICAN TEAM AT WIMBLE-DON.

HERE unfortunately appears to be some hitch in the anticipated arrangements by which the American riflemen are to contend for the Eleho Shield at Wimbledon. Mr. Henry Parsons, Adjutant of the English eight, writing to Colonel Gildersleeve, says: "The council is not willing to admit another team to shoot with our three eights in the Eleho Shield match, but they propose a match, to take place on the 17th instant, for the Lloyd's Cup, between the Americans and an eight selected by the respective Captains from the three British teams. same time the council does not despuir of a match between the four eights, which perhaps may be managed for the Monday following the shooting at Wimbledon. In the meantime it hopes that the match proposed for the 17th instant may be agreeable to the Americans."

It is just probable, however, that the deed of gift by which Lord Elcho presented the trophy contains some clause which restricts the competition to eights selected from the English, Irish, and Scotch riflemen, and that the council of the National Rifle Association has not the power, if even the inclination, to admit further contestants. The Euglish papers appear to have criticised rather severely Mr. Parson's proposal for a match between our men and a mixed British cight, to which he replies that his original plan was for a match between the English, Scotch, and American eights, which was approved by the Captaius of the teams concerned, but afterwards vetoed council through the persuasions of ontside parties. Mr. Parsons is of the opinion that a mixed British team, armed with various kinds of rifles and unknown to each other, would have no chance against the Americans, and that when they have been thoroughly heaten every riflemen in

England will say, "After all it was no match."

We are not inclined to be so sanguine of victory over a team selected from among all the riflemen of Great Britain as the English are of defeat. In a team of six against six the case might be different, but we look upon our team as being by no means so strong as an eight as it is as a six.

There is a weak spot that would tell very much in the averages. Besides, we think that too much stress is laid upon the fact that, as the Irish have beaten both the English and Scotch, and the Americans them, ergo, the Americans can beat the world. Let us see how the case stands with regard to the Elcho Shield. During the twelve competitions covering the years 1862 to 1873, the match was won by the English nine times, twice by the Scotch, and once by the Irish. The best score was made by the English in 1871, being a total of 1,204 out of a possible 1,440 (under the old scoring); average, 3.34. In 1873 the Irish score was 1,195; nverage, 3.32. The improvement made in shooting of late years is shown in the fact that in 1862, the first year of competition the score was but 890 points. Again, in selecting a mixed British team the best shots only would probably be taken from each of the eights, and a team thus organized would possess elements of strength sufficient to overcome the disadvantages of unfamiliarity and mixed rifics. We do not mean to say that even against these odds our men would not win, but the victories should not make us over sanguine, or inclined to look too lightly upon the new adversaries our team are to contend with. A defeat after anticipations of certain victory is much more bitter to endure, while victory following more modest expectations is doubly sweet. Since the above was written, the correspondence which

has passed between Colonel Gildersleeve and the Loudon agent of the Associated Press seems to preclude the possi-bility of another team match, as the Colonel has definitely and officially announced the determination of the Americans not to shoot again, us a team, in Europe, although, he says, five or six of them would probably be glad, as individuals, to shoot at Wimbledon on Saturday next, if the Lloyds cup is offered for competition to all comers.

SPORT ON THE ERIE. -The woodcock shooting in Pike county, Pa., and adjoining region of Sussex county, N J., promises to be excellent this season. "Bub" Wells, Ed. Imick, J. H. Wells, and C. P. Mott, well known shots in Milford, have bagged a number already in the haunts about George Malvern, of Port Jervis, brought down seven out of nine shots in the Nearpass and Hornbeck Swamps, on the Jersey side of the river, on the 5th of July. The birds are good size and strong of wing.

-Mr. J. H. Rogers, of Ogdenshurgh, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has made arrangemeuts for the manufacture of skilfs and bunting and fishing boats, suitable for the Thonsaud Islands. These boats can be procured ready made, or will be constructed to order

TROUT POACHING ON LONG ISLAND .- It is with pleasure that we record the fact that at least one of the many trout poachers who infest Long Island has at last met with his deserts. The extent to which this stealing has been carried is almost incredibte. It has become uext to impossib is amost necessive. It has become next to impossible to preserve trout, and many of the best streams on the island have been netted until not a fish is left. The holdness of the poachers is also beyond belief, and as panishment by the ponchers is also beyond belief, and is panishment by the ordinary course of law seems out of the question, it remains for a few to be shot in order to convince the rest that there is some risk in the basiaess. We have heard of one man at Babylon who publicly bonsts of his ability to net the trout from any stream or pond in the vicinity, and who is said to bave stolen the trout from one gentleman's preserve, sold them to a neighbor, and within forty-seight preserve, sold them to a neighbor, and within forty-eight hours restolen them again. Of the receat affray at Patch; ogue a contemporary gives the following account:—

thours restolen them again. Of the receat affray at Patch; ogue a contemporary gives the following account:—

"The widow Dayton, it appears, lives at Canaan, a small hamlet near Patchogue, and has a trout point with a fine lot of trout, the value of which is ahout \$1.25 a pound, a temptation that poachers find it hard to resist. On Thursday night a quantity of these trout were stolen, and this induced Mrs. Dayton to have the point watched, und this induced Mrs. Dayton to have the point watched, night. During the night the watchers saw three men approaching, evidently with the parpose of further plunder. On moving ont so as to intercept them, two of the area dashed off into the bushes and escaped, but the third, finding himself likely to be trapped, drew a formidable kaife and attacked one of the watchuea named Dodge, a resident of Canaan. The lutter, finding himself hard pushed by the desperado, struck at him with the ax with which he was armed, hitting him over the shoulder and cutting a fearful gash under the shoulder blade, from the effects of which it is doubtful whether recovery is possible. This man proved to be another resident of Canaau, named Wm McGregor, Jr., a young man of bad character, and son of Bill McGregor, who was arrested and lodged in the Sulfolk county jail, at Riverhead, some years ago on suspicion of baving murdered a German peddler, whose bones—or at least a skeleton supposed to be his—were found in the woods north of Patchogne, but who was discharged for lack of evidence. One of the two men who run away, named Jededish Dayton, resided in the neighboritood, and was arrested, taken before Justice Smith, at Patchogue, and on his own confessiou was sent to the county jail for thirty days. A man usuned Fields, of Wading River, was arrested as the third man, but was discharged for want of proof, although he is believed to have been the principal in the thefts, while his accomplices supplied the local knowledge which enabled theast oscerte their hooty. Many of the numerous trout pouds in Suffo

LEIPZIG, Germany, June 18th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Allow me as a passionate hunter, (I cannot say "sportsman," as I do not know anything about fishing like most of my compatriots,) to ask you why in all the American sporting papers nobody talks any more of phi-fire (Lefauchenz) game, and all prefer central fire. With us It is the contrary; most of my brothers in Dianam wear Lafauchenz phi-fire game and pin-fire sporting fifies. I possess myself two shot game, and double-barreled rifte for hunting red deer, wild hoar, and chamole, and a game with two barrels, one for shot and the other for butlet, which I use the stalking roebucks. All four games are Lafoucheux pin-fire, and I am so satisfied that I never wish to get any better ones should I live fifty years more. Yours, very truly,

Fig. vox (vernos).

[The above note is from the very intelligent editor of Der Waitmann, a sportsman's paper published at Leipzig,

Der Wantmann, a sportsman's paper published at Leipzig, with which we have had the pleasure to exchange for eightwith which we have had the pleasure to exchange to the een months. The writer's letter carries with it to us a handsome compliment for Forest and Stream, and the handsome compliment for Forest and salute to hunters—"Waid-German word of welcome and salute to hunters—"Waid-mannsheil." This we cordially reciprocate, with the additional sentiment, in plain English, "Success to your fish-ing!" The question included as above has been often asked of us, and we can offer no better reason for the apparent preference of the central fire cartridge and action than that it is the fashion. The pin fire gun certainly bas advantages which the central fire has not, oac of which is that the pin always indicates when the gun coutains a shell. The respective merits of the two systems are so evenly balanced that "Gloan," in his work on "Breech Loaders," can give neither a preference in recommendation. - En.]

Voice from the West .- Our correspondent "Freil. writing from Montello, Michigan, states that the West is cuthusiastic over the victory of the American riflemen in Ireland, and suggests that a grand reception should be given them on their return. We can assure "Fred" and our Western friends generally that this matter has already been thereughly continued, and arranged. The team will been thoroughly ventilated and arranged. The team will be banqueted, and each member receive a testimonial. Mr. A. T. Stewart has given \$500 toward the fund for this purpose. Colonel Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has telegraphed Colonel Gildersleeve that his regiment will act as an escort on their arrival home.

-The Palace Hotel, now nearing completion, in Sau Francisco, is the largest hotel structure in the world. It covers 96,250 square feet of ground, and is seven stories bigli; 24,661,000 bricks were used in its walts, 3,000 tons of cest and wrought iron, and 4,561,524 feet of lumber and timber. It contains 1,060 windows, 337 of which are bay windows; 936 rooms, none of less size than 16x16 feet, and 388 bath rooms. It contains over three miles of halls; there are five passenger elevators and seven grand stair-ways; there are 4,540 doors, 9,000 gas burners, and thirtytwo miles of gas and water pipe. It requires 50,000 yards, ortwenty-eight miles of carpet. It can accommodate 1,200 guests, besides 860 servants and employees.

The Rifle.

OUR RIFLEMEN AUROAD.—The American team arrived in Belfast on the 6th instant, and met with quite as enthusiastic a reception as that awarded them at Dublin. The Mayor of the city met them at the depot, and they were escented to their hotel through streets festooned with banners and lined with crowds of people. Arrived there, the enthusiasm of the populace was so great, and the calls for the Captain of the team so urgent, that the Mayor introduced Colonel Gilderslove, who received round after round of applause. Major Leech also made a speech.

In the evening they attended a file given in their honor at the Botanic Gardens. On their way to the place of festivity they found the streets crowded with people, whose enthusiasm was irrepressible. The gardens presented a gala appearance. Fifteen thousand persous were present, and repeated cheers were given for the Americans. It was remarked that no such demonstration of popular enthusiasm had occurred in Belfact for twenty years.

asm had occurred in Belfast for twenty years.
On the 7th the Mayor and Citizens' Cup was shot for on the range on Lord Dufferin's estate. The distance was 1,000 yards, five shots each. All the members of the team and reserves took part, and the contest was very exciting up to the last shot. The scores were announced as fol-

In shooting off the tie at three shots, Messrs, Gilder-sleeve and Lee again tied, each making two bullseyes and a centre, and bringing the excitement up to fever heat.
On the final round Colonel Gildersleeve unde three bullseyes, scoring twelve to Lee's ten, and was pronounced the winner. In the course of the shooting for the cup, Bodine, Dakin, and Coleman, of the American team, made misses and were obliged to retire, in accordance with a rule which requires the withdrawal of any man who misses the target. A considerable number of the Irish competitors also retired under the rule, including Wilson, a crack shot.

After the contest the members of the American team

and friends, accompanied by the Mayor, aldermen, and other leading citizens, made an excursion on Belfast Longh. The party were entertained at Clandeboye, Lord Dufferin's country residence. Mayor Lindsay proposed the health of Lord and Lady Dufferin, which was drank with enthusiasm. Captain Hamilton, the brother of Lady Dufferin, responded, expressing his pleasure in receiving the gentlemen of the American team.

In the evening a hanquet was given to the Americans in the Town Ifall, when the usual speech-making and expres-

sions of good feeling prevailed.

While al Belfast Colonel Gildersheeve received letters from the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, inviting the Americans to shoot on the 17th instant, at Wimble don, against a team of eight picked from the United Kingdom, the range to be 1,000 yards, and cach man to have thirty shots.

Colonel Gildersleeve has replied, declining the proposition. He says the Americans have determined to adhere to their original plan of engaging in only one team match on this side the Atlantic. He thanks the Secretary for the invitation.

A letter of a similar character has been sent to Mr. Parsons, Adjutant of the English eight, in response to his letter of July 5th, proposing a match between the Americans and a team of eight selected from the four nationalities of the United Kingdom.

The team reached Glasgow on the morning of the 10th, and Edinburgh the same evening. Everywhere they received the most marked attention, and were to have started for London yesterday.

Mr. Hamilton, of the Irish team, has written to the

Standard as follows:—

"I have shot against the American team both in the United States and Irchard. I can say with confidence there never has been any team in this country able to heat them. I don't mean we have not as good individual shots, but their organization is simply perfect. Discipline will always beat soperior individual strength in such confests. The members of the American team have shot together for over a year. If one member by aecident gets off the target, another is able at once to put him ou again. Colonel Gildersleeve has assured me that men only win by the minutest trifle in America. The Irish made a higher score than the hest they ever made for the Eleho Shield, and yet, although it is true by accident, were beaten. The following week, when competing for individual prizes, they made fifty-two points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29th was again better than any they ever made for the Eleho Shield, while the Americans averaged 161.16, which is higher than the best individual score made at Wimbledon. Yet, in the Abercorn Cup match, for the selection of the Irish eight, six Irishmen headed the list, the Americans following at long intervals."

The members of the team were bamineted at Edinburgh hy our consul, Mr. Robeson, and from there each appears to have followed the bent of his own inclinations, as Colonel Gildersleeve is reported to have said that nearly all the members of the team will reach London in time to take part individually in several matches at Wimbledon on Suturday.

A dispatch from London dated the 12th instant says that Mr. Parsons, of the National Rifle Association, in a letter to the agent here of the New York Associated Press, confirms the statement of the Telegraph's Wimbledon correspondent in regard to the willingness of the conneil to make a match believen the four eights, and says: "But consider-

ing Colonel Gildersleeve's declination final, they, at a meet ing coloner Othersteeve's accumation man, they, at a inves-ing on Saturday, resolved that a cup of the value of £100 should be given as an individual prize, to be shot for by the Americans and the representatives of the three British eights of 1874 and 1875, on the afternoon of Saturday next, each man to have twenty-five shots at 1,000 yards range. There will be a special meeting on Tuesday to confirm the resolution. This match will be very interesting as exhibiting the finest long range shooting in the world. We have resolved to be prepared next year with an imperial lean, ready to try conclusions with any other nation, and we hope mother gallant band of Yankees will come and give to or take a lesson from Juliany, Sandy, and Paddy. They will have a hearty welcome, a fair field, and no favor.

The Nevana Bance.—We give herewith a cut of this budge, valued at \$1,000, which is now in possession of Colonel Church, of the Army wal Nary Journal. This beautiful trophy is a present from the National Guard of Virginia City to the National Guard of the State of New York, and is to halve for reader the following remaining. York, and is to be shot for under the following comitions, as prescribed by Colonel Church, in whose hands the multer was placed by Brigadier General Batterman, command ing officer of the danors;-

ing officer of the danors:

I. Any company in the State passessing the minimum number of officers and men required by law (46) may compete for the badge, but all the men and officers required for a minimum must compete.

II. The scores must be shot under the personal supervision of the regimental and brigade inspectors of rifle practice, certified as correct by them, and countersigned by the division and State inspectors of rifle practice.

III. They must be shot with the State military weapon, unaltered as to sights, save by blackening, with a minimum trigger pull of six pounds. The ranges will be 200 and 500 yards, five shots each range, with two sighting shots at each range.

IV. All scores must be sent in as required by November 1st, and the winning company will be entitled to hold the hadge as champions for one year. The scores will be adjudged by Colonel Charch.

V. After one year the badge will be held subject to challenge under the same conditions.

VI. The scores will be adjudged by the average per man of the number shooting, be the same more or less.



The shooting is to be under the direction of the Inspector General of Rifle Practice. Our space will not permit of a detailed description of the badge, but the trophy itself is now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. E. Remiagton & Sons, No. 281 Broadway, where it can be seen by those in-

-The first contest for the new Turf, Field und Farm badge occurred at Creedmoor on Saturday last. The rules under which this match is now shot have been so modified as to allow each competitor len shots instead of seven, as before; any rifle allowed; distance, 200 yards. Mr. W. B. Parwell was the winner, scoring 43 points out of a possible 50. Appended are the scores of those making 35 points

Willard B. Farwell	43 R. Rathhonede
as as resulting.	. Sur Butt. W. G. Clarko 92
J. W. Gardener	351

On Saturday, 17th instant, at half past two o'clock, the Luther Badge will be competed for al Creedmoor by members of the Amateur Rifle Club. The conditions of the match are: Distance, 803, 900, and 1,000 yards; position, any; weapon, any rifle within the rules; rounds, live, with privilege of two sighting shots; entrance fee, \$1; to he won three times (not necessarily consecutively) helore becoming the personal property of the winner.

AMERICAN RIPLE Association.—This organization line nt last seemed a permaneul range. It is situated at Pel hamville, within ten minutes' walk of the depot, on the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Ruitron It requires only thirty-five minutes to reach the range the Grand Central Depot, Porty-second street and Fourth Avenue. The ground admits of shooting up to 1,000 yards. The ranges up to six hundred yards laive been staked out, and work commenced upon them. The formul opening of the new range will take place in about two weeks.

THE SARAYORA RIFLE CLUB.-This association hold a meeting on the 5th instant, the competition being for a badge of honor. The distance was 500 yards, at Wimble don targets, lifteen shots each, nuller raises of the N. R. A. The rifles used were all mozzle loading. Mr. A. Flansburgh was the winner, making a score of 60 out of a possible 75. The following are the scores:—

Name. A. Flansburgh			Score.		Total.
A. Flansburgh	. 18	4 1	45454	445435	60
W. F. Howard,	. 2 4	5.1	03493	155302	41
Dr. W. H. Hodgman	. 2 B	0.1	0 1 3 0 10	240505	20
G. W. Ainsworth,					5.2
A. F. Mitchell	.5 2	4.3	3 3 3 3 5	5 11 2 5 5 2	4.2
W. P. Curpenter	0.0	350	0 2 4 4 0	320224	31
O. H. Cromwell	1 5	4 4	3 4 5 3 4	5511111	51
JL W. Bnys	. 2 2	44.	3 4 3 4 0	0.02541	41
O. J. Wing	8 5	2.4	3 3 0 2 3	233541	48
Just Hays	54	43	0 3 5 5 4	485545	7.01
Odell Gates	3 4	04	45045	3 4 2 0 1 8	45

-The members of the Holyoke Rifle Club competed for the possession of its gold budge on Saturday last, under the rules of the N. R. A., the conditions being seven shots at 400 yards. Mr. H. White, who used a Mayuard rifle of 9½ pounds weight, and who shol in a standing position, was the winner. The scores were as follows: H. White 21, D. Keltou 18, S. Chapman 17, R. McDonald 16, A. Munger 14, F. R. Norton 11, and H. E. Nash 11. Mr. White was also sneecessful at the 200 yards range, same number of shots, scoring 29 out of a

New Lienon, Ohlo, July 5th, 1875

New Lismon, Ohio, July 5th, 1875.

Beiton Forest and Stream:

Please give your opinion of the lactosed diagram of three consecutive shots made with a muzzle loading sporting ritle at 225 yards, off hand. The rifle was manufactured in Syracuse, N. Y. We have a number of good shots here, and bluck of organizing a shooting club. We are a 1 glad to hear of the success of the American team, and hope for their statements in Facility.

[One shot in the diagram is in the exact centre of bullseye. The other two mensure about 12 imbles from centre. We call this extraordinary shorting. If you organize a club of marksmen like the one in question, then are laurels green in waiting.—ED]

-Among the foreign competitors at Wimbledon this year, says the Volunteer Service Gazette, will be Major Murcita, of the Japanese Army, who has entered for all the open prizes. Although, we believe this will be Major Marselle for this will be Major open prizes. Although, we believe his will be Major Muretta's first visit to Wimbledon, he is an old member of the N. R. A. through the Yokohama Riffe Association. If is not unlikely to take some substantial remembrance of Wimbledon home with him, for we are informed that the other day at Bristol, while trying some rilles with Mr. Gibbs, the gunnaker, he made twelve bullseyes out of 6f-teen shots at 1,000 yords, standing. And at Yokohama it is recorded that he once made 139 bullseyes out of 200 shots al 200 yards,

This is most remarkable shooting, and our representatives will have to look well to their lamels in keep in the front rank. We have always imagined that Asiaties, Chinese or Japanese, for instance, after once mastering the science of rifle shooting, would make excellent marksmen when furnished with the most approved style of weapons. Their diet being mostly vegetable, and their habits strictly temperate, render them, as it were, without nerves to shake and give unsteadiness. Of course this remark applies to turget practice; in presence of an enemy the want of nerve tells against them. Not but that the Japanese are a brave race; they are far more so than their neighbors, the China-

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JULY.

Woodcock, Sulpe, Carlew, and Bay binls.

Our correspondent "Teul" writes us from Salem that woodcock are now in order in that vicinity. A light of robin snipe are daily looked for, and shooters are overhauling their toggery.

-A few woodcock are being killed on the Raucoens, and sume fine birds reach Philadelphia from the lower counties of New Jersey.

A new (portsmen's club was organized on the 1st inst. at Minneapolis, Minn., to be known as the Trup and Field Club, one of the principal objects of which is to see that the game laws of the State are enforced. Mr. F. L. Morse is Secretary. The club starts with a membership of thirtyis Secretary. The club starts with a membership of thirty-four, many being among the leading citizens of the place. They held the first pigeon match on the 7th inst., but the

The Bakersfield Californian suys that the quail threaten to overron the country if they do not import more sportsmen. They are out with their lirst broods, and are to be seen everywhere

Iowa—Redfield, July 7th, 1875.—As many sportsmen are no doubt auxious to know if the late heavy rules have destroyed the young pinneled grouse, I will state that yesterday afternoon, while out training a puppy, a dozen coveys were found on less than a square taile (the pup had never men in the held hefore), the biggest find on that ground for years. They were of all sizes, up to one third larger than full grown qualit, and remarkably thrifty birds. I think Eastern sportsmen need not hesitate to come on account of scarcity of game.

O. H. Hameros.

Other above would indicate that sportsmen need not four

[The above would imlicate that sportsmen need not fear a dearth of game in that vicinity at least.—Ed.]

dearth of gains in time vectors.

— The London Field contains the following account of Copt. Bogardos' first appearance in England. The Cock-ney's remark that "this stranger is no catch," is decidedly

The London Field contains the Tollowing account of Capt. Begardns' first appearance in England. The Gockney's remark that "this stranger is no catch," is decidedly good.

"The annonneement that Capt, Bugardns, the champinn wing shot of America, had arrived in this country, soon caused some stir in pigeon shooting circles, and the fact of his basing sent a challenge to the Hardingham Club by shoot the best man they have, proves that the stranger is confident of his ability to meet all comers.

"The locade first chosen for Capt. Bogurdus to show the Britishers how to shoot, was Mr. Warner's, the Welsh Harp, Hendon, and Monthay infernous being line, there was a very foir company present. The proceedings commenced with a sweepstakes, Capt. Bogardus stanting at twenty-niou yurds, at which distance be held his own against Mr. Fowler and many other well known pigeon shots. A move was now made down the field to witness the first of the exhibition matches, viz. Capt. Bogardus to shout at twenty-five pairs of pigeons, and in kill thirty cight birds from two spring traps, forty yards apart; the shooter to stund on a line between the two traps, which are sprung at the same time. All being in readiness the match began by the captain killing his left bird, and twisting his body roand, his legs being firmly planted, he haid the other pigeons dead a short distance from the trap. Throughout this much the captain killing his left bird and twisting his body roand, his legs being firmly planted, he haid the other pigeons dead a short distance from the trap. Throughout this much the explain took his left hund hird first, and at the fairsh the score stood thirty-nine kills ant of forty-four pigeons shot m. It should be unminoned that the birds were a mixed lot, with unmy "owls" amongst them, but for all his the general impression was that the captain could shoot, and, as one well known pigeon crack remarked, "this stranger is no catch."

"The next part of the programme was to kill wenty-live pigeons in four minutes, the cuptain to h

JULY SHOOTING.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

On Monday, the 5th, with Frank 'F, of Jersey City, manufacturer of the best leadber gui creaces mide, and a gentol and enthipsiastic sportsman to hnot, with Freg, his splendld blue Belton, we took the train for his first crack at the woodcock; for though a good shot among the fluck and splipe, he had not as yet had an opportunity to try his hand at this, the most exquisite game of the world. After a few bours' ride—I meed not specify where—we were met at the depot by jolly Usele Ben, another white man, and by white man I mean the later and full definition of the word, who, souting our bags "sans ceremony," roshed us into the hotel, where he insisted, as a preliminary, on our washing the dust and cinders from one epiclottes are be carried us by force and urms to his meat little home on the bill, where we met with a hearty welcome from his jolly wife, pretty daughter, and young Henry, a chip of the old block. Huving placed an extraordinary quantity of that excellent home made, home-cooked diuner, (why do things in the country laste so much better?) where we thingfit "it would do the most goult" Frank, who was too anxious to wait until the next day, as it still lacked two or three hours of sundown, and nucle Ben houl a brood secreted where he could lay his eyes on thour at a few minutes' notice, we concluded togo down to the swale and witness Frank's first effort. As there was supposed to be only three or four birds in this small cover, neither Uncle Hun nor the undersigned took out our breech loaders, trusting to Frank to do all the execution. We were soon at the cover, having thoroughly impressed upon Frank on the way tho absolute necessity of shooting at all huzards if a bird got up—that be might possibly hit something—but that if he did not shoot he snooty wouldn't.

We had barrly cutered heyond the border of the alders, befure Peg lagan to make game, and son came to a point, as right as though carved in marble. Uncle Ben stopped towned and the well remembered whistle broke an our o

got another point. Stand where you are, Frank, the bird will come out leve, probably, and skirt around puisido of that clump of alders and pitch in agont further on, and you may get an open shot. Keep good, now, while I ruse him. Steady, naw, let him get well out. Alm a trife ahead, and let him baye it. Harrah! 'Drait bird!' Felch him, Feg good dog. Well done, Frank, a also Full grown cock.''

tut to see Frank drop bly gain, throw off his ball and shoot there, his

eyes sparkling with intense excitement, as the perspiration rolled in steams down his tace, as red "as the ted, ted rose," while his feelings, wrought up to too high a pitch for even an effort anniterance, was a sight confical to sen. Indeed it was a prond output for the young cash. We have all pussed through the same glorious experience, and could well appreciate and envy him the exhibitating emotion. That cock was skilined and purpared that evening for Prof. Bally to mount in the spiendid style he knows se well how, and will be kept in the T.—fundly as an heritoon of Frank's prowess among the Philobeia intoor. After a few moto shots, bagging two mure bitds, we teturn to the louise. Having dispused of a plut or more upiece of Unite Boa's decisions cider, smoked our pipies, told a story or two, we were ready for bed.

We were up early, and in the swamp bettines in the morning, and had some good shooting, but as the day advanced and the sun came down in his wrath we found the heat very excessive, and propordinately the hirds scarce, and has we trainped from swamp to asmony, the perspiration streaming from every pore until our cluthes were were through and through, we experienced all the disconforts of woodcock shooting in July. The dog, with panting sides and holling longue, showed exhibit eages to illistices, and having brough to hag but fifteen birds, we turned our taces homovarit. Uncle Ben having no bee house we had placed our birds of the stay before on the ground of his cellar. With these we placed our officer, thinking they would keep nicely. The next day flunk N., the celebrated fox hunter of that country, and a right good fellow, went with any simplifying better than the others, and the hirds even mote and several make wet to the epidemis, thoroughly disquested with duly shooting, and strong introcates of its early abollshined. We were more decided in this opinion when we found the birds we but killed the first day were spailed; "their offense was rank," and not only that, they were fast extending their

BERKSHIRE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

P) Treffeld, Mass., July 1875.

P) TEFFELD, Mass., July 1875.

The necessity for united effort in protecting game and fish has long been felt by those taking an interest in such inatters in this section of the State. We have at last perfected an organization, to be known as the Berk-shite Sportsment's Club, Hon. E. Il Kellogs, president; John C. Parker, E-q., vice presid, m; A. B. Root, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Barker, Esq., attorney; W. H. Marray, Esq., Capil. Morris Schaff, W. H. Wentworth, M. D., directors. To those acquainted with the gentlemen whose names are given above, it is unnecessary to say that our best men are interested in and have the management of the club.

MEMPRIL.

We are pleased to note the above addition to the ranks, which indicates an era of protection and consequent enjoyment in the serion of country in which the new organization has its headquarters.—Ed.

DITTMAR POWDER AGAIN.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 28th, 1875.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 28th, 1875.

The reason, I think, that "A Subscriber found his experiment with Dittmar's powder ansatisfactory is because he used too flue a grain; he should have used No. 15 charse. The powder is not a wood powder at all; its component parts are starch, sagar, and vezetable flue, with the addition of pure acid, anknown to anybody but the Inventor. The acid is theroughly washed out so that it will not injure the barrels. I have left my gun without cleaning for two weeks after shooting twelve shois of the Dittmar powder, and could see no stains in the burrels. We have just experimented with the face of the Dittmar powder compared with that of the bluck powder, each miconfined. We ignited one-eighth of a pound of Dittmur's powder inder a wooden box; when the powder exploded the box was not silred in the least, but when we placed the same amount of black powder under a wooden box; when the powder exploded the box was not silred in the least, but when we placed the same amount of black powder inner the box and ignited it the box was blown to pieces. This shows that in case a large quantity of Dittmar's powder should come in contact with fire in the house to would not do any damage as far as the explosion is concerned, and we all know the black powder would; so we find that Dittmar's powder in our as of the provider would be entirely ratured. If Mr. Dittmar can so arrange it as to sell his powder any heart shear price as a the lower grades of other powder, say about twenty-five cents per pound by weight, which would be about sevenily-five cents for the same quantity in bulk of black powder, and make arrangements with the clubs to sell it even chapper than that, he woold find much readier sale for his powder, and remove much of the prijudice against it. You will notice that all those conficuntog the powder have been experimenting with it at atagets. Noue of them appear to have tried it on game. I used it on snipe and decks hat Spring, and found it perfe

[Our correspondent is in error regarding the computative weight and bulk of the Dittmar powder. A pound in weight would certainly far exceed in bulk a pound of black powder.-Ed]

4 Gontal
20 Whithbeey
11 J. Sargum
withdrev C. P. Sargent
10 Glibert
Rates
14 Decker

A sweepstakes purse of \$11, \$8 and \$5 was then shot for

5'Billhert 4 Thoyer, 2 Belknap

Whitlesey. 2 Bekinap 2
Lung having killed five birds he was given the first prize. The second was won by Hascall. Thayer got third noney. All anattenrs except this call, who win first money at Cleveland on the third day of the fournament.

—The St. Joseph, Missonri, Sportsmen's Club lield a pigeon match on the 3d and 5th instants, which was numerously attended and productive of much sport. The birds used were wild pigeons, and the shooting from ground traps. Mr. George Hale, of Glenwhot, lowe, carried aft the first prize, killing ten straight birds. The following are the senres and entries:—

- Chilles:	0
A. C. Graham. 5 J. M. Street. Rubert Mullius. 9 Rice Folker	
Robert Mullins Street.	
All Philipping	
	4
F. S. Harking. 6 L. Fuelling.	
In shooting off the time to	2

In shooting off the this for second prize, Mr. Chus. Dorsell was the winner, killing four hirds. Mr. Hoffmever, of Council Bluff, won third prize, Mr. Fred Meyer the fourth the fifth was divided between G. W. Batcheller and E. Werk, and Major Rice Gilkey coplured the 6th. A number of sweepstakes followed the righter shoot, and concluded a most successful meeting. Four out of the six prizes were wou by members of the club.

will wish no seccess.

[This last is a very necessary movement, and is supported by Rives, Meigs, Chipman, Col. Kinney, and other prominent gentlemen, whose names guarantee success,—Ed.]

*Dead out of bounds.

J. S. Hoey W. Grern.

Dead unit of bounds

HRPHFTARY L B R and P. Chib.

- A large farm, especially adapted for the use of a sportsman's club, is offered for sale in our columns. It is situated on a beautiful island near New Bedford, Mass., and furnithes every desideratum to the lever of the angle. W. A. Stagg, 68 Broadway, has jit on site.

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3:30, 5:30 F. M.

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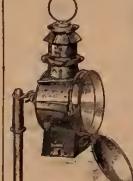
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Volume 4, Number 24, 17 Chatham St. (CliyHall sqr.)

Camp Hishing in Georgia.

I SUPPOSE that most, if not all, the readers of Furest and Sturam know what a "camp hunt" is. A half dozen gentlemen, more or less, taking tents and provisions, guns and dogs, go into the woods and mountains, camp there for a few days and hunt. Camp fishing is much the same, except that you substitute nets, rods, and lines for gans and dogs. The gentlemen of the Sunthern States from time immemorial have been in the habit, at the proper sensons, of making up small parties and going off into the would for a week or more to limit and fish. Very frequently excursious are mide to the coast or some of the phenty executions it, and sea fishing and turtling are enjoyed.
When going to the islands for a "camp fish" it is called it is called "marooulng." This is more especially the case on the Gulf caust. It is a pastime almost peculiar to this section of the caustry, rich and poor alike indulging in it; for the facility of recess being secured. facility of access being so great, the distance being so small, and the transportation of the impedimenta so easy, these trips are a very common method of recreation. Once or twice during the year most of the men of business or leisure contrive to get away for a few days on a hunt or fish. Very often they go but a few miles—the hunting or fishing ground being so near—for populous, well settled and cultivated as Georgia is, in very many places a mile out of town is "into the wilderness," with only a farm here and there, often a dozen miles upart, beyond. Near or far, owever, they go, and a merry and healthy time they make of it. In the days gone by it was very seldom that a gen-tleman visited a planter for a few days that he did not get up such a hunt or fish for his entertainment. They are still very popular, and deservedly so.

A few days ago a little party, consisting of Gen. II., Capt. B., Commodore G., and myself took the morning train on the Western and Atlantic Railroad for the hill country. We had discussed the matter many times, but the backward sensou and the heavy rains had compelled us time and again to defer our trip, and several who had intended to have gone with us were prevented by husiness engagements from joining the party. Finally, we concluded that "rain or shine" we would delay no longer, and accordingly the four above mentioned took the train. We carried with us some tent-flies for shelter, an axe, hatchet, spade, auger and balls, some bread, bacon, a boiled ham, lard, salt, pepper, pickles, coffee, sugar, and Worcestershire sance, with coffee pot, frying pau, gridiron, kettle to boil water, some tin cups and plates, knives, forks, and spoons. Besides our blankets each had a band big containing a rough suit, nuderclothing, towels, soap, and hrashes and comb. Each man took his rod, lines, and hooks, and Gen. 11. took his nets—small gill nets; for, as we depended in a great measure on our "catch" for food, and feared the water would be in poor condition for fly or bait fishing, (which proved to be the case,) we resolved "to make assurance doubly sure" and provide means that we could depend on under any circumstances to supply the larder. I should also have mentioned that we took with us a likely negro lad as cook. After a pleasant ride of some four hours through a fertlle, well cultivated, lovely and picturesque country, passing Kennesaw and Lost Mountains, we arrived at Gordon county, and the conductor very kladly stopped tho train and dropped us and our baggage near our proposed camp. He had intended to have stopped within a few yards of the place, but by an error of the engineer carried us about a quarter of a mile beyond. This necessitated our "toting" the baggage to the spot we selected for our camp.

When we started the day was chilly and rather cloudy, but as we neared the mountains it became brighter, warmer, and, finally, quite clear. A heavy rain the previous night made everything clean and fresh, but alast spoiled the lake for fishing with rod and line. We left the train about halfpast twelve, and while one of the party went to hunt up the boat the others selected a site for a camp and transported the baggage. We found this last heavy work. For convenience of handling on the cars we had packed the ar-

ticles in empty flour barrels and boxes, and it was no joke to carry these through the hot san over a very rough road fer even a quarter of a mile. Pulling off a teut rope, we cut poles, and slinging a barrel to its centre we placed the ends ou our shoulders and trudged off. In this way in about an hour and a half we got everything to camp. We selected for our eamp ground a little sandy knoll covered with short grass and pine leaves, and shaded by a small clump of very pretty pines. It was a perfect gem of a camping ground. The ground sloped in every direction, and in addition, the soil being sandy, insured us a dry, comfortable eamp, while the pleasant shade of the pines made it agreeable outside of our teut as well as in it. Fifty yards to the right a fine spring of excellent water bubbled out of the hill, and some thirty yards to the front lay the lake.

Our first proceeding was to select two trees a proper distance apart, and suitably situated. These we trimmed up until the lowest branch was some nine feet from the ground. We then out a stont pole and laid it from tree to tree, resting it on the lower branch. Over this we threw a large tent-fly, and stretched and securely fastened it down with Across one end we then stretched a smaller fly, pegs. Across one end we then stretched a smaller fly, tying the centre to the pole, and bringing the ends over the other fly. The front we left open. The top of one of the boxes, properly manipulated, was soon fastened to the front tree, and gave a resting place for hrushes, combs, etc., and was a great confort. We next selected two other trees about ten yards directly in front of trees about ten yards directly in front of our tent, and, trimming them up and fixing a pole as hefore, stretched over it a fly, awning fashion. Under this we placed our provisions, and also used it for a dining room. A couple provisions, and also used it for a dining room. A couple of old boards we found near, when placed on top of the barrels, made an excellent table. We then built a fire between the tents, spread our blankets, stowed away our bags, and were ready to commence tishing. (Note. - Always make your camp before you begin to haut or fish.) Mean while, the hoat had been hanted up and brought around but was found to be so unsteady that she could not be used for setting the nets. This was a poser, for the water was so muddy that rod fishing would not amount to much. So we concluded to wait. It would have done you good to see our gallant General, (we dubbed him "General" hecause he was the biggest—he weighed from sixteen to twenty stone—man in the party,) paddling about in the tottlish, narrow skiff. Sixteeu stoue is no joke in a cauoe a foot wide, but the General is a veteran, and did credit to his training, so up accident happened.

A year ago auother of our party was on the same lake, but in a skiff much shorter and narrower than the one above alluded to, (we found her bones high and dry, smashed to pieces, where the floods of Winter had carried her.) While very earefully, gently, and gracefully paidling to a spot that looked as if some choice specimens of the finny tribe were likely to have made it their habitat, one of his companions called out to him quite suddenly. Turning his head around to answer the hail he lost his halauce, and, still graceful, disappeared beneath the waves. Yerb. sap. You may imagine the rest. Meanwhile, two of us took the boat, and, having caught a few minnows, proceeded to set some small lines, three or four feet long, tying them to the ends of branches which overhung the water. These were baited with the minnows. The others of the party while we set these hooks were busily engaged in fishing, for our supper pretty much depended on their success. As soou as we returned we also commenced fishing. We could see the trout (bass) leaping here and there, but after diligently fishing for about an hour and a half I found I had lost four hooks, which had enught on logs or roots that I could not see owing to the muddiness of the water, hat had not yet had one bite. My companions, however, were more fortunate, and we had quite a nice mess of "brim" by sundown; so our supper was secure. The set lines added a "red borse" or two and a half-pound trout (bass.)

Returning to camp we found a bright fire hlazing and a good bed of coals. All hands turned to, and lu a trice the fish were ready for the pan and merrily "sizzling" over the

I had brought a little bottle of butter for a start, and we afterward got pleuty of both butter and milk from a farm near by. Our bill of fare for supper was fried fish, farm near by. farm near by. Our bill of fare for supper was fried fish, broiled fish, fried bacon, bread and butter, pickles, excellent coffee, etc., and—mustard?" How we did cat! The pure mountain air and the exercise we had taken gave us excellent appetites. Paufin after panful of fish disappeared until finally, having "satisfied the inner man," we laid down around the fire, and, lighting our cigars, included in a lively talk. Few things are more pleasant than the talk around the evening came, fire, after a lord day's the talk around the evening camp fire after a hard day's hunt or fish. What stories are told; what jokes are hunt or fish. What stories are told; what jokes are cracked. The ball of conversation is tossed from one to the other, rapidly caught, and merrily passed along. All are interested, and time passes by unheeded until "the weemsma' hours" are reached, and some one, suddenly ranching sma' hours' are reaened, and some one, suddenly remembering that we must rise early to morrow, looks at his watch and exclaims at the lateuess. This night, while gnyly chatting around our fire, a contraband, who was recognized by one of the parties, stepped into the irrelight, and, after a short conversation, was dispatched for a couple of ralcula, twich was a mile or two off.) for we had deof plank, (which were a mile or two off.) for we had determined not to he beaten on the boat question, but fish our nets in spite of fate. So "Dave," the contraband, was dispatched for the lumber. Meanwhile, we "sat and smoked and talked, and talked and smoked and sat" until shout ten o'clock, when Dave contrabands and sat." about ten o'clock, when Dave, accompanied by another descendant of Ham, returned, bearing between them the theseendant of Ham, returned, bearing between them the desired plank. In a trice the old boat was drawn out of the water, and, taking off one side, we proceeded to add our plank to her hottom alongside the others, fastening them with strips which run from side to side. While we were getting things ready for action one of the party ent an old grain sack into strips about three inches wide and dipped to the strips are then allowed to them into some melted fat. They were then allowed to eool, and being doubled we placed them between the planks of the hottom, which were rough and unphanel, and keying them up, the cleets were united on. The sides were fixed in the same way. This made the boat as "tight as a drum," and the rough plank answered perfectly. This was the idea of the Commodore, whose duty it was to su-perintend the caulking of the little vessel. A board nailed ou either end and one in the middle for sents, and our boat was finished. By two o'clock A. M. she was in the water, and Capt. B. and myself made the round of the lake and examined our lines before retiring. Our reward was not great, for the terrapins, which were particularly abundant, had been before us. Rebaiting our denniled hooks we re-turned to camp, and, after replenishing the fire with enough logs to last till daylight, we turned in, and were soon sound

The first thing I saw the next morning was Capt. B. standing before me shaking a three-pound tront (bass,) and asking me how I would like it for breakfast. By the time I had made my toilet the fish was ready, and I breakfasted sumptiously. We all breakfasted, for the early risers bad taken only a cup of coffee and a sandwich before they left camp. The scene around the camp fire, where all except myself were busy preparing breakfast, was very picturesque. One big fellow in a gray shirt and a broad-leafed hat was frying the fish in a long-handled frying pan; auother in an equally picturesque garb was hrolling some busy preparing the fish for the property offee. The boy was hosy preparing the fish for the pnu. I think one of the most pleasant and picturesque scenes is when the party at the camp are gathered around engaged in getting up a breakfast or supper, especially the latter; the hight the lighting up the brouzed features of the party, and touching with a gleam of crimson or a tash of gold the well-polished tine or glittering knives as each one busily harries to and fro, performing his share of the work. Our party was happily constituted. We had no drones, and each seemed to vie with the others in doing all he could for the pleasure and comfort of the rest. Our servant had a sincence. His principal business was to wash the pans and plates, dress the fish, and keep up the fre. Although a cook in a somewhat famous restaurant in Atlanta, truth

compels me to say that he did not distinguish himself in the culinary line. In fact, like most of his race he was incorrigibly lazy, and was perfectly contented to let us do his work. But he had his good points, one of which was that he could cook a beefsteak to perfection, whereby hangs a

work. But he had his good paints, one of whereby hangs a tale.

Although an ardent, persevering, and patient fisherman, I am not fond of fish; for, though I eat them with pleasing, especially if there be nothing else in the larder, yet I am constitutionally appased to the real enjoyment of fish as an article of diet. Whether it is because if a bone, large or small, gets into my mouth it almost produces a spasm, or not, it is yet a lamentable fact that I cannot thoroughly enjoy fish. But I do like a nicely broiled beefsteak; it is my especial weakness. I remember that when I returned from a four years' tour of duty in California, where oysters only grow in cans, (or did notil lately,) my wife and myself on our arrival in New York went to one of the fashionable restaurants for lunch. "The little Madaume" is fond of oysters, so she ordered some in the style she liked best. After looking the bill of fare carefully through, and finding no delicacy which I particularly desired, save one, I ignored the whole line of fresh mackerel, bass, halibut, lohsters, crabs, oysters, et id omne genus, and ordered it—a beefsteak.

"Oh, Doctor!" said she, "are you not ashamed? You have been in California for years, and uever even saw a respectable oyster there, and here you are ordering a heefsteak. It is positively drendfu!!"

I meekly held down my bead, but I had and enjoyed my beefsteak nevertheless.

To return. Our contraband could cook a beefsteak, and the following morning when I awoke, (I was usually the latest to bed and the latest to rise,) my nostrils were greeted with an unexpected, familiar odor. A heefsteak was brailing on the embers. What a treat for poor me.

"Hurry up, Doetor, your steak is almost done," sung out Capt. B.

"Beefsteak!" exclaimed I; "where under the sun did you

"Beefsteak!" exclaimed I; "where under the sun did you find a beefsteak in this benighted country!"
"Came up ou the night train; burry up!" was the lacouic

response.

My kind friend, the Captain, knowing my weakness, had written a note, which be stuck on a stick by the track, and as the train dashed by it was taken by one of the employes, and the result was that on the next train up came some nice steaks, which were thrown off to us as it flew by. How I did enjoy that breakfast! Beefsteak is positively superlative!

as the train dashed by it was taken by one of the employees, and the result was that on the next train up came some nice steaks, which were thrown off to us us it flew by. How I did enjoy that breakfast! Becfsteak is positively superlative!

On a fishing excursion or a hunt, like in a garrisou, one day is like another, yet every day is different. The inecidents vary. One has bad on a big fish that broke his rod and line; another had a glorious nibible; a bird fell overboard while he was reaching out for some flouting object, r. as I told bim, "while admiring the reflection of his beautiful phiz in the water"—nature's mirror. Par parentlesis, he is a very haudsome man. Auditor shows a capital string of fish, and tells about the sequestered nook or deep hole where he caught them. And so the days go by, each one so full of health, so crowded with enjoyment—the very toil is pleasure.

About noon of the second day a lond shout in the bushes proclaimed the advent of Mr. P., a thriving planter in the neighborhood, who, bearing that our tents were not many miles off, mounted his horse and rode over. He was well known to all the party, and gave us a cordial welcome 15 his bailiwick. Of course we bad a talk and then a fish. Finally, when he was about to depart, he insisted that one of us should return with bim to his house, some two miles off, and he would tell bis good lady we were there, and make arrangements to spend the night with us and fish the nets. After much talk it was decided that I should go. So, like the Knights of the Temple in the bygone days, we started off, not forgetting to take a goodly string of tish for his "home folks." I bad a very pleasant visit, saw some very fine dersey and Alderney cows, a fine Messinger stallou, and a farm kept in such order us would captivate the eye of our best furners in New York, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey. Graced by the lovely young wife of my friend—for here in the heart of the hill country of Georgia I found the cbarming daugher of one of our Northern railroad kings, w

How do you get them out after you shoot them?" I

"Strip and wade in for 'em," was his reply,

Some days be got three or four, sometimes none, but generally enough for "a mess." I afterward learned that in this part of the country it is a favorite amusement, and promess in that line counts as much as if directed against ordinary game. Shortly after we left the reverberating ectoes of his rife told us of the success which enough the patience of our crucker friend. The time generally selected by these people—and I regret to state the medicated enokers are but the only ones who indulge in this sport, but also those who ought to know better—is when the fish seek the shallow portions of the lake to spown. Perched in the trees they can readily see the fish in the clear water, and nicely calculating the angle—shooting under them—the buliet or buckshot sums the fish and emisse it to float help-lessly on the surface, and before it can recover the shooter has descended the tree, waded in, and secured his prey. During the hat days of Summer, too, the fish lazily float on the surface, and they are then also much sought for. Very large ones are often thus killed. A son of the uwner of this lake shot one which weighed over filteen pounds. I trust the brothers of the rud and gun in Georgia will look to it and prevent this most unsportsmanlike method of fishing.

Alas! all things must have an end, and our time drew to

I trust the brothers of the rud and gun in Georgia will lonk to it and prevent this most unsportsmanlike method of fishing.

Alast all things must have an end, and our time drew to a close. On the fourth day we fished until noon, then taking onl, drying and repairing the nets we struck enum, and packing up everything, we removed all the luggage to the side of the track and waited for the train. Meanwhile, we had several hours to spare, so we took a thorough bath, and hall a fine swim in the lake, and packing our fishing clothes, appeared once more clud en regle. Finding the time bunging rather heavily on his hunds, the Judge, not satisfied with having been badly heaten at whist the previous night, challenged me to a friendly game of "seven up." I need hardly say that I was very unfortunate; for the Judge beat me seandalously. Of course, it was the fault of the cards. It always is. But the Judge was clued. Flushed with seceese he resolved to beat his other whist untugonist—and at "old sledge." Now, Gen. H. is a very quiet man, but he has been around the world considerably, and with open eyes. After much persuasion he consented to give the Judge his "revenge;" so they spread a blanket in the shade and went at it. Something was the matter with the eards; for from some cause the Judge was unsuccessful. It was positively wonderful how many jacks the General furned, and, strange to relate, it was singular how few trumps the Judge held. Again and again he tried it, but with the same result. There was surely "a heathen Chinee" somewhere. The little grove rang with langhter at the shulge's discomfiture until the train coming up, (through the kindness of the Superintendent of the road it had orders to pick us up where we had spent so many happy hours. As the train dashed around the curve, looking thoughtfully ont of the window and taking the last glimpse of the smoke of our singulatering camp tire, the Judge observed, "I cannat understand if, General, how you turned so many jucks." A pleasant ride through the shadows bro

For Forest and Stream OUT WITH THE TIDE.

Y little Water Witch has been safely harbored during all the Winter storms under the South versanla, within hearing of the rinde waters, but beyond their rough reach. Last Antinmi, when November winds were raging, and our buy was lashed to a maddening fury that threatened all tender craft, I helped to earry her over the fullen leaves and laid her there, and by her side the idle paidles, "One o'er one take tolded arms when the work is done."

eneil all tender craft, I helped to carry her over the fallen leaves and haid her there, and hy her side the idle paddles, "One o'er one take tolded arms when the work is done."

Many times during the Winter I have gone down on my knees in the snow and peered through the stained butice at my little darling, as she lay there like a caged uniuml, her gay eolor gone and her saucy pride very much lowered. But now that Spring has come, I have called John from his pea plantings in the garden, where the May sun has been heating on his bended back, and together we enried the pet down the hill and placed ber, keel upward, upon two tame-looking wooden horses. I have thrown the saddle on Julia and contered over to the country store and purchased paint, putry hall and caulking iron. I have bought for myself a pair of glazed overalls, in which I feel the dignity of labor and the accessity for keeping them on by light strapping about my waist. How many glad hours I have bad down at the water's edge upon a carpet of sea weed and grasses, getting my little vessel ready for service, and, like Robinson Crusse, I have done it all myself. Yet there is something trying and tiresome in the extreme about hoat painting; an aching right arm, a sore, complaining back, a feverish touch of pain about one's body. I should not care to assist at paint dressing the sides of a French mau of war, or a Russian frigate, or a Dutch donble decker, or even the long, sleek sides of a gondola, that floats swan-like along tho streets of Venice. A row boat is a joy forever, unless she leaks. Even with this symptom of grave depravity we do not set her adrift to drive hither and thither on a storay sea, a wreck past hope, without a hand raised or a mid driven to save. Nay, we have the caulking tron, the lamp wick, the putty bid and the mallet to win our during back to usefulness once more. What a mouthful for the hungry monsler, our little pet, swallowed in an instant with a greedy relish and a wicked haste, and the treacherous, rude waves amack their whi

gry waves run high, their white teeth show fiercely. It charmed a while ago; now it awes and frightens. Ahl but I love the sea, so I love the water of our bay. It has been friend and physician. When it was lonely on the bill, coming to it I found it sunging or talkative; as a friend it hus delighted me, borne with my wavs and moods putiently and politely; has advanced my interests, annused and entertained me high and dry, as some friends in mred have done. As physician, it has given the back my strength, reddened my blood, broadened my chest, and cunningly whetted my uppetite till an adge same as keen and sansitive as that of a Damaseus blade—an appetite such as a generous housewife only shouth have dealings with.

Then the day came for the lanneh—a day all rich with san and all like with sky. A saucy south wind gives no rest in the young foliage, and turns the smile of our hay into a white, hearty laugh. The sea has a merry face. In the soft haze of the offing a hundred tiny sheets dip. Commerce in miniature, but not in minimum. Every ecdar lush along the bluff grows red with feathery breasted rolins, with throats opened. A nosy lot of sea guills hang in clusters averhead and watch me. Possibly I do look fanlastic in my glazed and paint-stained overalls. I am the only one who has a bout to lunch this morning. No one but a little amilen who has struyed from the nest-like hum of a neighbor south of the point, and comes swinging a pert little eprbeille at arm's length, to idle the moraing along share, to gather sea shells, and any wonders the last tide has thrown up; floding such, she collects carefully and methodically, all to be thrown away again before returning. She advances timidly, pauses, drups a stone's throw distant—and eyes me curiously. She has no boat, and I know she loves the waves dearly. I shall tempt her with an invite and use her for ballast. So I heave at the stern and heave an energial part of parties and the waves dearly. I shall tempt her with an invite and use her for ballast. So I heave at

"Her face it is the fairest.
That eve the sun shone on."
Her blue eye dances merrily; a sweet contour possesses her, and she has a "Step like a mountain roe."

"Step like a mountain roe,"

She mans the helm and I the ours, and my little Water Witch, as if conscions of her freedom, cuts the waves proudly and carries us seaward, the while some half forgotten lines of a poem. I once wickedly loved, return, and half-andibly I tell them to her:

"The sweet south wind, with performe heavy laded Camp lightly tripping by.

And kissed a prelly, onestpecting maiden—
Why not I?"

As the morning ripping the wind halfs. Our hand see its

half-audibly I tell them to her:

"The excet south wind, with performe heavy laden Cambe (Labry Proping by).

And kissed a pretty, un-appecting maiden— why not It?

As the morning ripens the wind hulls. Our hay loses its white longh and stretches itself for a nap. An oar's length from our side that whitete, the mimble muckerel, the gympus of our bay, leaps from his water home two fert into the clear morning air—a silver leaf with the dew on it. As he drops his supple length again into his bath he turns a comie, half-closed eye upon us, as one asking, "Well, haw is that for high!" We both think it very high. Almost under our how the burly-backed porpoise, a very clawn in his way, does a hesitating somersault, or rather tries to do it, for it is a blunder from the starting; an awkward, untrained effort, yet to play out his part, adding strength to his awkwardness, he throws his leathery buck against a coming wave, making a confusion and splatter, and semiling a rain of cold drops that catches us unnitships; then, like a leaden weight, he sinks from sight, and the place that knew him knows him no more. Over beyond, a school of noisy young porpoises are playing at a game of natine leap-frog, and in their acrobatic fullies among the waves they are as froliesome as children at recess time. And well they may he, for it makes no matter of difference to them whether school keeps or not, and it does to the children. They play the barlesque only, and have yet to learn from our hittle mackerel his graceful leap. Now a bungry, cunning shark turns from his thoroughtare to enter our bay and prowl for prey. I know him by his stately fins that ride the water, cutting the waves like the prow of a racer. Of course he is un enemy, and I am glad when, hingry as he cume, he leaves our peaceful midst to seek elsewhere a feeding ground. Overhead a dozen hawks ami sar a gulls are circling, deciding among themselves what kind of a fish they will have to-day for dimer. Perhaps to morrow our silver grouns as will not perform. I do not und

dinner, I whisper to the fair goddess at my side that cold beans are enlar. With all baste we callark, and rested and refreshed I pull lastily to our mooring, where we part company. The shell gutherer trips homeword with light beart and tasket empty, and while I am studying, the true finish of her figure is lost behind the point wheare she

and refreshed i pull histily to our mooring, water we paint refreshed is post bothind the point wheme she came.

Our trial trip is lost bothind the point wheme she finish of her digure is lost bothind the point wheme she came.

Our trial trip is lost to beginning of a succession of Summer delights. Sametimes we are venturesome, the shell gatherer and I; we forget to be first and great with the tide, coasting it motif is here polled my Witch far out into the sumul that opens a highway to the east, and like any avenue where trade thas her itensand had, it is often a crowdool thoroughfare. Here the rivers and bays contribute the pride of their waters, and may a stately estimated from the result of the read of white wings that are hruring the wealth of the rest to the great city. To do her part once a week our lay sends out a heavyly freighted, mutronly-hooking shinp, the pride of our hearts, o joy to car eyes, rich with the fails of our furns and the return of our hurvests. Her soils are spothess, her rigging that and trim. The skipper's wife is at the water's edge with little most to wave a white adient her turty mate, who moust the trusty helm with firm, enions, guiding biand, and the little wessel minds it like a bit. It is induced a picture to see our little ship set sail, and we watel her propolly on her way westward in her decent pride, as with envirant new we sight her on mother tack, and now hese her in the ading. In three short days which he shipper's wife has numbered; perimps at sunset, or and favors, we sight at must bend in the labe distance a tiny, thattering pennam, which globens our eyes and tells it is mur probe nearing towards. So less to the bone stretch, and she enters the losy knowingly, hardly usking the gindance of the skipper's wide retages hanging ever the labit the strength of the resist just stepping overheard to pulled, and the little vessel is at test, parting, the gindance and the skipper's stiffened rheamnine right arm against the heckary helm. Gathering torce, she contrives loves in

neard, red head to the wind, hedds it quivering there are instant, there goes about, every spar and pulley protesting. When the tide changes, in a laddy the sancks drift up the lay, alregging their small hoats behind them like families of children.

When the wind is aff duty and undisturbed our lay dezes under the kind. May sun, not a verinkle nearring its sweet, calm face; or, when like one tired of play it stretches itself pencefully far a noon may, then I love to coax my Witch along the water's edge mid-filled down the rocky reach of hench. At such moments a great peace gussesses the world—the world about our bay. It is like a great whole some hush. The robins are in the woods, nesting, just out at gan shot; a few of these insatiable gulls are noiselessly putting their heads together, as if some of them may at last lawe discovered a new and finished design in flight with which to complete their rime enteroidery of the heavens. In the bazy affing a mighty flock of convassings is widting a friendly lirezze to speend and scatter it, and impartient skingors are pacing their decks, bke prison-res on a gally. Two art three featers and prahedly half lamished sand snipe are lunching off the shore, their little pipe-stem-like legs looking so unmistokabily teritue they might ensuly break apart, leaving a monitoful of feathers and a melting relish at buil tlesh to rot and go to decay. As the tide runs out and the width of heach increases, the scrious, sedema-looking soft shell chair rears its menty head, lifting an inch of fleshy neck in true Dombeyan style from its sloppy hume, and with true elected effect it bends not nor turus. Na yeang curate on his ritualistic parish walk could create such an impression of stolid uncansciousness. It seems so odd to me that this peculiar folk should live in this underfoot and interested and without integre, living arderly, and seemingly in true and whidesame content. My affection here ready run for the soft shell ciam. As a mild form of exhibite after the water's edge when the tide

OUR LITTLE FISHING CRUISE.

E went on the 21st of June—this 1875 June—to a small linke near Utopia. I shall not describe our journey. We had a nable horse, and saw two foxes on the way, hesides severae sunburat country lasses, as ugly as hedge-hage. At Lapreaux, twenty-live miles, we dined at a very neat botel and then wheeled merrity on, and arrived at the hotel he ha hon homme Reproduction, eighteen miles further, near Saint Grorge, in time for supper, which meel we partook of like july good fellows always do that are these of the weak of the corks out of two bottles of Alsopp's ale—
"And the way we drained our glassos dry

And the way we drained our glassos dry Would make a temperature preacher sigh-

inseard with a good appelife. Before ten we handed the corks out of two bottles of Alsopp's ale—

"Anotheway we drafted our glassos dry Wood order on the corks of the corks o

Recipe for Prieserving Meat.—As warm weather has come at last, the following by a writer in the New York Times will prove both seasonable and servireable. There is no good reason why farmers and their families should ent so much salt pork, leaving all the fresh meat to the inhabitants of cities and villages, when the following method will keep it fresh for weeks even in the warmest weather. I have tried it for several years. As soon as the animal heat is out of the meat, slice it up ready for cooking. Prepare a large jar by sending it well with hot salt and water. Mix salt and pulverized saltpotre. Cover the bottom of the jar with a sprinkle of salt and pepper. Put down a layer of ment, sprinkle with side and continue in this manner until the jar is full. Fadd a cloth or towel and wet it in strong salt and water, in which a little of the saltpetre is dissolved. Press the cloth closely over the ment and set it in a cool place. Be sure and press the cloth in tightly as each layer is removed, and your ment will keep for months. Then drain off all the blood that oozes from it. It will be necessary to change the cloth accasionally, or take it off and wash it tirst in edd water, then seald in salt and water as in tirst. In this way farmers can have fresh meat all the year round. I have kept beef that was killed the 12th of Pebruary till the 21st of June. Then I pucked a large jar of veal in the same way during the dog days, and kept it six weeks.

-Victor Emannel is no less a sportsman because he is a King. The description of his hunting grounds given in foreign journals make them seem to be a sportsman's paradise. The classe among the mountains of Valsavararche, which abound with game on the Italian side, is reserved to the King, who has established his central hunting lodge on a splendid plateau at Lorveille, 7,000 feet above tide level.

Hish Culture.

ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROGRESS OF FISH CULTURE

BY ICHTHYOS. -NUMBER TWO.

To bleint (afterward Major) G. L. Jacobi, of Hollen-haseen, must be given the credit of first introducing, for the description, the given the received in the preparation of fisher' eggs. The result of his experiments were eminetly successful, though conducted through a period of torty years, before the discovery was given the world, the sume as is practical body. Interface the process of the conducted through a period of torty years, before the discovery was given the world, the sume as is practical body. Interface of the sume of the sum o

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TROUT PONDS

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:- LAKE CITY, Minn., July 15th, 1875

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I desire to call the attention of the many sportsmen who now or may hereafter spend the Summers in this locality to the fine opportunities afforded right here for valuable malicial front ponds. First, let me say that there is not, perhaps, it all the West a more heantiful or fit place for the sportsmen than Lake Pepin Valley, especially during the hot mouths. Many sportsmen, with their families, regularly spend their Summers here, and always find cool nights without any mosquitto bites it is a singular fact that we are not troubled with these fittle formentors. Alt these sportsmen get, of course, good troot fishing in the various streams and private ponds; but the word "good" will soon have to be dropped notess an effort is made to increase the sapply.

Let me repeat what I have said in former letters, viz: that we have emptying into the lake on other side nine trout streams. The most of these streams have afforded an imagense number of troot, but they have been so tremendously fished that their pristing glory has departed. Yet, in all these streams many fish are still found, affording some fine sport and an ample number to stock any ponds that may be created. Many fine localities for natural ponds on these streams are found within three and five miles of Lake City, and for a small sum can be leased or purchased. A dam that would create a pond sufficient to sustain tens of thousands of troot would cost comparatively but little money, and not one cent to feed the fish. As a sample of what can be done on these streams, I will refer to two nill ponds. One of these (Pine Creek Pond) affords from one to two thousand pounds of troot a year, and brings an income to its owner of five or six hundred dollars autually. And all this without expeading, from first to last, one single cent for the care or increase of the fish. Two such ponds are within three and five miles of Lake City. Both of these streams are small creeks, but matural, as are all trout brooks. Troot are allowed to be caught from

a source of income that would pay a greater interest on the capital than any other lovestment known.

Let me add that I secured last Winter a special law to protect those who erect dams, and naturally or artificially propagate trout or other rish. This law is very stringent, and affords all the legal protection that can be desired. In conclusion, allow me to say that circumstances have prevanted me from ever securing a right to one or more of these privileges, and I have therefore no "ax to grind," and desire only that some lovers of trout angling may be induced to avail themselves of these opportunities. Any further information I will freely furnish if desired.

DR. D. E. Estes.

TROUT AND SALMON NEAR SAN FRAN-CISCO.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The balf fishing for trout and salmon in Lake Merced still cominues to he attended with good success. Mr. Kaeding, of the firm of Liddle & Kaeding, sporting emporium, with one or two companions in his book, has generally taken of a morning tarely, from sunrise to about nine o'clock A M., from ten to twenty trout and salmon. Other parties have also done tolerably well early in the day and tate in the evening. I lately had the pleasure of conversing with E. W. Leonard, Esq., one of our first enthusiasts and zealous operators in stocking our rivers and lakes with game fish. He informed me that the first lot of troot put in Lake Merced was July 24th, 1855, and the second to of "red line trout," or California species, was april 3d, 1806. This has continued every year since. Speaking of tate sport in that take I was informed by Mr. Liddle that two ashermen captured thirty—part troot and part salmon—hait angling, in four feet of water on a saady bottom.

I doe consider the young salmon or grilse, as well as the Tahoe trout, so many of 1bs former of which were taken in our bay last Winter and Spring bait fishing, and both now in our lakes San Andrews and Merced, to be the ne plus ultra of table ish. Their fiesh, as you know, it of a light plink color, tender, curdy, and in layers, not containing near so mach oil as the Salmo salar, nor full grown salmon, and on this account chiedly to most persons, (I may say the best judges and of the most epicarean tastes.) they are more palstable than most of our more nich northero salmon, particularly when these Colombia and other river salmon are of large weight. As a game fish, too, of course in fornishing amneement to the angler or dy fisher these fish have very few equals, as all spertemen know who have experienced the rapid, and sudden grasp with which they seize the hook, their delirions struggle, and the quick and careful work they require to salely land them, with fine tackie, which all eklifful anglers are almost eure to use.

Beeldes the great

THE MARSEER.—This fish, which takes the place in India of the salmon and front of Europe and America, somedia of the samon and front of Europe and America, some-times attains great size, reaching occasionally the enor-mous weight of from eighty to one kundred pounds, while forty pounds is by no means unusual. Artificial llies, grubs and grasshoppers are all used as bait, and sometimes even the ripe fruit of the fig tree is taken. They appear to inhabit meads all the views of the Lydica poningula, and inhabit nearly all the rivers of the Indiao peninsula, and being very gamy afford great sport and a gratifying relief to the monotony of "pig sticking" and fruitless tiger

-Dr. W. B. Robertson, one of the Virginia Fish Com for the Roanoke River. They were furnished by the United States Fish Commissioner, and were immediately forwarded to Stauntou River Depot, to he placed in the sticam at that point.

-We had pleasant visits on Friday last from our valued correspondents, Fred Mather, Esq., and Prof. Milner, of the Smithsonian Institution,

Matural Historn.

OUR HAWKS AND OWLS.

BY JOSEPH II. BATTY.

A MONG our Eastern birds of prey there are some spe eies which are killed on every accusion when a good chance occurs, simply because they are hawks and owls and have long talons and sharp beaks, said to make short ant have long falons and sharp beaks, said to make short work of poultry, game, and insectivorous birds. The greater number of the birds of prey are enemies of the farmer and fancier, and war should be made on them wherever they are found. Of this class of depredators 1 might mention the red-tailed hawk, red-shouldered hawk (hen hawk,) goshawk, cooper's hawk, sharp-shipned hawk (chicken hawk,) pircon hawk (bullet hard, terrestic feel (chicken hawk,) pigeon hawk (bullet head,) peregrine fal-con, and the great horned owl.

con, and the great horneal owl.

The red-shouldered and sharp-shinned hawks are the most rapacious, and cause the farmer the most trouble. They are hold unmerous species, and during the breeding sesson they are exceedingly wary and difficult to shoot, and they are exceedingly and difficult to shoot, and as soon as their young are him work of the property of the pr

effort.

Now I will speak of the more harmless birds of prey that assist the agriculturist in a measure, and feed chiefly on small rodents which are injurious to the crops. The

largest of this class of birds is the rough legged hawk and its melanistic variety, the black lawk. This species sits for hours on some favorite deal tree watching for unfortunate field mice that may chance to show themselves. This large hawk arrives in the Middle States in October, and inhabits the meadows and salt marshes, where it fluds mice enough to sustain it. Next in order comes the mursh hawk, which is a numerous species, and their great numbers destroy thousands, if not millions, of mice annually. This bid is known by its slow und easy tlight along the margin of meadows and sides of creeks, and the female may be recognized by her reddish brown planning and the large white patch on the rump, which is very conspicuous when the bird is on the wing. The number parsh hawk is very small compared with the female, and when flying it appears to be of a uniform pale blaish color. This lawk often preys on small hirds during the Summer, but when the fields have been reaped and mowed, and the mice are robbed of their friendly caver, the marsh hawk watch for the tray rodents, and catch and devour great numbers of them. This species nests on the ground in swamps, sometimes on an old maskrat house, and, like the pigeons, make the first young ones assist in batching the remaining eggs. The mate remains in the vicinity of the nest while the female hunts. When the female is coming with her prey she gives her signal cry, the mule meets her in midair, relieves her signal cry, the nucle meets her in midair, relieves her of her burden, and feeds it to the young lawks, while the female disuppears in search of other game.

The sparrow hawk is also a great slayer of mice, and, although he kills many small birds, I think in the aggregate the farmer is his debtor. This little foleon is a widely distributed species, and I have found it everywhere during any rumbles in the States and Territories in the belts of cottonwood limber mur the water courses on the planins, and on the alpine summits of the Sierra Madre and Rucky Monatains.

Monatuins. It is the pretriest of the luleans, and his number of the little form is readily recognized by the ornithologist as he observes him perched on some fence stake or dend tree.

Next comes the short eared owl, which I have never known to ke guilty of killing a larger animal than a mole. He preys aimost entirely upon mice, builds his next on the ground in a northern cline, and, as far as my personal discretions are comes he is very currions, and fallows your alog closely over the ureadows, sunpping his liftl and circling close around, yet he is harmiess, and unless you are in want of a specimen of Brachyotas cassinii, don't shoot him.

The little acadian owl is not very well known in the East except by naturalists, yet he is worth a dozen cuts, black and tans, and mouse traps around stacks of wheat or a granary. This little nouse exterminator is rather common in Minnesola, and several furmers told me they had often seen small owls without ears catch inice around their outbuildings. Two of this species were taken ut my camp in Minnesola during the past Winter, and one of their stomachs contained some small shrews. This will have been dubbed the sawwhet owl, on account of its perentiar screech, but as I have never heard its notes but two or three times, hesitatingly given, I cannot assert whether he is justly named or not.

Next comes the screech or mattled owl, robed in his smit of red or mattled gray, as you may chance to find him. Strange it is, birds of the same sex of this species ure found in two distinct plumages in the same next. Evidently Dame Nature forgot herself when she put the red coult on the little gray screech owl; yet he wears it with becoming dignity, and freely associates with his more plainly dressed fellows. The screech owl; the wears it with becoming dignity, and freely associates with his more plainly dressed fellows. The screech owl; have of the red consists and brains five or six of his choicest pigcons. I have known an owl of this species to kill six of my lall-grown pigeons in a

HABITS OF THE WOOD DUCK-(Aix Sponse.)

Editor Forest ann Stream:-

EDITOR FOREST ANN STREAM:—
It is wanderful to observe closely the sagacity of certain untimals and hirds, and calculated not only to interest but to instruct the devotee of natural-bistory. Among waterfood the wood, or Summer duck, these rank as a bird of artifices and instruct stripusced by but few of our North American Idials. Notice, for instance, the strong maternal instinct of the wood duck which prompts her to seek an admost innercessfule meding place, secure from either the scinotiony or preductor unimals. Often when travellog near some lake or stream in Spring time a pelestrian may be surprised to seek a wood since ity swiftly from ut overlanging tree, and find on inspection a nest of eggs samply ensembled in which the parent bird his just flown. In a few days the young ducklings from the tree are confincted to the waiter, and here it is that the mother duck shows to the fullest all her canning artifices to protect her young.

that the mother duck shows to the futuest ait her comming areasers of tect her young.

Only a short time slace I came unexpectedly upon a broad of young ducks feeding upon a small slough in company with the parent field. The duck, after covering the retriest of the little unes, seemed to be stringsling desperately to get away herself, but intuicked to perfection the action of a wounded, wing broken bird. The ducklings were tying on all suics, some with a twig for cover, and others having their heads beceath the leaves to hite thouselvis. After an apparent attempt to hy, the mother would fait heavily on the ground, beating the grass with her whyse and again rising feebly, as though the effort exhausted her,

I picked up two of the tender fledglings at my feet, and secreted myself helded a shrub to retrieves the firther action of the dock. In a few inhorates sic returned cautionally and alighted in the slough, calling plaintiely for the hrowl, which came around her with their "pyep, neep," and the the two in my hand join her, when upon showing myself the duck guided her brood into the thick grass, and not a trace could I find of them, for the mather's care had concealed them.

Fren,

BLACK SQUIRRELS IN ILLINOIS.

EDITOR PORSET AND STHRAM:—

I im a constant reader of your valuable paper, and have seen various statements converning the existence of the black squirrel in the State of Illinnis. This work there is a statement from a gynliwman from Wankegan, who makes the assertion that he nover heard of the black squirrel being found in this State in any considerable numbers since thirty years upo. He also says that he has traveled the State from north to south, and never saw may. If it were black squirrels he mas looking for, he need not go half that distance to that them, for I have shot them myself not fully miles from Chicago, and, Judging by the quantity I saw on my last trip, he can come and shoot some himself if he thinks it worth while. All he has lo do la to take the train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railtond is far as Decrifield, and he can find any amount of black squirrels in the twoods about that section. Chicago Spoutsman.

[Our correspondent, "G. B. S.," "withs that from "56 to '61 he hunted about Wankegan, and owned the only bird dog in the place; that there are numbers in that place who could substantiate his statements in reference to killing black squirrels.—ED]

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DECARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NEW YORK, July 17, 1875. Authorite received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending July 16th, 1875:—

Sth. 1875;—
One Indian Elephant, Elephas indicus.
One Sloth Ilvar, McIursus labiatus.
One Bless-liok, Damalis albifrons. (Rabitat, South Africa.)
One Lembrater Cocknino, Cacatna leadboateri.
Two Red-crested Cockninos, Cuentua roseicapillo.
One Horned Owl, Bubo Virginianus. Presented by Master Frank Cathan One Opossum, Didelphys Virginiana. Presented by Mr. Charles C.

Dyer,
The Red Foxes, Fulpes fulvus. Presented by Messes. O. B. Wheeler,
Jr., and George R. Olney.
One Red and Blue Macav. Ara macao.
One Sleeping Snake, Boa — ? (Habitat, Hayil.) Presented by Capl.
James McKle, brig Mary Knowlton.
Two Hed Flambigos, Phoenicopterus ruber. Presented by Mr. E. Paschal.

W. A. Conklin, Director.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

CALIFORNIA RAISINS.

THIS is a branch of industry which, although as yet conducted on but a limited scale, is likely in time to rank high in the productions and exportations of the favored State of California. We notice in an exchange that a gentleman, Geu. Bidwell, who possesses au estate or ratche of some 22,000 acres, has plauted thereon, or rather in one small corner (for the amount of land required would scarcely exceed 100 acres) 110,000 vines of the white muscat of Alexandria for the purpose of making raisins, and those he has now on hand are, according to the California Horticulturist, as fine as any Malaga raisins.

We are reminded by this of a visit we once made to the Azusu rancho in Los Angeles county, the residence of Mr. Henry Dalton, an English gentleman, who settled in the

Henry Dalton, an English gentleman, who settled in the county many years ago, and marrying into a native family built up one of those lovely homes for which Southern

California has become so famous. At the time of our visit the family were engaged in making these raisins, both for home consumption and shipment to the uearest market. The museat of Alexandria, whatever may he its peculiarities on its native soil, can scarcely he excelled in the rich aroma and moselle flavor it attains in California. The hunches, however, are inclined to grow close to and rest on the ground—at least such was the case at Mr. Dalton's—and where ruisin making was to be a specialty it would be and where ruisin making was to be a specialty it would be necessary to protect them by plucing leaves underneath; but it must be remembered that in California the mode of cultivation is not on trellises, but in rows, not even staked, but trimmed luck each year to one bud, until the stalk becomes gnarled, and as thick as a small tree. The bunches on being brought from the vineyard were carefully dusted, and all dead or imperfect berries trimmed off with a pair of scissors; they were then dipped for a moment in lye and afterwards spread on large frames arranged in the open nir. At night they were removed to the honse to prevent contact with the dew, and after two or three days exposure to the snn were fit to be packed in the boxes made for the purpose. These raisins had the transparent, almost golden hue seen in the finest imported from Malaga, and brought in Los Augeles but twelve cents per pound. Still this was much better than the one can per pound which is the in Los Augeles but twelve cents per pound. Still this was much better than the one cent per pound which is the average paid for grapes for wino making purposes. We have seen waggon loads of magnificent black Hamburgs tumbled into the presses with the common Mission variety, all selling at the same price. These same Mission grapes make capital raisins for family use, or to use as a preserve only, as they possess so much specharing matter no addition only, as they possess so much saccharine matter no addition sugar is acceded to preserve them. They are merely hung in bunches to the rafters in a garret or barn, where they gradually dry up until wanted for use. ludged such is their sweetness and so dry is the climate that they turn to raisins on the vines without decaying.

The value of California's fruit crop is now \$6,000,000, as much as that of all New England.

According to Böttger, a moderately concentrated so-lation of caustic soda or patash seems to promote the ger-minution of seeds even more than announce, especially of coffee heans, which germinate with difficulty. After souk-ing a few hours in dilute potash solution, they often put forth snow white radicles.

UNREALTHY PLANTS.-Mr. Peter Henderson gives the owing advice in the American Agriculturist

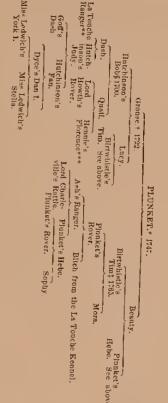
Unhealthy Plants.—Mr. Peter Henderson gives the following advice in the American Agriculturist:—
"Whenever plants begin to drop their leaves, it is certain that their health has been injured either by over potting, over watering, over heating, by too much cold, or hy applying such stimulants as guano, or by some other means having destroyed the fine rootlets by which the plant feeds, not usually important enough to call in a "plant doctor," so the amateur begins to treat the patient, and the practice is, in all probability, not nalike that of many of our household physicians who apply a remedy that increases the disease. Having already destroyed the, so to speak, nutritive organs of the plant, the stomach is gorged with food by applying water, or with medicine, by applying guano akin to what is a good one when the animal digestion is then, if the roots of the plant have heen injured from any of the above named causes, let the soil in which it is potted become nearly dry, then remove the plant from the pot, take the hall of soil in which the roots have been enveloped, and crush it between the hands just enough to allow all the sonr outer crust of the ball of earth to shake off; then re-pot in rather dry soil (composed of any fresh soil mixed with equal bulk of leaf mold or street sweepings), using a new flower pot, or having thoroughly washed the old one, so that the moisture can treely evaporate through the pores. Be careful not to over feed the sick plant. Let the pot be only large enough to admit of not more than an inch of soil between the pot and ball of roots. After re-potting, give it water enough to settle the soil, and do not apply any more until the plant has begun to grow, nnless indeed the atmosphere is so dry that the moisture has entirely evaporated from the soil, then of course water must be given, or the patient may die from the opposite cause—starvation. The danger to be avoided is in all probability that which brought on the sickness, namely: saturation of the soil hy too much water. Other caus

The Rennel. PLUNKET.

New York, July 17th, 1875.

New York, July 18th, 1855.

In a late issue of the Rod and the Gun I noticed a report of the arrival of the Irish setter, Plunkyl, with his pedigree altacticd, he having been purchased from Mr. Llewellin by Dr. Goldsmith. Upon comparison I find the one as putilished in the Rod and the Gun in some respects entirely different from his pedigree in my possession, received from the Rev. J. C. Macdona shortly after he bad disposed of Planket to Mr. Llewellin, and also to the one in the Kennel Club Stud Book. Enclosed you will find a copy of the same as I received it, tho numerals applying to their number in the K. C. S. Book, and the asterisks, etc., showing their chief performances. Regarding Carrie, which the Dr. also imported to breed to Plunket, sile is half Laverack, being by Prince (pure Laverack) out of Cora (pure Irlsh).



*Chief performances—Dog shows, Crystal Palare, 2d prize, 1870; Bala ampion prize, 1873. Field trials, Shrowsbury, 1870, 2d prize, Shrewsbury stakes; Vavnol, 1870, 1st prize for setters; Vaynol, 1871, 1st prize for setters; Vaynol, 1871, 1st prize fibe borong be stakes, and drst prize rith Counties in the Bodfel stakes; utilizampton, 1871, divided 2d prize in the Hampsbire stakes; Southspiton, 1871, entered in the all-aged setter stakes and braces, but not wed; Vaynol, 1872, 2d with Marvel in the Bodfel stakes. Chief performance—Birmingham, 2d prize, 1868, breeder, Hon, D. miket.

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solitin feerformaneys—islington, 1st prize, 1863; Birmingham, 1st prize, 1861; brevdyr, Hon D. Plinsket.

solitin feerformanees—Birmingham champion prize, 1864; Islington, tprize, 1863; 1st prize 1864; Cremone, 1st prizy, 1864, brevdyr, Major illina fluitchinson.

"This dog was sold at Dyce's by anction for £73 10s.

"Bred by His Marquis of Wutvrford.

Very respectfully.

Warwick.

Our correspondent "Gnyon," writes us from Corinth, Miss., that his fine bitch Nora, has dropped nine handsome pups, of which he has saved six, five dogs and a bitch. Shooting prospects in that vicinity are excellent.

LAVERACKS IN AMERICA

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAK:

Point Dodge, Iowa, Jaly 10th, 1873.

Permit me to correct an error in Issue of July 1st, wherein John M. Taylor, Esq., indicates the precise number of true Laverack setters that have crossed the Allautle. It is evidently a misapprohension on the part of Mr. Taylor, who I am sure will be pleased to know that at least one more gennine representative has been imported by myself, namely, Pickles, by Prince torn brother to Countess, Nelle, and Dalsy), ont of Lill, who is also dam of Ledd and Lanra: Prince by Mr. Laverack's Dash II., out of his Moli III: Lill the Lanrack's Dash II. out of Blinkhorn's Lill, she by Laverack's Rock out of his Belle II., etc.

Pickles, as above stated, was timported by myself from the kennels of R. Le Parcell Llewellyn, Esq., Wellsley Hall, Ashby ile la Zanch, Letecatershire, England, and arrived in Boston, Mass., in company with Mr. Luthee Adams' Rock, per stramer Helveth Jinnary 23d, 1875. Shortly after her arrival she was warded by Rock, and on Apell 16th gave birth to five fine healthy lemon and while telton whelps, three bitches and two dogs, whielr at this time are all doing well and growing finely. I do not, however, claim that the whelps are true Laveracks, as Rock has an onteroas timouch Rhushe, who was by Hackett's Rake out of Payche, the latter a cross between the Gordon Castle and Soutt Eak Kennels combined. Pickles has all the characteristics of her race, and though small leraelf, her whelps all promise to make good sized animals, with plenty of bone, etc.

herself, her whelps all promise to make good sized animals, with prenty of bone, etc.

It would be nacless to comment inponithe character of Mr. Liewellyn, as he is well known both in England and America as an honorable gentlemen and ardent sportsman. To him Mr. Laverack dedicated his work, "The Setter," and in which he asserts that Mr. Liewellyn has spent more time perfecting the setter than any man living, sparing neither expense or trouble.

I make these statements since it is evident that there can be other pure Laveracks than those shipped by Mr. Laveracks himself, since other parties purchasing from him enjoy and exercise the same pelvileges.

C. F. Denuter,

[We are pleased to hear from Mr. Demuth, and gladly give place to his letter. As we stated in our last issue, there is no reason why there should not be other Lavthere is no reason why there should not be other Laveracks imported besides those which come direct from Mr. L.'s kennels. We admit, however, never having heard of Pickles, the more surprising as we have conversed with Mr. Adams regarding the importation of his dogs, and he made no mention at the time of another dog being importable them. ed with them.-Ed.]

"RANGER."

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
The setter dog Rauger, the property of Mr. Jynkins, of Baltimore, Md., recently imported from the kennels of Rev. Mr. Pierce ("Idstone"), is a very fine specimen of the red Irlsh breed, yot nut strictly up to the true old blood red or bay that distinguished the famed red dogs of Col. Hutchinson and the Evers breed, so tong kepl and bred at Mt. Hodges, the La Tonches at French Park, Sidwells, Lord Waterfords, Coopers, etc., and in Drebyshire, England, many of which in years gone by could be seen at the Evers kennel at Newtown, Is, I., and years afterwards in the keep of many members of the old and venerable "New York Ragitah Gentleman's Hant Club," having quariers in Liberty street below the old singar house, noted as the jurison in the limes of the reveluiton, and holding reserves in Jersey and on the Island. In those good old days we had the true blood, without any imnovations of orange, but a true inception of red liver, not brown, or, in other words, a true hores blood-bay, par excellence, with no possible shading of orange or the present show color, miscalled red. Nowadays many, very many, if not all, in the shows, called red, are simply the old fashioned and much admired orange, introduced by a cross of the old styled liver and the pure white, called by color selection and advanced from lemon to true orange through the intercross of the honest old blood red with the jemion. Nothing more not less the legister, the

intercross of the honest old blood red with the iemon. Nothing more nor less.

Now, owing to the excinsive breeding and personal bolding care of the true red in the individual kennels of the old stock breeders of Ireland, Derbysbire, and Lancashire, we have introduced into the States the orange for the scarce red; and why so! simply for the reason that the o'd stock blood red is in the hands and care of those who are landed proprietors, breeding only for personal use on their own large and extended preserves—that is, for their own and gamekeepers' use, and none are allowed to leave the manor, not even those known as cast-offs, or axed and retired dogs, these generally being shot under order; yet occasionally such can be picked up before the sacrifice (f) and hence we have disseminated through these conniles weaktened blood, which becomes the lorded progenitors of many hench show dogs and the nory grand prize winners sent over here in pedigreed form, almost exhaustive in its length. Nottribstanding all this, are the sportsmen of America to accept all these onteasts as true beed dogs of the true red—alas, orange color? Why, ohl yes, dear editor, why, are liere no offered prizes for the once highly prized orange? Simply for the reason that the Irish red, par excellence, is not to be had exceptibly rare occasion, and hence the orange is now substituted for the genuine true and honest blood red bay Irish, to the manor kennel born, and whelped under the gamekeeper's care and his lordly maslyr's supervision. Such dwas are not to be had by the public at large, and thus it is almost impossible to obtain an AI true bred kenneled dog.

Ranger is a great gain to the few good dogs of the country, being flat and finely coated, high in color, free from the black and orange shade

his lordly master's supervision. Such dogs are not to be holdy the public at large, and thus it is almost impossible to obtain an AI true bred kenneled dog.

Ranger is a great gain to the few good dogs of the country, being flat and finely coated, bigh in color, free from the black and orange shade defects, and rell up in bls many excellent points. We congratulate the sportsmen and gentlemen breeders, as trell as Mc. Jenkins, on his fortunate purchase, as this dog brings to our abil the following true Irish blood strains, viz: By Major Barry's Larry; Dam, Lilly the 2d, whelped July, 1971; sire, Cooper's noted Ranger, by Hutchinson's Bob, out of Lilly, Lilly by Shot, out of Trumbhils Quall, by Willkin, bred by Mr. Creagan onto f Belle, bred by Mr. Trumbhil. Willkin, bred by Mr. Creagan onto f Belle, bred by Mr. Trumbhil. Willkin, bred by Mr. Creagan onto f Belle, bred by Mr. O'Conner. Belle by Nugent's Don onto of Wallace's Dove. Don by Reeve's Robin, ont of Dr. Labotean's Jesse, bred by R. Moore, of Monastrain. Dove by Curhet's Gronze 2d, out of Corbet's Gronze 1st, from Lord DeFreynas' kennel, out of Corbet's Gronze 1st, from Lord DeFreynas' kennel, out of Corbet's Gronze 1st out of Kate. Fun by Gronze 1st out of Corbet's Pan. Dash by Corbet's Gronze 1st out of Kate. Fun by Gronze 1st out of Corbet's Pan. Dash by Corbet's Gronze 1st out of Hutchinson's Bob by Dash, out of Hutchinson's Nelly. Dan lat by Miss Ledwich's York 1st, out of Estella. Quall by Lord Howth's Rover, out of Harris' Flunner, bred by the late Marquis of Waterford.

Some fen days ago I had the pleasure of meeting my obl friend "Warwick," Mr. F. R. Ryer, at a private pigeon shoot, and was then and there enabled to shoot, and afterwards examine, a breech loading shot gon, which be had just received from that old established gun making frm, williams & Powell, of 25 South Casite street, Liverpoot, It is a 13-gange central fre, seven and a quarter pounds weight, and t

Dachling and Boaling.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be marked no later than Monday in each rook.

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THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Sanatoga, July 16th, 1875.

It has taken five years for the National Rowing Association of American Colleges to offer the public a successful general college regatta. Whether or not this good fortune on the fifth trial he accepted as a full compensation for the on the firm that he accepted as a firm compensation for the four wearisome failures which preceded it, the public ought at least to realize that, under the present system of intercollegiate rowing, a more satisfactory exhibition than the one of 1875 cannot reasonably he hoped for. Indeed, the chances are that another five years may roll around before the exercised colleges. fore the associated colleges can again offer so successful a show, and the possibilities are that its like may never be offered at all. But it is certain that whatever fault one may wish to find with this year's regatta must be found with the system itself; for, having once allowed for the many ineradicable disadvantages that attend a breast race between a large number of college boats, he will find no norm left for critishing. room left for criticism. Good weather, good management, and good rowing were all present at Saratoga Luke this week. And the best men wou,

The Freshman race of Thesday was witnessed by ahout

2,500 people, though not so many as that were assembled at the grand stand, where one report declares "5,600 or 6,000 people were gathered." Within twenty minutes of the signal call at half-past eleven the crews got into position. tion, Brown heing first in place, then in turn Princeton, Cornell, and Harvard, and at two minutes hefore twelve the "go" was given, and all four boats got a fairly even start, Harvard being puickest to eatch the water. The simple statement that these hoats crossed the finish line with an interval of but seventeen seconds between the first (Cornell) and the last (Princeton) tells the slory of the most exciting and closely-contested Freshman race on rec-ord. Horvard lost by but five seconds, Brown was ten seconds behind Harvard, and Princeton was two sreends behind Brown. The time of the winners was announced at 17:32‡, as against 18:10, the time of the winning Prince-ton Freshman last way. Navar buffers, eggs in 1821 when ton Freshmen last year. Never before—save in 1871, when Harvard beat Brown by 17 seconds—have Freshman crews

at 17:324, as ngainst 18:10, the time of the winning Princeton Freshmen last year. Never before—save in 1871, when Harvard beat Brown by 17 seconds—have Freshman crews been so evenly matched. Thus, twenty-eight seconds was the time by which Yale beat Hirvard in the Freshman match of 1867, and by which Yale was defeated in the similar trial of two years later. In 1870 the Brown Freshmen beat the Yale by 24 seconds and the Harvard by 39, and 1872 the Wesleyau Freshmen beat the Amherst by 22 seconds, the Brown hy 92, and the Yale Scientific by 111; and in 1873 the Yale Freshmen beat the Amherst by 41 seconds and the Harvard by 71. For four raw crews to row so pretty and even a race as did the Freshmen of this year was, therefore, an entire novelty, and the spectacle of their final struggle for supremacy was exciting to the most simpassive observer.

Not more than 250 people could be counted at the grand stand by half-past nine o'clock on Wednesslay morning, but for the next two hours a continuous throng moved thitherward, and at the time of the race perhaps as many as 7,000 people had assembled there, though 1 hardly suppose that the number of spectators at all points of the lake amounted to 8,000. Spite of some appearance of roughness in the water there was a general hopefulness that the race would be rowed, but the signal which announced that the crew were really "off" set many a doubting mind at rest, and was greeted with a hoarse murmur of gratified applause. At eleven o'clock, or just fifteeu minutes after the signal call, the boat of Bowdoin took its place on the line, and afterward, with varying degrees of delay, extending to half an hour in all, came Union, Cornell, Brown, Williams, Harvaril, Princeton, Hamiltou, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia, Yale, and Dartmouth. The order of their positions, named from the west sbore, was as follows:—Williams, Cornell, Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Columbia, Wesleyan, Princeton, Dartmouth, Yale, Hamilton, Ihrrard, Union. The latest crew of all bad been five minutes in po-ition

1867, 72; 1868, 50; 1870, 105. In 1871 the Agriculturists beat Harvard 37 seconds, and Brown 61. In 1872 Amberst beat the second boat (Harvard) 24 seconds, and the sixth and last (Yale) 100 seconds. In 1873 Yale heat Wesleyan (the second boat) 10 seconds, lintroard (the third bont) 37 seconds, and Trinity (the tenth boat) 154 seronds. Last year Columbia beat Wesleyan eight seconds, Harvard twelve seconds, and Princeton, the eighth and last hout, 116 seconds. Columns of descriptive writing could not indicate more fareibly than these simple comparisons the interest. The sixth crew, who were twenty one seconds helpind the victors in 1875, were evidently far better oursmen than the sixth crew who were 100 seconds behind in 1871.

About a tenth part of the morning's crowd were still at the lake when the start of the two-ndir single seull race occurred, at 3 o'clock luthe ofternoou. The contestants were Julian Kennedy, of Yale, agel 23, and weighing 160 paunds, and William F. Weld, at Harvard, aged 18, and weighing 160 pounds. The former won the race by half a minute in 14:21, though he had pulled in the three-mile tare with the Yale crew only three hours before. Weld, on the other hand, by order of the referce, had gone over the course at the hour regitlarly appointed for the race at the previous foreuoon, when Kepnedy, through a mistake of the Regatu Committee, had failed to present himself.

The street celebrations of the early evening were in marked contrast to those of last year, when, on recount of the "foul" which had thrown Yule out of the race, two hostile erowds, one representing Columbia and Harvard, the other representing Wesleyon and Yale, rashed angrity through the hotel corridors untering cheers and shouts of defance toward rach other, and apparently ready to accept the slightest pretext for a genoral secandoling fight. This year the best of good nature prevailed. Columbia mustered the largest crowd of partisms, and then in order, Cornell, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton men flocked aromal their fayes and

one of the hall rooms, and there presented with the champion flags and cups by Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut.

On Friday about 1,000 people went out to see the foot races at the Glen Mitchell Trotting Park, aloud a mile and a half from the village, the attendance leeing rather larger at the afternoon thou at the marning meeting, and the nime "events" bring all creditadly and satisfactority contested. In the evening come the complimentary dinner to the Cornell crews, and afterward the pursonidion of prizes won by the albetes of the day, three gold watches being included in the list. The rain of this morning rather dampeted the enthusiasm with which the Cornell men were sent homeward in their special pubbee em, and to night the streets of the village give few tokens of the recent presenter of the intercollegiate crowds.

The regata of 1875 has proved the practicability of laying out racing lanes by lines of buoys upon a broad surface of water, and has given a strong hint as to the possible superiority of paper hoats to those constructed of wood. It has been rowed without serious accidents, or complaints, or bickerings. There were numerous breakings of stretchers and catchings of crabs; a few oars were unshipped, and a few outriggers were loosened, but no serious claims are raised against the thoroughness of Cornell's victory, which was indeed predicted by too many newspapers to make their surprise over its actual happening seem altogether geutine. The old hohit of exaggerating the number of spectators was well kept up by the newspaper men. To a Tones reporter, indeed "such a multitude presented itself on every hand that reason stopped counting, and imagination boddly suggested myriads," but he afterward deed, it was the foot to 20,000 people were at the lake, while the Word came down to the approximately reasonable estimate of 10,000.

—The Bayonne Rowing Club inaugurated their new boat house of such as a grant was a content with asserting that "from the came of the present of the such as a grant was a cont

—The Bayonne Rowing Club inaugurated their new boat house on Saturday by a series of rmes, comprising one for four-oured shells, another for four-oured larges, and one for single sculls. Two boats started for the first, and the crew with Walter Mann as stroke won, making the mile and a quarter in 7m, 20s. Two crews started also in the harge race, Mr. Van Buskirk's winning in 8m, 30s. Three contestants appeared for the single scull race, viz.—J. L. Beach, E. E. Shaw, and W. E. Van Buskirk. The latter gained a slight lead in the start, followed closely by Shaw, but the former won quite handdy in 11m., Shaw's time being 11m, 10s., and Beach's 11m, 13s.

REGATTA ON LAKE PONCHARGIANN—This guest sown.

being 11m. 10s., and Beach's 11m. 13s.

REGATTA ON LAKE PONCHARTRAIN.—This event occurred on Monday last, 1,500 persons being assembled at Milneburg to witness the races. The single small shell race was won by H. C. Cheever, of Charleston, by three lengths, R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John chib, second. The race was half a mile and return, and the time 9:45).

The pair our shell race was won by the St. John chib, Howard chib second, and the Pelican while third. This race was three-quarters of a mile and return, and the time 11:44.

roward emb second, and the Pelican while third. This race was three-quarters of a mile and return, and the time 11:44.

The four oared gig race was won by the Riversides by six lengths, Thope second. This race was one mile and return, and the time 14:082.

The four oared shell race was won by the Riversides, by six lengths, Charleston second, distance, two miles; time, 14 minutes.

14 minutes,

On Saturday, 17th inst., a match race in singles was rowed over the National course, near Phiindelphin, and add a half miles straight away, between Clerence E. Steel of the Grescents, and Frank Pleasonton of the Vesper Bont club. Mr. John Lavens, Jr., of the Pennsylvania arted as umpire, and Mr. Wm. Addicks of the Cadlege clob, as indegs. This rare excited interest, because the summer man had pulled a race for the Christiana Regutta, July 18th, 1874, Pleasonton winning ensity.

Both boats got away together before the word go was given. Steel was not long in getting to the front, and off the "Cemetery" was a good length clear, but by keeping

too for to the east, he got foul of the grass on the shoal water, and Pleusonton, who was steering close along the west hank, picked up until he was almost level. Cut som got clear and won by several lengths, in the very slow time of 11 min, 17% sec.

of 11 min, 17% sec.

Schals,

Cruss, the true Brooklyn Yacht Claus—Commodors
Dickersin has issued his order from the Mudeleine for the
yachts proposing to participate in the mutual cruise to true,
dezvous at Glen Cave to-day. Huntington and Greenjon
will be visited, and probably Martha's Vineyard, the liret
disbanding at Newpart. The following yachts are manned
as being likely to form the squadron:—Schamers Madeleine, Clia, Comet, Sen Witch, Lethen, Estelle, Syren, and
Glysic; slougs, Salie, Schent, Unline, Maggie R., Lizzie
L., Libbie B., Ibelena, Florence, Flying Chord, Emma T.,
Red Jacket, White Wing, Schemer, Saphie, Playful, and
Marcia.

The Care May Reducta.—This event, of which such high anticipations had been formed, was a success only as for as one day was concerned. The lack of wind on Mondoy rendered a postponement until the following day necessary. On Tarsday there was wind enough to enable the meet in he sailed, but not enough to bring out the hest qualities of some of the yachts. The following are the entries:—

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Natur.	Hyper	Chite.	31 S
Matogak	Vice thou Diamet	Now York	
Hamlder ,	W. H. Thomais,	New York	8.3
ttesolute	Rafae Haarle	New York,	8 M
Dreadininght	I'd, Gelmen	New York .	
Madetelae	Com Dickerson,	Brooklyn, .	
tiller	.S & Colgate	. New York	15: 8
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J V Creely		. Phylodolphita	€ 130 m²
Sandmie.	H. J. Hand	New York.	39:05
	stones.		
White Wing	A P Bitten	Broud Ivis.	31-
Violey	Rollett Center	New York	5:11
Satte	Rest Com Dayldson .	Beneklyck	1 1 11

The course was from a stakedout aurhored off the hearth the lightship on Five Fathern Pank, thence around other inkeliont to the home mark. The fleedidre rethe line first in 10h 35m, 38s, the others following a sintervals. Much interest was manifested in the face y. Mulhawk. It is seacrely possible to the chile more to be capabilities apon her first appearance, with her day say suts, but the Indications are that the Midrawk will trop success, and fulfill the anticipations of her allowed deri-

ler:—					1		
Name,	- 11	31	8 Name,			W	3
litter	13	45	41 Vindex ;	44	1.14	33	ή
Madniw karala a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	1.5	- 20	The BANG		1.5	11	
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Marhelerne	.14	234	Ocj Kidzer William		12	51	1
Sunaring off hefr	ne t	he	wind they passed	the r	mxt	510	ČI.

Squaring of herore the wind they passed the next state bard without material rhunge of pasitions. On the relations the Mohawk succeeded in passing the little and to first place. The Madeleine carried newly her fore-topon and last the use of fore-toponil and jab-toponil, but be great time allowance gave her the prize, the Vindex tobathe cap for sloops. The following table shows the officience.

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	Shirt			Fin	isla		I tin		1	Pann	
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On Wednesday, there being int wind, the sweete races were abandoned, and the yields returned loops,

Sen and River Hishing. FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Figure 18 Majoret —Fish of all descriptions have be rather more plentiful during the past week than the of preceding. Salmon are coming in from the Minumich larger opanisties, but to outling like the extent as at as lar period lost year; they sell for 30 to 35 cents per put Spunish nuckerel are being eaught to some extent in spinish nuckerd are bring eaught to some extent in one own waters, but the largest number still crans from the cinity of Norfolk; price for the former 75 cents per joind for the latter 50 cents. Fresh unackerd are coming in the ceatly from the Massachusetts moast, and sell for 12; real cach. Striped bass from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Rhode Island, (singular how they dodge New York,) kins 20 to 25 cents per pannot. The largest blurdish are now received from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the principal enteness being in Buzzard's Bay and the Vlacyard eriven from Rhode Island and Massarhaertis, the principal cutches being in Bizzard's Bay and the Vlucyan Saund; fish weighing 12 to 14 pagulas and selling for 8 to 10 rents per pound. Halilant are senree at 18 cents; cod of fair supply at 8 cents; sheepshead from the Jersey consistly for 20 to 25 rents. Large weakfish from the casiward are in good supply at 12 cents, but the smaller fish usually taken in this vicinity are very source. Sea lass from New taken in this vicinity are very search. Sea lars from New poor laring 18 in 29 crats. Soft crabs are scarre lad very man, and self for \$1.75 in \$2 per ilozen. Green in the about at 15 crats. dant at 15 cents per jound,

On Saturday last, Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, received from the Bremen steamer Donau a chest of entp, tench, and sterlet from Germany. These fish were put of a lot of breeders, to which reference is made elsewhere, sent lo the United States Fish Commission, and attracted touch attention, particularly from our German citizens, some of whom offered 25 cents per pound for them for table purposes. But the fish were not for sale, as they were to be forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose of being cast and photographed,

purpose of being cast and pholographed.
RANGRIEV LAKES.—A correspondent writes that the treating in this locality with the week ending July 17th still andds good. Two gentlemen caught with fly in one day 250, and an another day thirty-six trout were landed, averaging from one to two unit a hulf pounds each. A huly caught at the mouth of the Rangeley River a land-locked salmon weighing half a pound, the first ever captured in this vicinity, and probably the first returns of the salmon fry put in at the Kennebago Rapids by the Maine Fish Cammissioners in the Spring of 1873. The weather has been cool.

fry put in id the Kennebago fabits by the Maine Fish Commissioners in the Spring of 1873. The weather has been cool.

New Arnesey.—Barnegat Inhit, Kinsey's Ashiey House, July 18th.—Weekly report ending July 17th:—

July 12th—Sheepshead taken by professionals:—John Soper, 21; C. Grim, 19; John Ridgway, 17; Job Fox 14; C. Parker, 4; A. Pharo, 4; S. Perrin, 4; H. Saper, 9; S. Ridgway, 20. Amatenrs—Bradway and Jenkins, of New York, 17; Alexander and Eddy, New York, 8.

July 13—C. B. Clifford und Martin Gites, Plainfield, N. J., 27 bluefish; Thos. Axworthy, Cleveland, Ohia, 2 sheepshend; by the prafessionals from 3 to 10 sheepshead; some twenly bouts out.

July 14th—Thomas Taylor, 13 bluefish; struck a school of large fish outside running from 10 to 12 pounds; C. B. Cliffon and Martin Gites, 27 iduefish.

July 15th—Chas. Wolf, New York, with friends, took 76 bluefish outside, running from 10 to 12 pounds, and reports large schools from the inlet north some six miles.

July 16th—Reports from the prafessionals show from 3 to 8 per hout; Chus, Wolf, New York, 6 sheepshead.

July 17th—Gea. Wooley, 20 weaktish, running from 2 to 3 pounds. Cupt. Laws took 39 sea bass to-day from the side of the wrecked scamer Mediator; they were from 1 to 3 pounds; from the deck of this steamer parties will have fine sport now, as they can fish from her with perfect safety, and at almost any time. Still Later.—C. E. Eggert, A. Pope, De Witt McMuun, of Brooklyn, just came in from ontside with 76 bluefish from 6 to 12 pounds.

Renarks.—Bluefish of small size continue to come in the inlet utonning and evenings, but do not take the squid well; sheepshead still biting freely, sen bass only middling. The first catch of weaktish worth reporting was yesterday; two men enught some 10, running from 14 to 24 pounds; prospect for settled fishing now good for the above. Gentlemen fund of this fishing, I think, can come with every praspect of good catches.

Forked Ricer, Ocean County.—Two weeks have elapsed since any has was seat yon, and during that t

men fand of this fishing, I think, can come with every pruspect of good catches.

Forked River, Ocean County.—Two weeks have clapsed since my lust was sent you, and during that time we have had the dullest kind of a season. For several days it seemed as if the fish had entirely deserted us, but during lust week good luck again crowned our efforts. Believing that the business of making folse statements as to the numbers caught for the purpose of misleading your readers and bringing them down here to empty baskets, to be numorthy of a "sportsman," I have purposely abskets, to be numorthy of a "sportsman," I have purposely abskets in Barnegat lay this season was taken on Sunday, July 4th, by Jos. L. Frame, Jr., of James F. White & Co., on the shoals opposite Forked River. Last Monday Messes, Waters and Peck, with Capt. Patter, from here, caught 63 weakfish. Tuesday, same party, 27 weakfish, 18 bluefish; Wednesday, E. H. Frame caught 48 weakfish and 3 sheepshead, Potter and party catching 37 weakfish; Tluttsday, fishing poor; largest catch by Mr. Holmes, 23; Friday, Oscar Van Bergen, of Long Island, and Mr. Williams, of Connecticut, 63 weakfish; Saturday, E. H. Frame 45 weak and 7 bluefish; Williams and party 61 weakfish and 2 sheepshead; Chas. Eggert and Mr. McMann, of New York, 76 bluefish (Irolling,) weighing in total 583 pounds. Yesterday the wind blew a perfect gale from the south'ard, and boats could not lay; no large catch. Suipe are beginning to come, and in another week we expect some shooting.

The Fishermes.—The whole number of fishing arrivals for the week ending July 15th was 48—28 from Georges, 11

The Fisherics.—The whole number of fishing arrivals for the week ending July 15th was 48—28 from Georges, 11 from the Banks, and 0 from mackereling. Amount of Georges and brought in 500,000 pounds, halibut 35,000 pounds. Bank cod 1,500,000 pounds; lletched halibut, 120,000 pounds; fresh do., 1,300 pounds. Mackerel are quite scoree of late, and the few brought in command good prices. The receipts have been light—about 900 barrels.—

Gape Ann Advertiser, July 16th.**

FISHING IN BUZZARD'S BAY,

FISHING IN BUZZARD'S BAY.

New York Citx, July 14th, 1875.

Edition Forest and Stream:—

Hard at work again, after a week of sport among the bluefish and hass of Buzzard's Ilay, my only consolation being the bone I bave of Hoading on that grandret of all veaters again next ceek, for really the bluefish are too heavy and too plenty to be let alone longer than a ceek by one who haves to bund away on a true pounder. By the cray, Buzzard's Bay is the very best fishing ground on the Athadic coast; the advantages of those grounds over all others being that many home, ceth experienced sallors, are glenty, ranging from twenty-five cetts per hour to \$6 \text{ far day.} Ome can make his hendiquarters either at Oak Bluffs, Wood's Hole, Falmonta Heights, are Nonquatt. The latter maned place being compactantively new, my be unknown to many. Horever, it is easily reacted, and, to my unition, in just the spat for headiquarters. It is located six mikes from New Beilford, on the cest shore of the lany, and commands a fine view of the whole group of Islands, comprising Peockese, Cittlyhmik, Namshon, Martha's Vineyard, etc. The New York and New Brilford steamers connect at New Bedford with ateamer direct to Nonquitt, the steamer flown Augusta making three trips a day to and from the Nonquitt flosse; heard from \$3 to \$3 per day. However, try for yoursplays. Thus of fish are needed, taken, from the scap of half a pound to thu minister means of balf a hundred. I may later give you a report of our prepased crabs amongst three fishends.

CARP OF THE ROYER, TWIN LAKES, July 18th, 1855.
EDITOR FOREST AND STHEAM:—
Having read accounts in your paper of the flahing at Twin Lakes, I take great pleasore in telling you that I never had better flabing. In two days we caught above flab, among them several fine lone; three of the tiont weighed over two pounds each; one caught by Genrga Wishington Smith, the others by E. W. Jewett, of Ponghkeepsle, N. Y.

John G. S.

JOHN G. S.

THE BLACK RASS IN WISCONSIN.

HOW TO GO AND WHERE TO FIND HIM,

HOW TO GO ANK WITEHE TO FIND HIM,

EINTER FOREST AND STREAM:—
Having been solicited to give through the cohomis of the Forest and
Strieam some information in relation to the valers for black bass fishing in Wisconsin, I propose in give a hrist description of the best tocallties, for these needs and goldance of the tocarist who may rish the Badger
State in the possible of beastil, pleasure, or sport.

The linest sensor for black bass fishing is from June outil October.

Mitovarkee, "Pince of the Beantifol," is the gateway or key to Wisconsile, and the starting point to the indocrous pleasure resorts and
as noish multiplined fishing localities. It is one of the most beautiful, as well
as houst prosperous, cities in the Union. The hotels are neezceptomashly
good, and the tourist will be well intertained at either the Nechall or
the Planklitten.

conside, and the stating point to the imprerous pressure teachers and abunding and flashing localities. It is now of the most beautiful, as well as most prinsperous, citles in the Union. This hotels are inexceptionably good, and the tearnst citle well interlained at either the Neahall or the Plankhitton.

The angler, citle in Mittvankee, should not fall to cill upon Mr. J. C. Welles, in 425 East Water street, the Inventor of the favante "Welles" bines red." Mr. Welles is againine sportman, with all that the name implies, "a ground, in base gentleman, who nill take great pleasure in giving all desired information in regard to the various fishing and shooting grounds throughout the State. He has the best selected stock of fine fishing tackle, gains and goin goods in the Northwest, and the tourist can be fishing tackle, gains and goin goods in the Northwest, and the tourist can lead to proceed a complete outflit for camping, fishing, or bunting.

Pewader.—Nincleen miles used of Mileankee, on the Chicago, Mileankee. This lake Is six miles hing and a unit wide, and the fishing toost excellent. Health's Hotel and the Oakton Springs Hutel, in the village, and Lideside, forther op the lake, furnish accommodations of the best kind. I saw Gen, and Mrs. Phil Sheridan get off the train at this place, a day in two ago, fully samed and requipped with rods, finding nets, &c., to do buttle with the hing base of this lake.

Ocomonococ.—O con-o-mo-moc, "Piace of the Beaver," or, as sometimes viridated, "Beautiful Waters," "Home of the Winds," is twelve niltes west in Pewindee, and thry miles from Milwankee on Chicago, Millirankee and St. Paul Relifouit. As a Summer revort it is popularly known as the "Samloga of the West," and in sporting parbine it is the "Angler's Pauladies," Within a radius of vight fully them or no less than thirty lakes, varying from one to several spare inties in extent, and teening with black hass (Westpherus milmodules) on experienced grains and housine case of the Samloga of the West," and the smaller f

will broth troit of his own raising. Eighteen miles soothwast fles the village of Hankesha, celebrated for its medicinal springs, especially the far-famed Bethesda. The hotel accomorbiations of Wankesha are flest class. The Fountain Spring Hotel is a magnificent slope structure, metropollian in all its appointments. The Brare Hotes is very pleasantly located in riose proximity to the several springs, and is a most comfortable and destrable abode.

located in riose proximity to the several springs, and is a most comfortable and desirable abode.

Elkhart Lake is sixty miles north of Milwanker, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and is becoming very popular, and deservedly so. The lake is a beautifol sheet of writer, and furnishes fine farilities for fishing, boating, or sailting. There are two hotels on its banks, and both are nell kept.

Menasha and Neenah.—These twin cities are 100 miles north of Milwanker, and can be reached by either the Wisconsin Central Railroad or Northmestern Railroad. They lie at the foot of Winarching Luke, on either side of Fox River, the ondet of the lake. This is the largest lake in Wisconsin, being thirty miles long with an arerage midth of from miles. On the opinistic side of the cities is Lake Buties des Morts. The hass fishing here is very good; the Neemah channel of Fox River is especially good for fly fishing. The bass are mostly the small-month variety. Here are also found the ubite bass (Labrar albiding) the pike perch (Lucioperca Americana) and, to the occasional disgust of the anger, the sheepshead, not Sargus orls—Heaven save the work—hat Corrina osculo. The storgeou also bolds blgh carniral in three waters, sometimes attaining the weight of 200 pounds. The National Hotel at Menasha is the angeler's resort. It is need ordered and ably conducted Boots, our-rieu, and all nevessary appurlemances for fishing are furnished by the host.

Geen Bay.—Proceeding down Fox Ricer Iron Menasha to Its month, some timent, diversing and the city of Green Bay.—The Some timent, and the contraction of the city of Green Bay.

by the host.

Given Bay.—Procreding down Fox Ricer from Mensska to its month, some trenty-five miles, we come to the city of Green Bay. The flue hotels and many attractions in and about Green Bay render it a very desirable Summer resort. It can be renched by the W. C. R. R. at N. W. R. R. from Milwauker. It affairls magnificent bass fishing and smiling, while adjacent streams flowing into Green Bay are well stocked with break treat.

while adjacent strams flowing into Green Bay are well stocked it in brook troot.

Green Lake is nimity miles northwest from Milmankee, and six milrs from Hipon, our diamod of the C., M. and St. P. R. R. This is quite a large body of water, heling some lifteen inflix long med three aide. The shores compaise it plensing variety of given slopes and racky clifts. The mater is quite deep and cool, for which reasons, I presume, the base do not commence biting before September. Here is the hest Fall base fielding in the State, and the base are minimally large. I have seen a stiling of forty black base taken from this lake a high arranged six pumuls apiece. The Oakmood House is a limitsonate and rommodious structure, attendageously located on the hank of the lake; it is kept upon until November, and furnishee every convenience for the burds of angler. A frir unles nest of Green Lake are Fickanny and Bulhalo Lakes, renormed for their good fishing and for furnishing the best direk shouting in Wisconsul.

frir onles nest of Green Lake are Pickanny and Buffalo Lakes, renormal for their good fishing and for farabiling the brist duck shorting in Wisconsin.

Minthon, the capital of the State, is ubjety-fire miles west of Micankee, on the C., M. and St. P. R. R. Minhism tessaid to be the most landsomely-formed city in the Union. It is situated on an isthmus, between lakes Monona and Myndota, two magnificent sleeds of eather. The city rises gradually by a pleasing ascent to the summit of the listinens, where is located the State Capital and park, some seventy free above the lored at the lakes. The city is especially noted for its great heavity and romardle situation, and is much resorted to by the tombst. The hotels are large and roomy, and kept in the best style. The lishing is good, and the lakes me navigated by many finely-equipped ynobts and pleasure steamers. The lakes, in addition to the usual railrites of fresh enter lishes, contails a variety of the white fish, genus Coregonas, which is much esterned for the table.

Devil's Lake, thirty-live miles morthwest, on the C. and N. W. R. R. is a mated spot. The lake is surrounded by perpendicular walls of solid ruck, rishing hundreds of feet above its placid surface, and is a favority resort for the inverse of the vonderful in nature. It is no doubt the result of volcanic action, as this part of Wisconsin has a rolling, and olds.

og sorface. There is a pleasant hotel upon the border of the lake. Thelve unles furtier north are found the famous "Dells of Wisconsin." These dells (talls s) are unoug the most sublime and stapendous natura curiosities on the continent. They have attracted the attention of our most rathent geologists, and are equally interesting to the scientist of the simple force of natore. The dells are several alles in extent, and small stranger piles up and down the tiver for the benefit of the sight see.

ever.

Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Winacconne, Braver Dam, Fox Lake, and
Sparttenre plinces worthy of nutice in this connection. The secker after
licaliti, pleasure, or sport, in fact, can scarcely go amiss in any pertiou
of the State to realize his foudest wish or most ardent anticipation.

Occnowood.

Answers To Correspondents.

Dick, Charlotte, Mirh.—Cannol give you the information from our own knowledge. Dupout's powder, No. 2, 1811 cost you \$3 57 per keg of 61

E. F. B., Gogrerieur. —What is choke bore to a gun? What is the drup of stock on guns mostly used by trap shooters! Ann. It is the contraction of the bore a certain distance from the muzzle. The usual drop is about three inches.

C. A. S., Slokoper.—On page 300, June 17th, your Creedingor article reads: "There acre fifty-eight entries for the Tart, Field and Farm hadge, 200 yeards, off band." Please inform nee if the shots were made standing, etc. Ans. The position was similing.

A. M., Nyack.—Can you tell me of any good front streams in Rockland county, and also if Cedar Pond is good for black bass? Ans. We cannot. Can get no information regarding black bass in Certar Pond, but learn, in compensation, that the twoodrock shooting there is excellent.

L. S., Pidladelphia—Having noticed in your correspondence that the

leard, in compensation, that the rooters boothing function that the arrest in two good for corns in togs, and baring butted Philishelphia breef for it, can you inform me where it can be procured? Ans. Hive sent to you a few doses of areca but, and written you how to administent to you a few doses of areca but, and written you how to administrate the can be procured?

ter it.

E. S. E., Rochester.—In what part of the White Mountains is the best troot lishing, and is it very good to any piace? Is there any good shooting there to Joty and Angest; if so, what? About North Concay and Jackson Falls; fish small, but to fair numbers; buy Mr. Prime's "I go a fishing." No shooting worth mentioning.

C. & S., Baltimore.—Please inform as where the Kay concentrating cartridges can be had? Ans. Owing to some delay in getting the machinery to operation for the Kay concentrating cartridge, they are not yet in the market, but me are informed they will be for sale at the processing gun stores in this city in the course of a week or two.

J. L. G., Philadelphia.—Can you give me the number of the person in New York who sells the new dy book mentioned in your last lesite, and described in That Norris' letter? Ans. We presume you mean Mr. Pennell's kook, which is an English work, and only to be had through an inporter; but you can address Mr. Thad Norris, No. 209 West Legan Square, Philadelphia.

F. F. K., Boston.—Will you give me the names of some American

Square, Philadelphia.

P. F. K., Boston, —Will you give me the names of some American books an ynchting, and a ho they are published by? I have real about all the best English books on that subject, and wish to read some American ones. Ans. No American books that we know of, but there are some periodicals—the "Aquatic Monthly," for Instance—which contain much information on yachting topics.

muck information on yachting topics.

J. L. H., Tuftonbord, N. H.—Is "Hancy's Journal" now published in you city? Is Dittura's gooder to prove a failure or a success? Which of the Territories do you consider the best for hunting and trapping wild fowl? Aus. Yes; at No. H9 Nussau street, in this city. We have reason to believe that it will prove a success; see Mr. Dittura's felter next week. Nortbern Minnesota and Dacotab Territory.

SNIPE, Brooklyn.—Will you please Inform me through your paper of some good place, not more than 200 miles from New York, where I prefer some place on the coast, and I don't cane about a stylish place. Aus. Would recommend Barnegat Bay or Good Ground, Shinnecock Bay or Patchogoe, L. L. Finther to the eastwarf there are many points from a filch you will find correspondence in our colamns.

R. H. & Co., New York.—Will you kindly give us the size of the

you will find correspondence in our columns.

R. H. & Co., New York,—Will you kindly give us the size of the Wimbledon (arget? This infarnation you formished as ooce before, but to offertunately we have mi-band it. Aos. 200 yards target—ballseys, 8 inches diameter; centre, 16 inches; inner, 28 inches; onter, 40 inches. 200 and 600 yards target—ballseys, 22 inches diameter; centre, 38 inches; inner, 51 inches; outer, 70 inches. 800, 900, and 1,600 yards targets—bullseys, 3 feet in diameter; centre, 4 fret 6 inches; turre, 6 fret square; outer (remaioder of target), 6 feet by 12.

A. H. G., York, Penn.—Cau the John Rigby & Co. 's breech loading shot gun, advertised it your paper, be purchased in this country; if so, where? Is "Ghan on Bieech Loaders" ao English publication; what is the price of the look? Ans. Only one John Rigby shot gun in this city; and that is in the hands of Messes. Schayler, Hartley & Graham, No. 19 Maiden Lano. This is the gun brought to this country by Mr. Rigby at the time of the international match, and can be bought far below its value; 10 ganger, 30-inch barrels. "Gloam" is an Amenican work; price \$2. We can see of it.

Lano. This is the gan brought to this country by Mr. Rigby at the time of the international match, and can be booght far below its value; to gamer, 30-inch barrels. "Gloan" is an American work; price \$2. We can send it.

Wixerester, Philmiciphia.—Wanild you consider a Winchester ride, burrel 20 to 3d inches long, as good as the Sbarps or Remingtons at the long ranges? How does it compare with the aforesaid as regards accuracy and milability? Ho pair concider it a sufe gan? What books did Dr. Bethane write on fish and fishing? Ans. The Winchester ride would ansare up to say 500 yards; beyond that it could not compare with the others maned. The usual length of burrel is 20 Inches, and the calibre universally (1 it is perfectly safe. Walton and Cotton's Angler, poblished by Wiley & Putosin, bot now nearly out of print.

If W. A. New Haven.—Will you be so kind as to inform me through your paper a line the bird called. Mother Carry's chicken" comes from, or have they hatch out their young ones, for they are over seen on land or man the shore, but always at sea? Ans. The petrel, or "Mother Carry's chicken," breads on our roast as far south as Caseo Bay, on the coast of Mainr, and in ununbers about Grand Manna, in the Bay of Fundy. In No. 9, Vol. 11., will be found an article discripting of the habits of this bird. We can send you the paper.

R. H. T., Worcester,—Would like to inquire what is the O. K. thing for a hound that has what we call red mange; have looked back through all my oid papers and find nothing, although it may have missed my eyef Will you please give, if not niready given, the size of Creelmoor largets for two, three, foor, flye, and sky hundred yaids? Ans. Apply compound sulphur ointement reduced to thirkness with a hith oil, to make it door easily rabb d tote the tools of the bele. This should be continued every might for three or four times in succession, after which the dog should be nell mished with cosp and n ater. Besides, give him fire drops of Fourler's solution of arsenir trice a day for fo

—The New York Athletic Club held a meeting at their grounds, Mott Haven, on Sahirday, the principal event lecing the hulf mile race for the club championship. W. E. Chritis and M. E. Burris started, the former winning in 2 m. 12 sec. The second race was a quarter of a alle leanlicap for a silver medal, which was won by J. P. Fannon, allowing W. L. Stone 10 yards, in 573 seconds. For the third race, 100 yards handicap for a silver medal, A H. Cartis and C. Williams started at scritch. E. Goldsmith was handicapped at 5 yards start and won in 113 seconds.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL DISTORT, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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Advertising Hates.

In regular advertising columns, nonparell type, 12 lines to the inch, 25 nits per line. Advertisements on outside page, 40 cents per line. Reading otices, 50 cents per line. Advertisements in double column 25 per cent. tras. Where advertisements are inserted over 1 month, a discount of per cent, will be made; over three months, 20 per cent; over six ouths, 30 per cent.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to husiness or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Purtishing Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.

All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection he made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Cinhs and Associations are niged to favor us with brief noise of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to meril and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and cajoy all that is beantiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those hase uses which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES IJALLOCH, Editor.

WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

TRURSDAY, July 22d.—Trotting at Erle, Penn.; Chlcago, Ill; Mystic Park, Boston, and Bangor, Maine. Beverly Yacht Club Regatta, at Nahant Swimming match between Johnson and Coyle, Delaware River, from Chester to Philadelphia. Base Balt, Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn; Athletic vs. Matusl, at Philadelphia: Union of Newark vs. Olympic, at Irvington; Flyaways vs. Reliance, at Capitoline grounds. FRIDAY, July 23d.—Trotting at Chicago, Ill.; Mystic Park, Boston; Bangor, Maine, and Lee, Vermont. Regatta, Isle of Shoals. Base Balt, Chicago vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn; Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia; St. Louis vs. New Haven, at New Haven; Pavonla vs. Star, at Irvington, N. J.

ton, N. J.

SATURDAY, July 24th.—Racing at Saratoga. Trotting at Bangor, Me., and Lee, Vt. Creedmoor, Competition for Remington Diamond Badge, Base Ball, Athletic vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia: Chicago vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Concord vs. Alpha, at Capitoline grounds; Staten Island, at Brooklyn; Concord vs. Alpha, at Capitoline grounds; Staten Island. Hohoken vs. Star, at Hoboken.

Monnay, July 26th.—Trotting at Saratoga. Cricket, State (Island vs. Manhattan Club, at Staten Island. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. New Haven, at New Haven.

at New Haven.

TCE:nav, July 27th.—Racing at Saratoga. Trotting at Saratoga; Corning, N. Y.; Clevelund, Ohio, and Beacon Park. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford; Shibe vs. Active, at Philadelphia.

WEDNESHAY, July 28th.—Trotting at Saratoga; Corning, N.Y.; Cleveland, Ohio: Beacon Park, and Gettysburg, Penn. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford.

TENNESSEE STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The committee having in charge the preparation of the programme for the meeting of this association to be held in October bave so far advanced with their labors as to enable us to place before our readers the following synopsis. The dog premiums are munificent, and should call forth a very large entry, particularly if favorable arrangements can be made with the railroads for the transportation of dogs. We are indebted to Mr. Bryson, President of the association, for the following:-

tion, for the following:—
"The Field Trial, Beneb Show, and Shooting Tournament will take place at Memphis, commencing October 25th. For Irap shooting, three first days, \$3,500 is offered. Second and third days, Beneb Show. Premiums amounting to \$500 for the various strains of setters and pointers. Fourth day, Field Trial for puppies under eighteen montt.s; purse \$300; \$15 entrance. Fifth day, for braces; purse \$500; \$25 entrance. Sixth day, free for all; purse \$500; \$25 entrance. The association turned loose a large number of quail on already well stocked ground. Many are hatched out and able to fig."

Full programme will appear soon in our advertising

Full programme will appear soon in our advertising

BONE AND MUSCLE.

THE battle has been fought and won, and a double victory gained by one college-n most unprecedented and unlooked-for occurrence, and one that in several ways will break down custom and banish tradition. As the annual battle of the oars is fought in England by the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, so had it been for years with us, and Yale and Harvard attained a supremacy at the sport which it was almost heresy to doubt, 1852, when Harvard defeated Yale in the first regularly or ganized race on Lake Winnipiseogee, until 1871, when the Massachusetts "Aggys" astonished the hoating world by their victory at Ingleside, on the Connecticut River, these two colleges had fought the hattle by themselves. The formation of the society known as the Rowing Association of American Colleges has, however, produced a great change in the combition of affairs, and but for the unfortunate accident to poor Cameron, of Trinity, on the present occasion fourteen colleges would have been represented at Saratoga. But we think that there is much more in this than a more matter of increased representation; it indicates a greater interest in those mauly sports which harden the frame and promise results, to he seen, perhaps, only in a future generation, but which will do much to relieve us from the not altogether unjust accusation of heing an enervated and effeminate race. In fact, it is apparent that a great change is being effected in the sentiments of Young America, and one that the fathers and sages of the nation should hail with joy. The growing disposition to include in field sports should he encouraged by every means, and particularly by a withdrawal of that surveillance which but a short time since rendered it almost a matter of shame for a man to be seen with gun on his shoulder or a fishing rod in his hand. We are changing as, a nation also, and the day when a man's credit suffered hy his taking an hour's relaxation from his business has passed forever. As fortunes are accumulated and there are children to inherit them, it should be a paster for reciping if the tastes and them, it should be a matter for rejoicing if the tastes and inclinations of sons, upon whom the burden of providing for life's necessities are not thrown, should be directed away from those pursuits which encryate and ruin toward those which inpart strength and vigor to the system, and give healthy occupation for both mind and hody. Surely it is better to break a dog than to fight a "tiger," even if the breaking of the latter beast be the result; and the increased interest taken in field sports in this country of late years can hardly be realized by those who are not in the direct channels of information. The development of an increased interest in both yachting and hoating is a most healthy sign, and the formation of athletic clubs all over the country indicates a period when the cultivation of the muscles will he deemed a necessary portion of education. That the mind need not suffer in the improvement of the physical system is amply exemplified in the case of Cornell, which college was also successful in the recent intercollegiate literary contests.

Iu England, boating, and, indeed, athletics generally, have found such advocates and adherents as the revered Kingsley and "Tom Brown," and although we are as yet behind that country, taking time as a test of bone and muscle we are rapidly approaching them. In the athletic sports which followed the regatla at Saratoga the performances of the undergraduates were far above mediocrity, and indicated a coming time, not far distant, when their perform-In England, boating, and, indeed, athletics generally, have cated a coming time, not far distant, when their performances will rank with anything across the water. The Englishman has a great advantage over the American student, inasmuch as the preparatory schools whereat he is fitted for college also fit him for the cricket and the boating, the running and the jumping in which he is afterward to parrunning and the jumping in which he is afterward to participate. At Eton, Rugby, and Harrow these sports form an important part of the curriculum, to the extent, indeed, of employing professionals in cricket and loot-ball to teach the young idea how to bowl, bat, and kick.

The increased attention given to rifle shooting is another bouldby, indication, and the successes of our representation.

healthy indication, and the successes of our representa-tives in Ireland will lead to still further emulation. Outof door life is what will make a man-one fit to reproduce his species, and give us a generation which may be able to correct and eradicate the wretohed political errors and dishonesty under which we now lahor. A sportsman is per force more or less of a naturalist, and, as a rule, such men are honest. Give the hoys ponies, teach them to shoot and feb, and accourage them, in their catalatic growth. fish, and encourage them in their atbletic sports. Mind and body will grow apace. The old-fashioned system of training by reducing has exploded, and is now as dead as philebotomy or Julius Cæsar; if another argument against it was wanting, the examples of both Yale and Harvard in the recent regatta would be sufficient. In the case of Yale over-anxiety to win produced over-training and consequent stalcness. Let us see if the coming generation will not compete in manliness and hodily and mental vigor with any race the sun shines on,

New Game Chromos. - Messts. Robert Newell & Co., Buffalo, have issued a pair of chromos after paintings Machin, representing a brace of woodcock and quail respectively, that are well worthy the attention of sportsmen, particularly as the price, only \$5, brings them well within reach. Specimens can be seen at No. 71 Liberty

A correspondent, "Dick," desires to know where he can and good duck shooting in October nearer Charlotte, Mich., than Sandusky Bay, Ohio; also information regarding board, hoats, etc., at the place directed. Can any of our readers furnish the information?

ON AND EXPORTATION OF FOOD FISHES. IMPORTATION

HE steamer Donail, of the North German Lloyd THE steamer Donail, of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, arrived on the 16th with a consignment of live fresh water fishes, imported by the United States Commission of Fisheries for the waters of this country. They were brought in charge of Dr. Rudolph Hessel, a fish culturist of Enrope. The principal species obtained is the carp of Southern Europe. Quite a prejudice exists among many of our fish experts against the carp, which, it is claimed by others of experience and authority arises. it is claimed by others of experience and authority, arises from the fact that a number of varieties are confounded under the common name of carp. Several varieties are discilledly inferior, while it is claimed the mirror carp, (Cyprinus earpio, var. specularis,) and the scaleless carp, (var. alepidotus,) are a superior table fish. It is the last two nenlioned varieties which the United States Commission desire to propagate and to distribute through the country. The fish have been moved to Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Maryland, where the city authorities have erected a building and ponds for their propagation, and also that of other

A few of the beautiful gold tench, (Idus melanotus,) which rivals the gold fish in brilliancy of hues, and the traut for activity, were also imported. The common teach of Enrope, fabled to make other species in the waters where exists healthy, were brought with the rest. It is to be hoped that the propagation of these species may prove a success, especially if it be the fact, that they are adapted to our shaggish stream), and even to the ponds of stagnant water, South as well as North

On the 17th the steamer Mosel, of the same line, took out a shipment of shad for the waters of Germany. The failure in the attempt of last year will occur to the of many of our readers when perusing this statement.

Dr. Finsch, a prominent naturalist of Germany, was seut out a few years since by his government to investigate the character of our food fishes and fisheries, and reported very favorably of the shad. Since then, in currespondence with Professor Baird, he has repeatedly referred to this fish, and asked Professor Baird's aid in an attempt to pro-

cure them for the waters of Germany.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company propose to transport the shad and attendants free of charge, which makes the accomplishment of the task an ensy matter so far as expense is concerued.

An experiment has been carried on by a member of the corps of experts employed by Professor Baird during a fortnight's time, in which it was proven that the hatching of the eggs could be retarded as long as ten days if neces-The failure in last year's attempt resulted from the fact that the young fish starved after they were about ten days old. No experiments in supplying them with food have thus far succeeded, but it is believed that by hatching them five or six days out on the voyage they can be carried through the remaining five or six days in good condition, shad having been carried this length of time frequently.

The eggs were procured at Holyoke, Mass., from the Connecticut River, and moved in a series of flannel trays or frames to the steamer. This is an apparatus which has come into use of later years among certain American fish culturists, and upon which a patent is held by a gentteman in Michigan. The eggs are not at all immersed, but are kept moist by dripping water, and tiers of the trays filled with eggs, placed in wooden cases, are kept at an even cool temperature by the use of ice. By regulating the temperature the development of the eggs is at the control of the attendant, and they can be hatched in any period from four to ten days. Just before the period of hatching it is necessary to place the eggs in water, so that the young fish may find itself in its proper element when released from the shell. In order to keep up the circulation of water, so processary for the life of the term and the young fish as one necessary for the life of the egg and the young tish, a can has been devised with a funnel-shaped bottom, and the cir-culation is produced by pumping air in from beneath, the rising of the bubbles and the forcing of the air in at the bottom producing not only an ample movement, but at the

same time acrating the water. It was expected to start with about 400,000 eggs, and if the expedition is successful the River Weser, for which the fish are intended, will have a very fair seeding of Ameri-

RECEPTION FOR THE AMERICAN TEAM .- In order to give the American Rifle Team such a reception on their return home as their victories, perseverance, and self-denial enti-tle them to, as well as some testimound commemorative of the occasion, it is necessary to raise funds for the purpose. If the amount required was contributed voluntarily by the if the amount required was contributed voluntarily by the public it would not only be much more agreeable to the members of the team, but satisfactory to the committee who have the matter in hand, masunch as it would save the accessity of soliciting. It is therefore suggested that those desiring to contribute should send their dunations to the Secretary of the committee, Mr. Robert Johnson, of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 881 Broadway.

LAKE COUCHICHING.—Our special correspondent, who gossips clsewhere of Summer travel in Caunda, is quite travel in Caunch, is quite pardonable in descauting upon the merits of this Summer resort, for we can attest from personal experience to its combining, in our estimation, more attractions than most any place we have ever visited elsewhere. This is saying a great deal, but we feel warranted in the assertion. Descriptive pamphlets at this office,

SAUNTERINGS IN ONTARIO

[HY OUR SPECIAL THAVELING CORNESPONDENT]

O the tourist who is desirons of seeking a quiet retreat and the luxuries of home, together with aquatic sports to repletinn, perhaps no hetter resort could be found than the Muskoka district of Ontario, Canada. Its found than the Misskoka district of Ondrio, Canada. Its ready access from the States from almost any direction gives it an advantage equal to that of any other locality—not only by rail, but by water through the vast chain of lakes which skirt our northern boundary from Duluth to Collingwood, the extreme point to the castward, which is connected by rail with Lake Sincoc and the almost unlimited number of smaller lakes to the northward.

The tourist, after reaching Niagura Falls, can take the curs at Cliffon and go down the river to Niagara, where the fleet steamer Ruthesay Custle will take him to Toronto. ilistance thirty-six miles by water. At Nlagara, directly at the mouth of the river, on a slight bluff, is located the Queen's Royal Hotel, overlooking the mouth of the river and bay, with the walls of old Fort Niagara on the American side looming the presenting an edge looming the presenting of the control of the river and say, with the walls of the control of the river and say, with the walls of the control of the river and say, with the walls of the river and say the reserving the reserving the reserving the river and the riv can side looming up, presenting a very picturesque appearance to the observer from the limitel; which, by the way, is of the first class, and well patronized by visitors from both sides. In the waters adjoining is the favorite fishing ground for black lmss, which affords so much sport to the

In Toronto one should spend II few days at the Rossin House, or the Queens, both first class hotels, and visit the various places of interest about this interesting city, or take a sail in her bay or a drive in her parks and highways, pre-paratory to a trip to the lakes north. The Rossin House is the resort of sportsmen from all parts. The proprietor, Mr. Shenrs, long and favorably known as connected with the Clifton House, Niagaru Fulls, is a thorough sportsman himself, and will extend to all the hospitalitics which spring from the heart of every true lover of rural sports, let him come from whatever quarter he may.

The Northern Railway forms a connection between all the ports on the likes and the Muskoka territory through different railways running into Toronto, aml steamers from Niagaru, Roehester, Kingston, and Montreal. This railway is under good manngement. It has a fine bed, good track fine pulnee cars, unkes good time, and is thoroughly equipped in all its appointments, so that one may feel as much at home as on any of the roads in the States. By This road you can go to Lake Simeoe. Here you can stop over al Barrie after a two hours' ride or so from Toronto. It is a pretty little town on Kempenfelt Bay, an arm of Simcoe. Here you can find good quarters at hotels, and fine fishing in the lake. This buy was named after the commodore who went down in the Royal George, of bistoric notoricty. From this town you can take the railroad or stemboat for Lake Concluding, at the head of Lake Simeoe, separated only by a mirrow strait half a mile long, called the "Narrows." It is a heautiful lake, twelve miles long, studdled with many islamls and indented with some pretty bays. The little town of Orillia is on the south end, and the Imlian village of Rama on the east side. This lake abounds with black bass and trout, and discharges its waters by means of the Severn through beautiful scenery witers by means of the Severn through beninful scenery into Georgian Bay. Several little steamers ply upon its waters. Ynchting and fishing is the pastime of Summer visitors, with other sports, which serve to fill up their pleasures. To-day, which is Dominion Day, there is a yacht race on the lake, consisting of eight sail, one of the tonnage of eleven tons. This udds much to enliven the scenery, which otherwise is charming.

As all Indian names are supposed to bear some local sig-

nification, some of them highly poetical as well as appropriate, it may not be out of place to render the word Cou-chielding into the Queen's English. The surface of the luke, always stirred by varying breezes, will attest the name of 'lake of many winds." It was owing to these cool and varying winds that suggested to the enterprising capitulist the propriety of estublishing a Summer resort where all the advantages of aquatic sports and rural pleusures could have unbounded sway, with all the counforts of fashionable life, without the burthens and trammels of etiquette and court life. For this end it splendid hotel has been erected at great expense at the point of a narrow promontory, projecting a mile and a half northward into the lake, and surrounded on three sides by water. Thus it is fanned by every breeze, and every prospect pleases. I can scarcely conceive a more charming spot. Mr. Senlly, the proprietor, is an old lamillord, and a gentleman who studies to please his guests. His bouts, his luckle, his servants, himself—"ht your service, sir." I could dwell on this subject long, which would necoul with my feelings, but I do not inlend this as a "blow," and for fear it may be taken as such by the innuy renders of Forest and Stream, I will desist, and hasten to complete my lettor.

From the Conchiching hotel you can take a steamer or railway to the head of the lake. Here you will take the stage to Muskuka Lako, dislunt twelve miles, where n steamer awaits to take you through this lake into Lake Rosseau and Lake Joseph. The Northern Ruilway oxtension to Luke Maskoka will be finished by October next, making a continuous line from Toronto. Here the most enthusiastic sportsman and angler can luxuriato to his content. The great number of smaller lakes in the neighborhood can be reached by short stages, and the angler's hand tried on muskinonge, black bass, pickerol, sulmon tront, and thousands of speckled trout in the streams emptying into these lakes. The season of black flies and mosquiloes is now passing away. I have found other bills not so much attention.

exceptionable, the charges being moderate and satisfactory. The tourist can take a steamer at Rochester, New and cross over to Port Hope, and then, by the Midland Railway, reach the hotel at Couchiching direct, which may be a preferable route for those coming from be a preferance route for mose coming from the south and eastward to that via Toronto, provided he is sure of making connection; but then he would lose a visit to Niagura Falls, which the lover of the grand and sublime can never see too often.

Of the above group of lakes something has been said in your columns before, and consequently I will forbear any further comment until I make the tour complete at some future day, not very distant, I trust.

Couchiching, Ontario, Canada, July 1st, 1875.

The Rifle.

THE AMERICAN TEAM ABROAD .- Our last summary of the lelegraphic dispatches regarding the movements of the American Riflemen in Great Britain brought us down to the 15th inst. when they were still sojourning in Scotland. On that day Col. Gildersleeve wrote to Mr. Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rifle Association accepting the enp offered by the British riflemen for competition among the Americans, but as this arrangement was independent of the team organization il was not certain that all the members would enter for it.

On the 16th the team reached Wimbledon. Shortly after they arrived at their tent, Lord Wharneliffe and Lieut. Col. Phillips visited them and accompanied them to the Council's tent, where they were received by Mr. Mildmay, Sccretary of the Council. After the usual courtesies the Americans were shown over the camp. They were to shoot first in the St. Leger Sweepstakes, at 200 yards range. Each competitor to have ten shots.

They were also to compete individually for the Albert Cup, valued at £500, the Arthur rifle, worth £100, in the Derby and St. Leger Sweepstakes, for which there are numerous cutries. In several of these confests the rules require the use of the English military rifles. The Americans had some practice with these arms in an extra series of matches that day. Gen. Dakin, of the American toum, made 28 points out of a possible score of 35, and Sir Henry Gen. Dakin, of the American team, Hulford, a crack British shot, made 34. The scores of the other members of the American team who took part in the

shooting were not remarkable.
Ou Saturday the 17th, the Wimbledon competitions commeneed, the weather being rainy the match for the Ameriean cup was postponed, yesterday being the day named. The first contest was for the St. Leger Sweepstakes at 200 yards' range. Each competitor had seven shots, and the possible score 35. There were several hundred competitors. Of the Americans, Fulton scored 35, Gildersteeve 34, Yale 33, Canfield 31, and Dakin 27. The match was not concluded until Monday, Mr. John Rigby and Mr. Mitenell having tied Fulton, but in shooting off the ties Fulton won, Mitchell being second and Rigby third. The Albert prizes were also shot second and rigoy third. The Albert prizes were also shot for on Monday. The ranges were 200, 600, and 900 yards. The shooting at the first two ranges being finished, showed that Gildersleeve was ahead, having made 68 points out of a possible 70. At the first range Gildersleeve, Fulton, and Coleman, of the Americans, each made 34 points out of a possible 35, while Hamilton, Petty, Wyatl, Greenhill, and Rigby, (the latter two of the Irish eight) made 35 points. At the second range only Greenhill and Rigby maintained close competition with the Americans, seoring 32 points

Sir Henry Halford, the crack British shot, was the wiuner of the first prize, scoring 98 out of a possible 105, Col. Gildersleeve taking second prize with a score of 92.
In the match between the House of Lords and House of

Commons, the range was 500 yards. The Commons won, making 313 points, against 220 mide by the Lords, out of a possible total of 375. The following are the individual scores, the highest possible being 75:—

	COMMONS.	Londs.
	Name. Score	N
	Hon, Randle Plunket 6	Farl Forrors
	Robert Lindsay	Lord Wharncliffe35
ı	_	2010 What field Co 35
	Total	- m - 1

In the match for the Rifle Association Cup, in which each man had ten shots at 600 yards range, Coleman scored 49 out of a possible 50, leading a large number of competitors. Gildersleeve made 48. The excellence of the American marksmanship caused astonishment.

After much shilly-shallying it is finally decided that the American team will not again shoot in a team match, although Col. Gildersleeve is anxious to make a match with tenm representing the United Kingdom to ho shot in the United States next year. The captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams petitioned the council of the National Rifle Association for permission for the Americans to shoot at the same time with the Eleho Shield conpetition, but without waiting for a reply, the substance of which had been amply foreshadowed, the question was de cided in the negative by the Americans not concurring in perition, Col. Gildersleeve explaining that the team left New York with instructions to shoot a team match only with the Irish. Moreover, the team is just now crippled by the illness of one of its members, who is an excel-

The Americans had been entertained at dinner by Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, and were otherwise the recipients of

THE FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.—The fourth competition for this trophy, as well as for the two supplemental badges added by Mr. Coulin, occurred at Mr. Coulin's gallery, No. 930 Brondway, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. A large delegation of shooters, both at short and long range, were present, and a brisk competition ensued, long range, were present, and a brisk competition ensued, the scores being better than those made at any previous competition. Mr. Wm. Hayes, with a score of H 13-16 inches was sneessful for the second time. The conditions were as before, twenty shots each at paper target, strictly off haml, distance seventy-five feel. There were in all twenty-four competitors, making scores as follows:—

many scores as tollows:	_
Wm. Haves Name.	Inches.
	11 9.16
Name AECOND BADRE.	134
Name Inches Name. Vilsen MacDonald. 15h T. C. Noone W. B. Farvett 1. 15 5-16 Fred Kessler	Inches.
John Trageser, Jr. 15 5-16 Fr. C. Noone W. B. Farwell 154 R. R. R. Ploud Level	15 15-16
M. P. Lennon R B. Floyd Jones	10 11-10
Thos. Lloyd 15; A Hellwig	19 1-15
THIS TO THE	

THE LUTHER BADGE. - This trophy was contested for at Creedmoor on Saturday, aml won by Mr. L. Geiger of the Creedmoor on Saturday, and won by Mr. L. Geiger of the Remington Arms Co., by a score of 64 out of 75. The conditions of the match were: open to members of the Amateur Rifle Club, distances 800, b00 and 1,000 yards; position any: weapon any breech loading rifle within the conditions of the club, flavorhead with the sightless conditions and the club, flavorhead with the sightless conditions and the club, flavorhead with the sightless conditions and the club, flavorhead with the sightless conditions are sightless conditions. rules of the club; five shots with two sighting shots; entrance fee \$I, to be won three times by the same person. The wind was very changeable, blowing freely from the fourth to the ninth quarter. The following are the scores made by all the contestants:—

Li Gelger	800 yds.	900 yds.		Total.
A. I Bennton, Je	90	18 16	23	61
re reathbone	*0	23	16 10	52 53
H. S. 11well A. Anderson	194	16	4	44
W. B. Farwell	10	18 15	7	43
Colonet B. E. Valentine	150	12	N B	4]
r Hyge .	an an	18	:2	33
H. S. liwell and Colonel	Valentine	relired be	fore comute	ting thei

THE REMINSTON DIAMOND BADGE.—The match for this badge will be shot on Saturday next at 2 o'clock. The conditions are as follows:—Open to incinbers of the National Rifie Association; weapon, any breech loading rific within the rules; distances, 500, 800 and 1,000 yards; posilion, any, without artificial rest. Rounds, seven, with two sighting shots at each distance; to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the winner's personal property. Entrance fee \$1.

-The Inspectors of Rifle Practice will hereafter distinctive uniform, consisting of a pith hat or helmet, known in India as the solar lopee, a coat of blue thunnel, single breasted, with a rolling collar, and no embroidery, and plain blue flannel pants. The insignia of rank will be worn on the front of the helmel instead of on the shoulder siraps.

-The several committees of the National Rifle Association have been revised, and will stand as follows until fur-ther notice:—Executive Committee, Gen. Alexander Shaler, President, Gen. J. B. Woodward, Vico President, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Treasurer, Major Henry Fulton, Sccretary, Col. G. W. Wingate, Col. H. A. Gildersleve, and tary, Col. G. W. Wingate, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, and Hon. D. W. Judd; Range Committee, Col. G. W. Winguie, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, and Col. Richard Vose; Finance Committee, E. H. Sunford, Hon. D. W. Judd, aml Hon. N. P. Stanton; Prize Committee, Col. John Ward, Capt. J. G. Story, and Capt. W. C. Casey.

THE LAFLIN & RAND MEDALS. -The Laffin & Rand Pow-THE LAFLIN & RAND MEDALS.—I de Lamin & condition der Company are now having executed a medal of exquisite beauty and high intrinsic value, which they propose to offer as a prize to be shot for at Creedmoor, L. I. The design and execution is intrusted to that celchrated urtist and medalist, Mr. George H. Lovet, 181 Broadway, which is a guarantee of the high order of which the medal may be regarded. The Lafin & Rand Powder Company, we understand, intend to give three prizes:—To the less shot, a derstand, intend to give three prizes:—To the best shot, a gold medal; to the second best, a silver medal, and to the third best shot, a bronze medal. The gold and silver medals will be made of perfectly pure metal, and as there is no limit put on the cost, it may be fairly inferred that Mr. Lovet will do full cre it to his already widely extended for the production of the cost, it may be fairly inferred that Mr. fame. All the medule will be alike in design and finish, any one of which will be highly prized by the winner, and from the fact of there being three prizes offered, the erack shot cannot carry all away. At an early day we hope to give our readers a full description and illustration of the medal, together with the conditions of the mutch upon which they are to be shot for.

RIFLE CLUBS.—The great success of the American riflemen abroad has stimulated the already growing interest in rifle shooting to a very great extent. From Chicago we hear that a number of prominent citizens, including Gen. Ducat, Gen. Strong, Mr. Handy, Mr. J. A. Shaffer, A. W. Shaffer, V. C. Blackburn, A. G. Alford aml others, have turned their attention to the formation of a rifle club, with every prospect of complete success. In pursuance with this object Gen. Ducut and Mr. Handy have visited Creedmoor to abserve the regulations and working of that ringe. Nor will their exertions end here. Mr. Handy offers \$100 towards the establishment of a range, and other liberal contributions will follow. To give emphasis to their current desire to pursue this intention, they met and shot a thousand yards match at Oak Park, situated about ten miles

from Chicago. Though they make no pretension to being Fultons, Badines, or Dakins, the scores that we here subjoin are in no sense discreditable, and give indications of formidable shooting in the future:—

match, when a learn of Iwelve from each State are invited

SYRACUSE RIFLE CLUB. - A new rifle club to be known Syracuse Rifle Club.—A new rifle club to be known as "The Rifle Association of the Sixth Division N. G. S. N. Y.," has been organized at Syracuse, this State, the object being to promote rifle practice among the National Guard of The Sixth Division District. The following officers have been elected:—President, Maj-Gen. D. P. Woorl; First Vice President, Col. James Manning; Serond Vice President, Col. J. Dean Hawley; Third Vice President, F. B. Kluck; Secretary, G. W. Edwards; Treasurer, Col. Geo. N. Crouse. Geo. N. Crouse,

POINT BLANK AND POINT BLANK RANGE.

RANGE.

MEMORIS, Tenn., July, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In the Issue of your delightful journal for the 181 inst. an "Old Scont" very kindly explains his theory of rife shooting for the benefit of beginners. But I must be allowed to beg correction of an error in his interesting article, which I fear he did not sufficiently consider. Briefly, then, a rife oid, correctly speaking, traverses at the at first straight, but soon becoming more and more curred, and called the trajectory. And the extent of the coincidence of this trajectory with the straight line of the axis of the gan, determines the point blank. This follows from the fact that the ball leaves the muzzle with a constant decreasing monucitum, which, being subject to the constant force of gravity, soon loses the superiority of its centrifugal force, and produces hally the curve of its downward trajectory as a resultant of the two forces. And hence, also, the mnount of the curve, or the extent of the point blank in other words, will depend greatly upon the amount of the propelling force, which forms one element of the causes producing the curve. For its theoretically possible to apply a force so great as to balance the attraction of gravity for a greater or less distance or time. Hence the true point blank depends—first, upon the landents of the group second, upon the projectific! third, upon the amount of the propelling force. This, in fact, is the theory of the bligh charges and low trajectories of the modern rifles. Hence every gua has a true point blank, independent of the modern rifles. Hence every gua has a true point blank, independent of the modern rifles. Hence every gua has a true point blank, independent of the modern rifles. Hence every gua has a true point blank, independent of the modern rifles. Hence every gua has a true point blank, independent of the modern rifles. Hence every gua has a true point blank, independent of the modern rifles in the modern breast the difficulty of long ange shooting, which otherwise would be a simple c

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JULY.

Woodcock, Suipe, Curlew, and Bay birds,

GAME IN MARKET is confined to woodcock and a few bay birds. The former are selling for \$1. per pair. A few are received from this vicinity, but the bulk come from the West, Henry county, Illinois, being the principal point of shipment. The bay birds comprise principally doewitch snipe with a few yellow legs; they could from Long Island, and sell for \$1.50 per dozen. Squabs are worth \$2.50 per dozen. worth \$2 50 per dozen.

worth \$2 50 per dozen.

Our correspondent "Alleghany" writes us from Deer Park that woodcock shooting in that neighborhood has been very good. A geutleman from Baltimore, and a celebrated shot, who is spending the Summer at Oakland, killed Iwenty-one birds in one day, and in four days killed altogether forty-two—a very fair bag. The prospects for quait were superb, every grain field heing alive with them.

-A large flight of "yellow legs" is reported at Atlantic City, and many Philadelphia sportsmen are "going for them.

-We have just had the pleasure of inspecting a splen did Williams & Powell gnn, 84 pounds weight, 30-inch barrels, 10 gauge, made to order for our neighbor "Mohawk." The workmanship of this gun is a credit to any maker, and we are assured that its shooting qualities are admirable, both in penetration and pattern, consequently we would suggest that all Indians at war with the "Mo-hawks" had better stand from under.

-A friend writes as from Hazleton, Pa., that with a parly of Iriends he shot along the Susquehanna on the 4th inst. Owing to the grounds belog in bad couldinous from the drought the shooting was poor, the bag only counting up fifteen hirds. Our correspondent speaks highly of his young dug, a litter brother of Mr. Shipman's Dan, also of his new Tolley gan, which gives him better pattern and

penetration than the makers guaranteed.

Barnegat lalet.—Kinsey's Ashley House, July 18th.—
Parties coming in to-they report large flights of brown backs, robin redbreast and other bay snipe. No guaranteed and, but quiten number making preparations for to-morrow.

—A) the animal meeting of the Staten Island Shaoting Association for the Protection of Game and Sang Birds, held on Monday evening, July 12th, 1875, the following gentlemen were elected to the respective offices for the ensuing year:—President, Robert Rogerson, M. D.; Vice President, C. L. Vrechand; Secretary, C. M. Johnson; Treasurer, J. F. Rathyen.

Treasurer, J. F. Rathyen.

—A match for the championship hadge of the St. Paul Sportsmen's Club was held on the club grounds at Lake Como on the 14th inst. The badge was in the pussessium of Dr. David Day, who had wan it in the last match from Mr. Baldwin. Mr. C. A. Zimmerman, the well know artist, challenged for it and succeeded in winning. The match was at 20 hirds each, 21 yurth rise, 80 yurds houndary. Dr. Day killed 18, last 2; C. A. Zimmerman killed 19, lost 1. In a general match which followed, at nine birds each, Mr. Kennedy killed all of his birds and won. The St. Paul Club were to have shot a match with the stillwater Club on the following day.

—From far off Sedalia, in Missouri, comes the note of the pigeon shooter, and we have at hand the results of a match recently shot on Col. Doty's farm at that place, with the following result. Match at 5 birds each, 21 yards rise, 25 yards on lies:—

Name. Killed.

Name.	Killed Name,	Killed
Al, McElvaney L. Kamm		
J. S. Cochran S. C. Gold	8 J. S. Lindes	

Mr. Gold and Mr. Parmerlee having find on four birds, and Mr. Cochran and Mr. Landes on three hirds, both parties shot off, with three birds each, with the following

resun:—		
Name.	Killed.) Name.	Killed
S. C. Gold	2d. S. Cochran	
d. C. Parmerlee	3 J. S. Landes.	

Mr. Parmerlee took first prize and Mr. Gold second.

—The third match between the Quincy, Ill., and Kenkuk, Ind., shnoting clubs was decided at Canton, Mo., on the 3d iostant. The match was at 10 single hirds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards houndary, 14 onuces shot. Mr. T. J. Birdseye was judge for the Quincy club, and Mr. Davidson acted for Keokuk. The result of the first match was as follows:—

								K	EOK	E.3	K CLUB.										
Stabbus 1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0-	8	Letter	Û	1	1	п	a	1	1	1	1	1 5
Berg1	1	п	Ð	п	1	Ð		-1	H-	13	Welch	1	1	-1	1	п	п	1	1	1	1-10
Schuler . 1	1	-1	-ti	1	1	- 1	1	-1	1-	l.	delinson	П	1	1	1	1	ì	1	П	1	1-16
McQuilkin *	ш	-1	1	-1	-1	41	0	1	1)	5	(McNjel	 1	1	п	1	1	1	1	п	п	1-10
Bridginan I	1	- 1	1	ш	-1	ш	-1	-1		-9	i										
Frank., 1	1	П	1	ł	1	3	П	П	()	8	Total										80
	QUINCY CLUB.																				
Larkworthy, 1	1	1	ì	1	t	0	1	П	1-	Ð	Jordan.	1	1	0	п	1	1	Û	ı.	1	I 8
Miller 1	1	-1	п	1	1	1)	t	1	1-	9.	Noakea	ш	1	п	1	1	1	1	1	1	1- 9
Hanworth., 1	1	1	n	1	1	1	1	-1		3	Clowes	 .1	п	п	1	ŧ	(1	1	п	п	1- 9
DesdrickI	-1	-1	-1	ı	п	ш	п	-1		to.	510ck	0	1	1	1	п	O.	1	п	414	*_ F
Abel 1	1	-1	1	1	U	1	1	1	1-	Ø,											_
Abel 1 Schulk 1	1	1	1	1	1	v	U	U	1-	7	Total.										83
 Dead ont of 	ĸ	bo	u,r	ıd	e.																
FD 1 s 2 s a a 4 s a		41				. 1.					had all a										

Entitive the control of at three birds, twenty-six yards rise, Mr. Larkworthy killing three birds and taking first money. The tles of four were shot off at same distance, and Mr. Birdseye killing three birds took second money. Several other matches were shot, in which Mesics, Hanworth, Buchne, Birdseye and Stock were successful.

The scores made in the first shoot of the new Trap and Field Club at Miuneapolis on the 7th instant, which was noticed in our last issue, were as follows. Many of the members were attempting trap shooting for the first time:—

Name.	Killed., Name,	Killed
John Harvey	NA. W. Rickman	6
E. T. Sm190	50D. F. Sauth	K,
G. W. Tinsby	6iC 11+pp	K
G. S. Tuckerman		C
G. A. Biackell	21E Grimshaw	1 6
d. R. Coykendall	3 John Daubam	
Michael Hoy	7 Baldwin Brown	• • •
G A Centu	V. C. Rund	
Frank Morse	4 Robert McMulten	
Roger S. Pease.	7	8

Harvey and McMullen having tied, the distance was in-ereased to 26 yards, with the following score:— 3 | McMullen

No more birds.

—The members of the Union Club, of South Bend, Ind., held a pigeon match on the 6th instant. For the principal match there were forty six cutries, making scores as fol-

Name,	Killed Name,	Killed
[I ⁿ 'I', Buzby	2. M. J. Worrell.	-
M. E. Listenberger	B Hosca Barnes	
A Listenherger	Siteary Scotland	JR
W. H. Longley		
V Voidnet	R 1 Washington	
J. M. Studobalzas	8 1. Woolverton.	6
A Countilized	A. Listenberger	7
Dandag Kondto	6 W. 11. Longley	4
J. W. Camper	8 Jucob Woolverlon	7
A B Wade	olancon a notacitott	5
John Miller	SW. T. Chesaday	5
3 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

Mr. Burnes won litst prize, killing Ich straight birds. In shooting off the ties Mr. Middleton took second prize, Mr. David Wadhaan third, Mr. Kizer fourth, and Mr. Wadhverton fifth. On the second day, in another match, Mr. David Woohnaa took first prize.

Daring the day Cot. Wade was challenged for the Union club gold medal by Major Blowney, ten birds, single rise; but the Colonel heing both to part with the ornament, shot eight of his birds, and the gallant Major gracefully acquiesced in a score of six.

The Syracuse Tournament which has been looked forward to with so much interest, and for which such extensive preparations have been unde, was duly imagnized. We are without a detailed report of the first day's shooting, but bearn that M. M. Mayhew, of Utica, wan the first prize of \$250. E. Mann, of Syracuse, second prize \$150. E. Hudson, of Syracuse, third prize \$150. E. B. Gruham, Utica, fourth prize \$100, and Thomas Kimber Jr., of Syracuse, fifth prize \$50.

On the second day no less than sixty persons contended, the conditions being ten hirds each. The scares were as follows:—

Name, R. P. Flower	Killed [Name	Kitti
R. P. Flower	B C	Trees. Smith	241(11)
I I Thomas	771	1 62 (Date = 411)	
I EGI TIMORUM	1111	E (* Hrand) .	
4. A. Nichols	7.1	ohn Shlway	
E. B. Hamilton	81.6	M. Ton Ryek	
N. M. Smith	5.1	olin 11 Jeffries	
E. H. Mann	0.13	1 R Storms	
11. B. Hooker	9/1:	learne I Marsh	
F W Heez	170	loores South	
A Plane	8 1	Lange Coda	
F W. Heez A. Piper M. M. Mayhew	10.1	olin Hadford	
F. E. Heyer	B 9	11 Touckory	
II. C. Tunner	7.1	McCanana	the second contract of
John Consore	12781	1 (15) Lat	
Thomas Kimber Jr	1834	M. Kinbar	
Thomas Klinber, Jr W. W. dones	н .	M. Pantyasu	
C. Helnoll	494	anna Manaina	
D. Uelifug	4.1	Lauldon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
W S Rutherin	6.11	5. 13	
J. d. Klehman	814	therlan Dacker	
W C Graves	6.7	Mannan Barde	
N. C. Hursdale	2 A	1) Addition	
II. C. Lucr	2.1	11 Mana	
M. P. McKoon	60	H Elnels	
G. W. Flower		norman Loddor	
C F Weibl	0/11	Conner.	
C. F. Weitil D. N. Sherman	10 10	entite I male	
A. J. II mitton	10133	Allian Jenudou	*****
W S Murney	2 30	Than Lbt	
Ties of Ten, I wonty-a	-		
Name.	Killed. [Name	Killed

Before shooting all the ties of ten \$100 of the first prize was flivided between the four ties and the halance shoot for. So Mr. Sherman, of Beloit, Wis., received \$125 and each of the others \$25 cuch.

In shooting off the other ties Mr. C. F. Wrifil, of Chicago, killed, first, five hirds at 26 yards rise, and subsequently three at 31 yards, and tank second maney, \$150 Messrs. Groves and Ladder divided \$70 of the next prize, and in shooting off Mr Gen. Ladder took the remaining \$50. Mr. James Manning took fourth prize, \$300, and Mr. Thos. Kimber, of Syrncase filth, \$40. In this shoot Messrs. Thomas E. Townsend and J. Haward, of Syrncase referee.

on Thursday thirty-nine entries were made for the sweepstakes. Mr. C. R. Steeves, of Geddes, a member of the Onondagn elab, killed ten hirds, being the only one who killed this number, and took first prize. In shooting off the ties, Mr. S. C. Whent, of Cleveland; Mr. Ed. Rudson, of Syracuse; Mr. C. R. Parker, of Syracuse, and Mr. Sherumn, of Beloit, Wis., were successful in the order named. Another blank in the receipt of our exchanges leaves us without a report of Friday's shooting. With this day the tenranament proper closed, but on Saturday a number of minor sweepstakes were shot, and also the match between Chicago and Syracuse. In the betting Chicago was the favorite, and they succeeded in entrying off the stakes by two birds only, as will be seen by the appended score.—

STRACUSE,	Killed Name. CHICAGO	
Name.	Killed. Name.	le Hod
Nichols	18/2'erelli	
.orirbst .	16 Horalitan	
MRUG	IVINICIaman .	3.5
Housen	20:80000	0.0
Manufog		
Halloway.	. 17 Sherman	4 44
		. 66
Tolal	136 Total	196

The meeting was in every way a success, and much creait is due to Mesers. Nichols and McKinley, in whose bands rested the management of the allair, for the admirable manner in which all the arrangements were conceived and carried out.

JACKSONVILUE, III., July 6th, 1875

The Andulon Club lind a pigeon shoot here yesterday. A lad elgider years of age, Charley Baker, "got awny" with all the cruck shots, killing his ten birds straight, and the out of six double mrds. Below I seld you the score. Thirteen look part in the shoot, ten hirds each, 21 yaids tise, 80 yards boundary. The fles were shot bif at six double birds, 25 yards rise. Baker, King, and Hayden shot E. C. Green breech loaders; Smith a muzze loader.

	Geo Hayden	R
	Dr. C. Henry,	3
	I d. T. Klug 10) W. S. Richards.	7
	Charles Daker	H
	O. B. Dayton 7 Charles Fitzshnanous	ri
	D. M. Shimone 87P, Betry	5
	John A. SmRh, 9	
	The on ten birds, twenty six yards rise.	
	J. S. King, 2lCharles Haker	5
	Tie on nine birds, twenty-six yards rise.	
	Geo. Hayden Shlohn A. Smith	1
	Ties on eight birds, twenty-six yards the.	
	D. M. Shamons 8:O D. Filzstophone	4
	Wm Benson	
ı	These on seven birds, twenty-six yards rise.	
ı	Dr. C. Heury S.W. S. Richards	3
ı	O. E. Dayton	
	The on three birds, twenty-six ynods rise,	
ı	Dr. C. Heary	, 0
ĺ	(Insail)	
ľ	CHOOLING CO.	

Hirosox, Mich., July 8th, 1855.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

A few members of the Rod and Bin Chih of this place met on fl grounds July 5th and contested for the chib medal. A landlesp of teon blids each, II and T pluige traps, sixty yards boundary. The backley is the second.

Name.	Yards.			Score,			Total
A. P. Fellows	26	1 J	-1 t-a	11101	1 1 1 1		13
	Double	rise	8 at 2	l ymde.			
d. B. Welch			10	40 D D	11, 10, 11	1	13
F. F. Sheldon.	26,	1.1	1.0.1	11111	1 1 1 1	1	14
Chus. Elllott	131	n I	0.0.0	i Cota	1 1 1 1		- 11
lra Wycott	23.	D 1	0.0.0	10100	i i á i		7
Yours Imit		0 1	40	1 11 1 0 3	1101		

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 8tb, 1875

LAKE CITY, Minn., July 81b, 1875.

Lake the liberty to inchese to you the scores made by some of "our hoys" duty 5th. Your thoroughly interesting paper has many earnest renders in our midst, and it is doing a noble work turvaril educating true synthese no the point that game must be preserved. If we expect my future enjoyment of this nature. We have no regular organized club in our city, but up are fortunate to having no shaon pure put-linators, the largest propurling of our squorenies being those who indulge as a matter of recreation and through pure love of the spirit. We are anximitely anywhing the 19th proximit, then we hope to interchew the planning formuse.

*Dead not of homods.

[We shall be glad to have our correspondent's "notes" at any time, and hope to hear of the organization of a sportsmen's club in Lake City.—Ep.]

PHILIPAND, July 9th, 1875.

Pinterand, July 9th, 1875.

Yesterday the Forest City Shooting Club held their annual pigeon shout. The spot selectrit cas on Little Chebeaque Island, in Casco Bay, and it must fortunate selection it was. The sun shone out very hot, but the ensietly threezes from the sea under it cool and delightful. Mineteen members participated in the occasion, and all seemed to enjoy themselves hingely. Dinner was secred at the Sanny Sho House by acine host Jeneks, who that eccrything be could for the good of the cause. Enclosed I hand you score. We hold our annual State shout here in Septembor for the chunquin chib badge, now held by this club. Other prizes will be offered, and a general good time by to be the order of the day.

I notice that gain manufacturers and rod and reel annuafacturers are fond at offering their goods as prizes to be shut for, just for the fun of the thing, you know. If some of the breeders of those fine imported setters wouth offer of some tall shooting in this section. Can't you "hijalee" them to do so. We are open to any offers of the kind.

Name.

Killed | Name.

		THE STITUTE	23.50 57.
	Killed [Nume.	Killed
	1111	West	
	. 25	Santifree	
	Į,	Bould	
		Killed 100	Killed Nume.

Totoraro, July 18th, 1875.

Entroit PORSET AND STREATC—
The Toronto fain Club held their eighth monthly competition for 1875
on Saturday, the 10th instant, tilrry members inking part. The day was
phessant, with a fresh bricee, and the birds ((citi) pigeons) were a splendial for, andy one of the three hundred refusing to leave the trup. Below
is the score.

A. MoG., Steretary and Treasurer.

		and mood ordererary and Tressifier.
Name.	Yurds,	Score, Total,
J. Taylor	23	1111110101111111-13
d. Burrell	23	111111111011110=13
George Towers	4.3	1101111110011111-11
E. Perryman	21	011101111111001=1
Л. Уонид.	űí.	A TITUTE IN THE
W. Bugg.	23	001111111111100i-ii
C. C. Small		U11100111111010-10
A Matteria	23	101100111111100-10
A Mettregor	1741	Protoniolifoilime
M. Tumpkins	0.5	0111010101111100-8
C. Fickering	73	t t I I 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 t = 8
W. Smith	24	D10011110000111-8
J. Kennedy	25.4	110111111100000-8
J. Webshy	0-1	0111110100010108
1C Ward	<u> </u>	010100111110100-8
վ. Chapmon	23	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 8
J. Manghun	1.3	0110100010:0011-7
d. Furrall.		101111000010010-
1 Street or	21	110011010001001-7
d Micrison	41	0101001100110;6-7
W. Marley	+ he j	100100110100101-7
R. Ardagh	21	1 0 1 0 0 I 0 0 I-Retired.

Woodside, L. I., July 15th, 1875.

Entition Fourier AND STREAM:—
The Cameron challenge Cup, which was presented to the Woodside Shooting Association by Win. T. Cameron, and gallantly won last Automa by John N. Riker, was again competed for on Monday, 12th Inst., at Windside, this time the contest resulting he Cameron being the victor, he killing twelve birds to Riker's cleven. There mere 13 single rises, Rhade Island rules, II, and T. grand traps, 21 yants rise, 80 yards boundary 11 onness shot. The cup is to be held one year against all contest-miss.

Chine rou	I t I 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 t 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	i.
Fen dead out of billinds.	H. N. Trion	ETT,

SNIPE SHOOTING ON BARNEGAT BAY

FIGURIAN FOREST AND STHEAR:—

I have just returned from the head of Barnegat Bay, New Jersey, where I had some of the best enlips shooting at buy birds that it has ever been my good fortune in enjoy, and I want some of my kruther sportsmen to "take in" same of the sport. Last Thosoloy, our first day in the hilod, two of as killed right marlin, two phine curlety, and sixty-four rubhi enlips and big yellow tegs. There were very few small yellow tegs dying that murding, but the next mording we got four burrels in an immense flock of them, killing seventeen, when It began ruining, and we were obliged to return to the house. Thurshy opened bright and fair, and having focus obliged to remain in the day before, we were quite anxious for a shot. It was not long that we find to wait, for before reaching the blind in the "igniming ditch" we found the wolk-known voice of the greater yellow should, and then came a single rattler just skimming the water and making for the stoots, which had been left there from the day before. One of our party ran for the blind, and got there just as old yellow shunks swing late the ditch. Bang, bang, went both barrels, but Mr. Soipe continued his course as If nothing had happened. Our party now separated, three of us stopping he the shed blinds, which consists of three up-lights, alth cross steems, on which alfords full protection from the smeant and makes one of the most comfortable places to set to that can be hunglined, this seal being made of a "soft" plue plank about six feet long. While sixting in the shed we can see the salpe coming over the sand bliffs when we squat dozen and begin cailing. They generally sittle for the pand anyhory, but seeing the stools away they come. It is a sight for the goals to see them both burrels, and clean there is a third party he takes them as they sacing into the ditch, which connects a large fresh water point (in the beat of Barnegat Bay. The blinds soltom, if over, fail to take the usual course, and dee are prepared for them. Our friends who had gone

Irish life. At half past three o'clock ive were called to our feet by Mr. L., when we looked towards the bliml and saw an immense fluck of rothin sulpe just leaving the slools. The guiss were got at once, and we hirried dawn. As it was protty warm, we all sat to the shed blind and enjuyed the cool treeze from the broad Atlantic. We had only got about half cooled aff when the missic commenced, and the wind, which had been blowing from the south'ard for about a week, broke around to the dortheast and blew fresh and cool. I have that salte shooting, but not to equal this particular afternoon. We had all we could do to keep the studies clear. Theo of our party crossed to the upposite side of the pond, where the birds incisted upon alighting. It was one continuit discharge antil nearly sandawn. The birds flery in small flocks and pairs, and most of the large sulpic were single. Mr. Luveland and his son John killed with three barrels thirty-seven tobin snipe out of one fluck this afternoon. We combed our birds when we arrived home and found we had strongly this place, lake the Loue Resuch hoad to Sondy Mook, cars to

317 and eight varieties. People of party and the line in wide.

To reach this place, take the Long Branch boat to Sandy Hook, cars to Furniligible, where a branch meets the trains for Signan village, and Charles Maxim's stage will take guists direct to the house; or take Pennsylvania Raffront to Monmanth Jametton, and then the Signan village train. By the former route you can long New York at four P. M. and the latter at two P. M. It linkes about three hours and a half to get to John E. Lovekaul's, Point Pleasant, Ocean county, New Jersey.

MORTIMER.

JULY SHOOTING.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

I have been out shooting a coolenck, and must again enter my printest against the barbarons custom—I am as great a barbarian as any one, as I want my share of the shooting. Monday, July 5th, In company with a friend, I visited a fine breeding place to revordecek. We shot live old birds. We had shot down one, and were seeking the dend bird when Phill pointed. Being close to him I told him to fetch, when I noticed him picking sumething that I thought was a tosa. I called out sharply to bim to drop it, and stepping forward what was my surprise to see an undedged woodcack, that could not have been three days backed. He was unharmed from his letroduction to Phil's month. I called my friead, and in booking about net discovered the old him stating within six feet of us, her bright eyes evidently watching our proceedings with interest. We allowe made up our minds to stop shooting. I tossed a silek to the hird, when she fluitered off, apparently in great trouble, until she men if few rods away, when she happent he cover and was out of sight in an Instant. We moved on, found our dead bird, and boal a retreat, resolved to let the birds alone until September. I think the deep snow a shall have plenty of birds this Fall, if let alone until that time.

Sange.

CLOSE-SHOOTING GUIS.

EBENEZER, tlt., June 28th, 1875.

EBENEZER, tll., June 28th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STMEAR:—

As the question is often asked, "Univ long will in close-shooting gin retain its extra shooting qualities?" I thought I would send you an account of a test that dook place here hist week at a guthering of spiritsmen with in gon that had been shut fire years, having had nothing done to it since it was made. In July, 1870, it cans throughly lested with the same charge, distance, and target as used last week, namely: distance, 40 yards; target, a circle 30 toches in diameter; charge, 3 drachms powder and 14 ounces No. 6 8t. Lonis shot; No. 13 paper shells; average pattern as it is sive, the store fruit each barrel. It will be seen that this gon bas lost very little after five years of "wear and tear" that few guns seldom see. Weight of gun, 7 pounds 2 ounces; 30 inch Damiscus barrel; maker, E. C. Green, Chittenham, Rughind.

Another test was tuade the same day with a gun neade by the same maker as the abore, haring been in use one season. No. 12 paper shells; weight, 7 pounds 13 ounces; 30 inch laminined steel barrels; the charge used was 34 drackins Curils & Harvy's dlamond grain No. 6 pon der, and 14 ounces No. 7 Chicago shot; average pattern, 2034. Witness.

Bational Pastimes.

St. George's C. C. vs. Germantown C. C., of Philadeliphia.—This match, played last Saturday, the 17th, at Hoboken, proved a very enjoyable one, both for players and on-lookers, the weather being all that candl be desired and the good cricket was not seldom applicated. The Home eleven won the toss and recrede to begin the batting, Bunce and Sleigh being the first to time the lawting of Welsh and Tom Hargreaves. Sleigh was soon bowled, the first wicket falling for 0. Moeran joined Bance, and 19 were added before Bance had to leave, stumped cleverly by John Hargreaves. Tee filled the vacancy, and playing with an wearying patience and precision, maintained his defence for more than two hours, scoring a faultless 22. Moeran made a good 15. The veteran Gibbes was greeted on bis appearance at the wickets with applause by both clubs, and though out of practice, batted in his old good style. Marsh was credited with 22, one hit being clean over the fence for 6. Soutter had a short but merry innings for 15. Sutterthwaite contributed (not out) 9 in first rate form, the St. George innings closing for 128.

The Germantown cleven were at the outset not a little discouraged by the wonderful success of Marsh, who bowled three good men in as many successive balls, the first four wickets falling for 11 only; but Joe Hargreaves, malanuted, hit hard and well for 25, being ably aided by Fisher and Sartori, who made 11 and 12 respectively, the latter carrying out his bat, and the lunings of the visitors closed for 79, leaving the St. George eleven victors by 49 runs. The towling on both sides was good, the fielding excellent, and some noteworthy catches were made during the mutch by Joe and Toe for the St. George eleven.

—One of the best contested games of the season in this vicinity was the march at Staten Island, July 14th, between

The for the St. George eleven.

One of the best contested games of the season in this vicinity was the match at Staten Ishnul, July 14th, between the Staten Ishnul clubnud the Prospect Park team, of Brooklyn. The contest was close and exciting up to the very finish, the Prospect Park club finally winning by one wicket, the score keing 114 to 113.

The Peninsular Club of Detroit played a game on the 12th inst. against the Toronto Club at that place, resulting in a victory for the Detroit men, in one inning, by a score of 108 to 105.

The bowling of Armstrong and the longstopping of Irvine—the only American in the team—were much admired. Armstrong also made the spleadid score of librity-seven against very superior bowling. The general play of the Detroit mea was much admired. On the following day the "Peninsulars" played against the London Club at the lutter place, winning again in a single inuing by a score of 119 to 88.

Our space will not permit of our giving the detailed

Our space will not permit of our giving the detailed scores of the above interesting matches.

—The event of the second week in the metropolitan base hall field, was the advent of the now noted St. Lonis club, who like Alexander "came, saw, and conquered," They

opened their eastern campaign in Philadelphia where they cuptured the "Fillies" with ease, by scares of 8 in 4 and 6 to 3, and thea they visited Brooklyn and opened fire on the Atlantic and Mutual forces, caused quite a camage in both camps. The Atlantics yielding to the time of 6 in 2 and 2 to 1—the latter a good light—and the Mutuals by 9 to 7, (a very tough battle of 13 inning's duration,) 5 to 1 and 10 to 4. Ou July 19th, the victorious chanopions of the West took their departure for Boston crowned with laurels earned in the Quaker city and the city of charches, and on the 19th they met with their first eastern defent, the champions of America giving them a lesson to the tune of 7 to 2. In the intering the Chicago nine had found Boston a very nuhealthy place for them, for they lost gauges with the Reils by scores of 14 to 1 and 8 to 7, this can with Golden as pitcher, and 6 to 0 was quite a dose for the Whites. They recovered somewhat of their lost ground afterwards in Hartford, score 4 to 3, and in New Huven, 4 to 1, and this week look to gain more victories in Brouklyn. The Philadelphias this not do well at Hartford last week, their defents there by 8 to 0 and 14 to 5 being unexpected reverses. They rallied a little on Monday in Brouklyn by polishing off the Mutuals by 7 to 5, this victory transferring them from sixth to fifth position. The record to July 20th is as follows:—

Tulm 12 Co. F. S. S.
July 13-St. Louis ve. Midnal, at Brooklyn. 9 to 7
July 11 - St. Louis vs. tlamic, at Brooklyn 2 (0)
Jaty 14—Reston vs. Chiange, and Hill fold
July 15 Section vs. Chicago, at Boston. 810.1
July 15 - St. Louis vs. Mutual at Branklyn 8 to 7 July 15—Chicagu vs. Hartfuri at Benfeld 4 to 3
The to the source to attituit at Belinklyii
July 15—Chleagu vs. Hartford, at Bartford, 6 (60)
July 1 Boston as 10th
The Moston va. Chicagh, at Buston
July 17. Boston vs. Chleagu, at Buston Good Hu to 4 July 17. St. Louis vs. Matuul, at Brooklyn Ut to 4 July 17. Harnford vs. Philadelphys. 1 Ut to 4
July 17—Harrford vs. Philisdelphia, at Harrford 11 to 3
only it married vs. Philadelichia, at Harrison
July 19—Pulladelphin vs. Mutual, at Burktyn 7 to 7
This is a strong tribute who as intalled at 15th Oktyle 7 to 5
July 19—Boston vs. St. Louis at Boston 7 to 5 July 19—Cuicaso vs. New Haven at New 17 to 1
July 19-Chicago vs. New Haven, at New Haren 1101
of the state of th
July 19-Albleho vs. Athratic, at Philadelphia. 23 to 3
Phia last and a last

This last can searcely be called a match as the Atlanto only had four of their nine, the others leging amatcu picked up to play who were rot members of the club. The full record to July 20th—not inclusive of the gam

of the 20th—is as follows:—	Same Same
Chus.	Boston, Athlette. Ilargud. St. Lead. Mutrol Chicago. New Horea. Fed Streeking Atlantic.
Boston Athletic Hartfurd 81. Louis Philaidelphin Mutuat Chicagn New Haven Red Shickings Atlantic	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Goins tost	1 9 15 7 11 19 18 21 13 25 145

The mulel game of the month, was that played at Brooklyn, July 13th, between the Mutuals and St. Louis clubs, the score being 9 to 7.

THE AMATEUR ARENA.

The amateur contests of the past week were not fruitfind of small scores and sharp fielding, heavy "mulfin" butting with large figures for the winning nines showing too much had fielding and poor pitching on the losing sides. Among the good game may be camed the following.

All V 9-Creper vs. Clourentur at Atlantic com.
July 10—Star vs. Sudlow, at Cinchantl. 2 to 0
Slo 7
July 10—Red Sox va. Engle, at Longeville
July 12-Milford vs. Buckeye, at Columbus 6 to 1 July 14-Line Osk vs. Chalana at Line bush vs. Ch
The transfer of the Continuous file to
July 12—Live Oak vs. Chelses, at Lyan 5 to 0 July 12—Doerr vs. Arbiette, at Phillidelphia 5 to 0
July 19—Olympic vs. Engle, at Limberille 4 to 2
talk it south to be a supplied the supplied the supplied to th
July 14—Sudlow vs. Red Sox, at Chichman 1 10 2 July 15 -Star, of Coclugton, Ky., vs. Red Sox 5 to 3
5 to Star, of Cottugton, Ky., 18, Red Sox
In Conada at a tar

-In Canada the best amateur game ever played between Canada clubs touk place July 3, at Kingston, Ont., between the Mapleleaf and St. Lawrence clubs. The latter winning by a score of 3 to 2.

by a score of 3 to 2.

Caledonian Games at Auburn, N. Y.—The Caledonian Club of Anburn gave its sixth annual display of Scotlish games on Saturday last. The competition was one of the best ever seen in America, and the feats performed were far above the average merit. This is the more striking as the prizes were small in amount, and in no case were more than two given. Of all the events in the programme the most remarkable was the hop, step and jump. The merits of the athletes who catered will be understood from the fact that the third man was over 41 feet, and that 39 feet only got a faorth place. The games throughout demonstrate that Scotch athletes bure within the last few years improved as much as the games they practice bave increased in popularity. The following is the list of winners.—

creased in popularity. The following is the list of winners:—

Putting Light Stone—1st, W. Robertson, 43 ft. 10 in.; 2d, James McGillinray, 42 ft. 1 in.

Running Long Jamp—1st, John Maloney, 20 ft. 2½ in.; 2d, J. S. Crossley, 10 ft. 4½ in. Viculting with Pole for Boys—1st, C. McGee, 7 ft. 2 in.; 2d, L. Chatterton, 7 ft.

One Hundred and Fifty Yards Rice—1st, J. S. Crossley; 2d, J. Maloney,
Tossing the Caber—1st, A. McKay, 41 ft. 3 in.; 2d, W. Rolertson, 39 ft. 1 in.

Hurdle Rice—1st, J. Muloney; 2d, J. S. Crossley, Running High Leap—1st, S. Minusell, 5 ft. 4 in.; 2d, J. Maloney, 5 ft. 3½ in.

Hitch and Kick—1st, A. C. Reid, 9 ft. 1 in.; 2d, S. Minusell, 9 ft. 0½ in. sell, 9 ft. 04 in.

Broudsword Dance-1st, L. D. Robertson; 2d, Wm. Rob-

tson, Highland Fling-1st, W. Robertson; 2d, L. D. Robert-

Highland Fling—1st, W. Robertson; 2d, L. D. Robertson.

Naulting with Pole—1st, S. Minsell, 9 ft. 64 in.; 2d, J. S. Crossley, 9 ft. 6 in.

Light Hammer—1st, A. McKay, 101 ft. 6 in.; 2d, W. Robertson, 90 ft.

Half Mile Race—1st, J. Maloney; 2d, A. C. Reid,

Running Hop, Skip and Jump—1st, J. Maloney, 43 ft. 3 in.; 2d, R. Minsell, 42 ft. 6 in.

Three-legged Race—1st, Reid and Robertson; 2d, Maloney and Crossley.

It was perhaps singular, but it was certainly pleasing, to find that the Auburn club did not exclude men of other nationalities from competing. This is not the general usage, but it seems the best course to pursue in order to further the practice of Scotch games—one of the objects of nil Caledonlau clubs.

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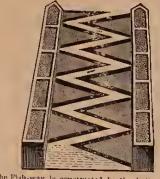


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

Volume 4, Number 25, 17 Chatham & (CilyHall Sur.)

Pass Shooting in

in Minnesota.

TIME, OCTOBER 16TH, 11 O'QLOCK A. M. PLACE, OFFICE OF PROFESSOR L. & CO. (PROF. LOQUITER.)

ARREN (his partner in the chemical works) has got back. I will turn everything over to him, and I want you to go out to Ellsherg's with me duck shooting. I am tired and cross, and am bound to get out while the fine wenther lusts, and before Jack Friest comes down upon as like a trip hammer. Tell me what I shall need, for I have'nt fired a gua in five years. Young Ben (his irrepressible two year old) has been through and through my trups, and I don't suppose I can find a thing, so shall have to get new."

"I can provide the guns and will see to the necessary ammunition and fixings. You must have a pair of high rubber boots; these and an old felt hat, not white or black, are alout all the dress one needs for duck shooting; still, if you wish to be more dressy, hunt up an old gray suit, if you have one. If you wear black you will most certainly be in mourtding for blighted hopes, with no dead ducks at the funeral."

"All right; I will go across the street and get the boots insignter. Frank, never travel in Minnesota without lots of widskey. If you don't want it yourself somebady else will—without it we should ut be anywhere—and a lunch. Nelson will get up the horses and call for you, and I will be all ready at my house, and we will get off as soon as possible, not writing for dinner or anything."

Just alout forty minites after this, Nelson, Polly and myself drove up to the Professor's door. We bad a light, narrow, two-seated wagon. Dexter, the off horse, not much to look at and not much to go, but with Snipe, the most willing, the less natured, a tremeudous goer, and in fact every way the best horse I ever saw or wish to see, we could get over the ground very comfortably at ten miles per haur. Nelson had no sincenre, driving. The pull was constant and terrible, in spite of patent brake upon bit and rein. I had often admired his way of dashing down Third street just as the lamps were lighted, after an evening drive, with a speed and a force irresistible, and sadden death to any small hoy that did'nt get out of the way in very outch of a harry; yet he never had an aecident, which increased my admiration for Nelson's skill exceedingly. I noticed that they invited me to ride quite frequently, and perhaps thought it as well to have a "Dactor" along. The last time the Professor took the reius, two ludies, the Professor, and myself—no room for Nelson—six miles out and back, we sped over the smooth roads, I every moment expected to see the Professor's arms torn straight out of their sockets. He held on gallautly, enduring into the end; but the next day he was a very useful and ornamental member of the community indeed, getting around with each arm he and wilk handkerchief sling; these also he bought wholesale at the same place where he got the boots.

Hem!—Two guns, with flasks and ammunition according. The water pull for the horses, in which were two bottles of whiskey, the hallers, and a box of cigars. A half boshiel basket filled to overflowing with bread and cheese, and cake and apides and matches, and the Lord knows what else—I don't. Three overcoats; this appeared very sensitide, the thermometer being at least 75° in the shade. And what else? Why, just two of the biggest and henviest flannel lined and word stripped buffalo robes that were ever seen out of the frigid zare; these just disentembed from their Sammer whiskey burrels, there stowed to avoid the moths, sent up an odor of fusel oil that was at once powerful and refreshlug. Then cause the Professor's boots, the Professor, myself, Nelson, and last of all Polly came also. The springs settled down to hard pan. Were we packed freight? I think we were. We might have been rolled down Mississippi's sleepest hluff, and I will guarantee not a thing would have been jolted out of place. "Nelson, will you have a cigar?"

"No; I can't drive and hold Polly and smoke too—at least, not comfortably."

The Professor and myself upon the back seat, not having lo "drive and hold Polly," lit our cigars, and off we went with a jerk, from perfect quiet up to fifteen miles au hour, but which did'nt change the relative position of things the sixteenth of an inch, except that it nearly twitched the Professor's head off and brought Polly over the front seat, bang, into my unfortunate stomach.

"How far is it to Ellsberg's?" inquired the Professor. I had been there just ouce, he not at all. "Authorities differ; some say ten miles, others say fifteen miles. I say a good long twenty miles." Perhaps the "city limits" have something to do with it. I suppose they extend about fifteen miles from Third street bridge. Why don't they take in the whole State and the North Pole? On we go, over Trout Brook, switch off from the "ten miles to White Bear road" towards Little Canada, and through it and sand a foot deep. The oaks grow plentier and larger, and look more and more like bigger and bigger apple trees. At Pole Brldge Pass, the first of the rice lakes upon each side, we water the horses, who have'nt let the grass grow under their feet; for that matter, through this section the light, sandy soil would not grow enough grass in ten years to keep a horse from starving for five minutes. How the oaks manago it I cannot tell; but they appear as though they did'nt mean to, and did'nt intend to do so any more. What a country for a first class Desert of Sahara! or a glass fuctory! Could easily get the coal to coak it from Pennsylvania at eighteen dollars per tou. Further on I saw an English snipe standing in the mud by a small, balf dried up pond. I got ont, and he slurted wild and alighted in the dry leaves among the oaks. As he rose again I killed him.

Three o'clock, and we reached the rice lakes proper, near the old shaky bridge, floored with young oak trees from four to eight inches in diameter, laid crosswise, a pure and unadulterated cordinoy roud up in the air. Somebody will go through this bridge some time and take the whole thing with him. Fifteen midutes more, and up to Von Ellsberg's door. Five or six dock shooters lounging about waiting for the evening flight. In hulf an hour u good dinner was pluced before us, to which we did ample justice. Now four o'clock. We put on our equipments, the Professor gelting into a pair of high rubber boots for the first time. He and I took the road to the "pass," half a mile distaut. We had gone perhaps half way, the western sim came down blazing hot, and the rubber hoots began to heat up in earnest, the Professor striding along behind me without a word. "Well, how do you like it as far as you've got?" I inquired. "Oh! first rate; its a new sensation, and that's what I came for; but I believe if I ever again invest in a pair of these infernal foot coverings I'll bny retail—get just one-sixteenth of u pair, chew it up for gum, and then go barefoot." Just Ihen Nelson, who bad been delayed attending to the horses, caught up with us.

gnm, and then go barefoot." Just then Nelson, who bad been delayed attending to the horses, caught up with us. "Don't you want to shoot some chickens?" "Wbat? Ellsberg's chickens? No; its too hot, and he'd make it hotter. Not a bit. Prairie chickens! I saw half a dozen runuing in the brush not ten yards back." "Where did they go?" "They did'nt fly at all; they just rau." "Pooh! they must have been pheasants, (ruffed grouse) then."

The road upon which we were, cut off a strip of the second growth, perbaps six rods wide. Upon the other side a lake, the ground sloping from the road to the lake. In this strip Nelson had seen his "chickens." The oaks were from ten to thirty feet high, open below, and to the height of about four feet; then the right angle branches and twigs interlaced a little tighter than the meshes of a No. 1 seive. I left the Professor in the road, with Nelson holding Polly. I stooped and went in. Soon a rustling upon my right, and a cock pheasant running. I shot him without mercy. Another upon my left, and he went to kicking. One hopped into a tree; I shot bis head off. Two more fly, but I cannot see them. They flew down the strip and I followed. It becomes a little more open; I get three shots flying, killed two and came out. The Professor had followed along abreast of me; had seen but one

bird, which came out almost in his face, and was out of sight across the road before he could raise his gun or turn round. He said it seemed very much to him like a hurricane going through his hair. I transferred the five hirds to Nelson and we trudged ou, soon coming to the open low ground. Upon the right an open shullow lake, two miles or more in diameter, the rice a rod or two wide around its borders; muon the left another lake about as lurge, but with two-thirds of its area choked up with the rice stalks. These two lakes are connected by a strip of water furty feet wide. Along this a few stanted bushes, with here and there a patch of rice. The distance hetween the lakes is about forty rods, and this is the "pass." The ducks, starting from any cause upon either lake, however distant, and however much they might fly around, were almost certain to come down along this strip of water, the real skimming the surface, the bluebills at various heights, the mallard from seventy-five to two bundred feet high, a stray wood duck, or two or three canvas backs—I saw to more than this of these together—anywhere they chose.

We were early, it being now about five o'clock. I stationed the Professor upon this side, near the water, in a few broken down willows, perhaps four feet high, enough cover and allowing a free sweep. It was all needed; for the ducks might come from above or below, from one side or the other and they fine at a further than The Professor or the other, and they fiew at a feurful rate. The Professor is short sighted, wears glasses, as he explained upon the way down: "if I see a duck directly ahead, I know he is where I see him; hat if either side from the perpendicular, I know he is not where I see him at all. But I have studied the matter, and if I am quick enough I think I can make the necessary corrections." It was very necessary to make the necessary corrections." It was very necessary to lave Nelson with hom to descry the birds at a distance and give warning, also to inform him whether they might be ducks or blacklirds, size being a very uncertain quantity indeed in the eyesight of the Professor. But it fairly astonished me to see him calmly staring at an approaching duck, evidently in doubt whether it were legitimate game or not, and just in the nick of time pitching up his gun and cutting him down in good style. I crossed the water, fluding its depths just one inch less than the beight of my bigh boots, their tops being held well up with either hand, The shootes kept coming down until in the forty rods there were no less than twenty. The great trouble was, every duck that came anywhere near was saluted, sometimes ten or lifteen barrels at one bird, without a chance of times ten or nitten ourreis at one bird, without a chance of touching a feather. This thing had been kept up for a week or more, readering the birds very wild. The flight this evening was not good, the weather keing too fine. I fired about twenty shats, this being nearly the average for all. The shooting was entirely new to me, and I made wretched work. It is no easy thing for a beginner to shoot ducks upon a pass, however good a shot he may be, in or out of cover. I aimed ahead of them, five, ten feet, twenty feet; I followed them with the gun; I tried every way that I could Hank of, and when they were well with id range, and they would not come down satisfactorily—either not at all or only winged. Half an hour after durk they were through flying and we were through shooting. I had two mallard, two teal, and a wood duck; the Professor two mallard, three iduchills, and one teal, besides a mallard which fell near the timber a quarter of a mile away, and which Polly retrieved the next morning.

away, and which Tenfretteet the next morning. We ench hit as many more, which went off wounded.

The Professor was jubilant, "When I go out shooting I like to do some shooting, and verily, at these ducks you have to do an inchesse amount for the number of birds you get. They ought to bave a powder mill and a shot factory on this pass."

We found our hag somewhat better than the average; one man had ten, some none at all. Polly had done well, not only had retrieved our birds, but every other that fell within her observation. Nelson shouldered our game, and—ten of us in all—we marched up to the house, where, about eight o'clock, we ate a hearty supper of roasted ducks and stewed venison, cooked nicely, and well served. After supper, and any time in the evening, whiskey for these who chose, and all did choose; this from private stores.

One thing I noticed, every one brought a supply of whiskey, but every one drook that of his neighbor—very inexpensive and convenient. Ellsberg, a fine old fellow and a gentleman to boot, half dead with consumption, and with a cough that might be heard a mile, entertained us with his reminiscences.

pensive and convenient. Elisberg, a nine of tellow and a gentleman to boot, half dead with consumption, and with his reminiscences.

—"Do you ever shoot many geese here?" inquired some one. "Oh, yes, but in the Spring; we never get many in the Fall, for they go below upon the big wheat stuthles and corntields, and for that matter the mallard are getting to do so more and more every year, forsaking the rice lakes. In the Spring of '58 the warm weather come on all in a lump, but after a few days it turned around cold and froze up everything tight as a vice. A great many of the greese bad gone North, but that drove them hack. Over here, three or four miles, there are several Spring ponds which I knew would be partly open. The next day I took that old gno you see there in the corner, about two pounds of No. 4 shot, and no great stock of powder, and went up there thinking I might get a duck or two. I found the open places literally crammed full of geese. I hid in some low willows, and all day there were immeuse masses of geese passing hack and forth in all directions. I fired away my two pounds of shot—did not have to shoot much more than three rols—and towards the last did not use much more than half au ounce of shot. At three o'clock my ammunition was all gone, and I had sixty-two geese. I went home, got a horse and wagon, took the geese lot St. Prul, and got a dollar and a half apiece for them all. Before twelve o'clock that night my yard here was jam full of horses and wagons and my house of men and dogs. The next morning they went after the geese. It had turned warm again, and altogether they killed just six! So I made a good thing of It all round."

A black haired man by the name of Seymour then struck in: "Did I ever tell you about my big bag of mallard? Last Fall there were two fellows here from New York State. They had been on a trip around the lakes, came across from Duluth, and wanted some Minnesota ducks to take home. They spent two days here; hired a Frenchman to take them round to the mallard ponds, an

inquired at the hotels, but they had gone sure enough, and I never heard of them after."

The next morning, an hour or more before daylight, the Professor and myself, sleeping in the chamber over the sitting room, were awakened by the other occupants of our dormitory getting up and dressing, with manifold growling ejaculations, the room dimly lighted by about an inch of candle placed upon the floor.

"What is the matter?" inquired the Professor; "is the house on fire? Why such a row? I insisted that we minst get up, get our coffee, and go down to the pass. "Why, it is as dark as pitch, and I don't believe I'll get up at this unchristian time of night." "But you must get up; you came out here to shoot ducks, and you are going to shoot ducks, if the court knows herself, and I 'think she do.' You are no' going to waste your valuable time in hed." So saying, I ripped off every individual one of his coverings, except his shirt, and expeditiously getting down stairs left him to decide the matter as he might think best. In a very few moments—for the candle was spluttering its last when I left—the Professor came stumbling along down humming to himself—

"Oh! wake and call me early, Call me early, mother dear."

"Ohl wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear."

"But what's the use; a cat could'nt see to shoot ducks as dark as it is now." All were in the full tide of preparation. We got our eyes scrubhed out and our coffee. "Hallo! how is this? do these rubber boots hold water!" inquired he. "Why, of course they do." "I aupposed they were intended to keep the water out, and here they are wet inside from foot to top of their three-story legs. How did the water get in, is what I would like to know; for to my certain knowledge I did'nt go in yesterday over the anklo." I suggested perhaps the perspiration had something to do with it. "I did perspire some, that's a fact." "Particularly about the time you were prowling around after those pheasants." "If that is the case the next time I come I will leave my perspiratory apparatus at home, or else I'll leave the hoots, or, best of all, I'll leave myself; the three are plannly incompatible. Here's a square inch of skin torn off from each of my poor beels; new sensations are multiplying fazier than I am prepared for lhem." I bathed then beels in whiskey—"ouchl and there's another!"—and then patched them with sticking plaster—feared his toes might get loose if the wear was uot stopped. At last we were ready aud off, the Professor quonk, quonking ahead with every step, trying to get away as fast as he could from the tender spots.

It was very dark indeed, and when we reached the pass aud groped round lo our stations we could hear the ducks singing overhead and upon all sides, but could not distinguish them. Soon the banging commenced. It grew lighter, and we began to feel that it was not such a bad thing after all to be upon a duck pass at daybreak. A flock of brant came by, giving the Professor a chance at forty rods, which he was not slow to avail himself of, giving lhe moth barrels. I tried to stop him, but having no idea that he would fire at them at such a distance, the reports of his gun were about the first symptons that I comprehended. "What on earth are you about?

Upon lhis I started len or a dozen snipe, but could do môjhing with them. Every time, when dushed, they would filly ont straight over the mud, where not man nor dag could retrieve them. I killed one, when I dropped before he had flown three feet, and after driving the rest buckwards and forwards I wo or three times, gave it up, a cornelled which land flown three feet, and after driving the rest buckwards and flow or three times, gave it up, a cornelled which land in 17 forth of the house, just at the edge of the bushes, up from under my feet started two large birds, which lay in front of the house, just at the edge of the bushes, up from under my feet started two large birds, which looked to me like prairie eliciteens. They were overliead and out of sight among the trees as quick as a flash. I took a rapid snap shot. The bird was out of sight left to the shot reached him; a few feathers came floating back; I looked for a dead bird hut foaml none. At break fast told Elisberg ahout it, expressing my surprise linat prairie. The should here should here should here should here should here with the should here the first day. He had a breech loader and killed eight grouse as he stood it one spot while I was loading my gun. This time of the year yon will find them scattered here and there and all over. I do not think they are inclined to puck as much as the chickens. The grouse is larger than the chicken, the breast lighter colored, the tail pointed und the mean while—a far butter bird to cat than either the pheasant or the chicken. I expressed a wish to shoot some of these. Mr. Saddler, a light haired uran, with a heavy double gua and a very slim pointer dog, said "life we would take our team that he would pilot us where we could find them, and that his dog would hout them up and stand them." This shifed us. Nelson brought around the horses and off we went, leaving folly chained in the harm giving load expression to her woe. A perfect Indian summer lay—perfect, except that there was a good deal too much Summer in it.

their course not disturbed in the least.

The next morning, when the usual rumpus commenced, the Professor calmly rolled bimself up in all the bed clothes, at the same time remarking that he should'nt go to the pass. The ducks might miss him, but he did not care to spend two bours of a cold frosty morang missing them. I agreed with him, begged a portion of the covering and we went to sleep, pitying our friends who were upon the move. and we we

and we went to sleep, pitying our friends who were upon the move.

After hreakfast we stowed in our game and ourselves, and through the bright Autumn weather and the light sandy soil we rolled away down to the "uarrow streeted city" in time for dinner—just forty-cight loars absent—twenty-five ducks, seven pheasands, one prairie chicken and two snipe. The Professor boarded where there were about three dozen others, so he took the game and invited me to dinner the next day to assist in cating it. I was on hand and in due time the game came in, a right royal lot of it, roasted beautifully, but with a slightly suspicious odorousness. The Professor took a portion of the sharptail grouse—we had'nt decided at this time that it was a chicken. A few mouthfuls—"Look here! what makes this meat so hitter?" I replied that perhaps the bird had been feeding upon birch buds. "Doo't believe! like the flavor anyway; will try one of the saipe." A few moments speut in experimenting—"Why, how's this? hero's the same old bitter. Do snipe feed upon birch buds, too'! I am inclined to think the buds killed this one a week hefore you shot him." Alas! and alack! the game had been carefully picked and drawn the evening before, it had then heen thoroughly washed, and furthermore left for the night in the water to soak out the blood, or for some other equally defensible reason. The weather was not cold, the warmth and the moisture were too much for it; decompusition had communenced in caraest. Shades of clarcoal, broune chloralum, and carbolic acid, why were'ut you on hand in a gravy?

Aliquis.

—The Royal Yacht Club, of Halifax, keld a race for the Mayor's cup and flag officers prizes on the 21st. Eleven yachts competed. Mr. Morris' Cygnet took first prize, and Commodore Scott's Cloud the second.

AN ADIRONDACK DEER HUNT

A FTER a good diamer at Cools the guides left the boats and largesce in the wagons, and we are soon on our wind and all grave the wagons, and we fare soon of our wind swaps the breaches of earty to Hig Clear Pond. The wind swaps the breaches of any of the party awaiting us. We soon are launched upon a pund with our boat nearly gunwale deep. The sky has become a leader gray, which is steadily sweeping up the west, the distant inonatains are shut out with a misty gray sheet. "It is coming thick and find." The wind-tossed waves are moving to long, serried ranks; far sheal are the other hosts, W. in one with his favorite unbrella ready with the run. Now it is on and around as in great drops, with the run. Now it is on and around as in great drops, within an inch of the guawale. It was preventing the around me, and with padile in hund keep the triumed. How bleak and disclate, and "oh, low were it is to be out in a lake in the milst of a howling storm. How cleectful shelter and in the secena sy out think of them, We rou across as fast as we can in titls heavy sea, and thempt the pand is three sailes long, we are at hest safely handed on the shore near our camping ground. Huming the boat out of the heavy railers up the beach we wind our way, wet and mourtful, toward where we hear the sound of an axe, catch a view of a faint curl of snoke, and find our courades have a sickly fire started. Gathering what dry land is soon enabling the pading the pad to the pating rail the pading the pad to our party, who said "they didn't care about each to me and the second of an axe, catch a view of a faint curl of snoke, and find our courades have a sickly fire started. Gathering what dry land is soon enabled up the pading the pad to
but very hungry after our day's tramp of twenty-eight nidles.

Early next morning we are all astir, and I start for McCauley Pond, six miles distant, where I am to watch. After a very wet tramp through the gruss and bashes laden with dew I reach the house of a settler, and after a good drink of milk and a slice of bread and butter, he pilots me to the poud—a beautiful little shret of water a mile long. The bushes around are laden with the largest blueberries I ever saw; acres upon acces, a perfect blue field, a wealth of luscious fruit with none to gather them. Eating as many as I could, I clambered over the piles of fallen trees lying crossed over each other in the burned wish. It was hard work crossing over this nelwork of lags. Now I would be up six feet from the ground walking carefully along the trink of a burned tree, steadying inyself along its slippery sides wet with dew, with ritle in one hand and a pair of ours on my shoulder, (I think I would make a good rope walker,) jumpling over on to another log, careful of my tooting, for a fall would be no light matter, and at last, with the perspiration streaming down, I reach the north shore, when I hint among the tangled brush wood for the bont, where by the diagram which Hank has drawn for me of the lake I might expect to find it. At last I come upon it. Soon I have it in the water, and row as fast as I can to my watch ground on an Island in the centre of the pond. It is a

beautiful morning, the pond is still, with hardly a rofflebeautiful morning. The pond is still, with learly a roffleon the town the last started a few miles to the west. The the size
of the policy is the pond of the wile to the west, of the other
when around the island. All there is the bay of the
hand, and then off to the right another. It is coming
when around the island. All there is the bay of the
hand, and then off to the right another. It is coming
this way town around their around and is lost upon the
other side; the there is not coming in this direction, but evidently going toward flig (Clear. A long silence causes as
the chase moves down the west, and then after off toward
life chase moves down the west, and then after off toward
around the chase of the chase of the chase of the chase
is considered.

A breeze sweeps across the pond, and the wavelets tag
the share; the fish hawks are wheeling evertical, and offdog, as to eastward, horne on the wind, course the ought
dog, as to eastward, horne on the wind, course the ought
ought. Now it heads for the pond energy and near, colfound it, the doer has lurned when not more than forty
ords from the shore, and is going along the other side
ough in Now it heads for the pond energy and neare. Colfound it, the doer has lurned when not more than forty
ords from the shore, and the bay dies off in the distance.
No other sounds of I hear of the chase, and the san sinks
lover in line west, when a halloa from the other shore tells
me that Hank has come for me to go to examp by a shorter
one, and that he is probably in camp, when a fill dozen
dear it the bas, and "live way they go In wasn't slow,"
he heard them when they started, and "the dogs made
must for them?" they may here, and he was much surtered to make the started, and the was much surperfect the color of the started and the fill in that
has have been based on the surface and the surface and
has her been been another to the surface and
has he had been been as a short way to
have a surface and the

There is a mounstery in Furkey inhabited by twenty three monks, who have not seen a woman since infancy, and one of them tells an interviewer that he can form no idea of what a woman is like,

MYSTERIOUS PROJECTILES.

MYSTERIOUS PROJECTILES.

ONE of the oldest, strangest incidents in the career of that modern Flying Dutchman—that strange ship of myth and mystery, the Maria Estrena—happened while she was in the Paraguayan service during the war hetween that State and Buenos Ayres. It was my good hap to hear a relation of the affair, jointly, and withal most annuslingly, from the lips of two chief actors therein in the trenches before Ho-nan Gate the night ere poor Fred Ward, (not John, as the papers will persist in misstating his name,) received his death wound. The worthy twain, though now wielding their good swords on the same side, bail been opposed to each other in the South American war. Colonel Paul Fekele, an Hungarian, served as Flag Lientenant of the Buenos Ayrean squadron at the period of our story, while Major Henry Clarc, an Irishman, who was the other narrator, had been first luff of the dashing Maria herself, but subsequently had made his way to China to meet his former antagonust, and with him enter that famous land service under General Ward.

"How is this?" some caviller inquires: "Were these men at once soldiers and sailors?" Good friend, they were. That's the kind of ampbihian that flourishes on the China coast—the men who are teachlug China how to form an army and build a navy that will laugh at those of the Western world comhined. Fred Ward—rest to his gallant soul—was another such. Like Garibaldi In this duy, like Richard Ceur de Leon in that of the Crusades, these men are equally at home on deck or field, men who can

"Like the Red Cross hero teach, Danntless in itagegeon as to breach;

Danntless in itagegeon as to breach;

"Like the Red Cross here leach, Danntless in flangeon as in breach; Alike to him the sea, the shore, The brand, the bridle, or the oar."

Denntless in flangeon as to breach;
Alike to bim the sea, the shore,
The brand, the bride, or the oar."

But this is digressing. Condensiog the two sides of the
narrative into one, here it is:—
The Paraguayan flotilla, ont-numbered, out-tonned, and
out-metaled, had, after a plucky defense, retreated for shelter behind Yalapi Point, above Montevideo, on which stood
a battery occupied by Paraguayan troops under General
Monteco, and which for a time heid the Buenos Ayrean
squadrin at bay. But the open rear of the hastily constructed forl was full of uncleared growths of timber and
chaparral, which extended away up inland. Old Admiral
Ballestero noting this, and that the morning breeze blew
briskly off the land, sent his boals to fire the tindery grass
and jungle to windward of the enemy's open rear, thus effecting a complete dislodgment without the cost of a shot;
for the snioke and flames blew right into it. The fort being
thus reduced, he was preparing to beat round the point and
renew the attack on La Guayra's flotilla, when out around
the bend furming the point swept the gallant Maria Estrena. She was bound down the river with dispatches for
Domingus, and De B. had promised Lopez to deliver "them
dispatches" before nightfall or "take supper with Old
Squarefoot." Now, she carried one formidable guu—a 68
pounder pivot—but hadn't a soittary shot for it; nor hadn't
had for a matter of three weeks. The entire length of
Yalape was one roaring sea of flame as she came spauking
out from behind it, and then she discovered within half
guashot the whole Buenos Ayrean squadron working up
right merrily with the cracking breeze. De B. took in
the desperate situation at a glance.

"How many of those Dutch cheeses," (they had captured
a Buenos Ayrean storeship last up-river trip,) "are left
aboard," he demanded of Ciare.

"Two casks, sir," replied Harry.

"Will they go into the pivot?"

"By Jove, Captain, the very ideal Yes, sir, they'll fit
nicely."

"Till her up to the nuzzle, then, and let Balleslero have
can as fa

"Two cusks, sir, 'replied Harry,

"Will they go into the pivot?"

"By Jove, Captain, the very ideal Yes, sir, they'll fit nicely."

"Fill her up to the nuzzle, then, and let Balleslero have 'em as fast as you can serve the gun. Steady, quartermaster, steady as you go, right for the centre of their line."

Away she spun, the shot from the squadrou whistling about her ears to the tune of "Puldy Carey's Wedding, O!" but she paid no more attention to them than so many mosquitoes until within sure range for her light ammunitiou, when bang! roared her heavy pivot. Now there wasn't an eight-iuch in the whole Buenos Ayrean squadron, and the Marin was beld a rough customer accordingly not withstanding ber insignificant throadside batteries.

"What the mid diublos is that?" roared old Bullestero, as a dozen or two of the novel projectiles came smashing through his bulwarks, scattering splinters in all directions, and hursting worse—to look at—than so many shell.

"Dou't know, indeed, sir; sometting entirely new to me," replied his Flag Captain. "Very destructive they appear to be, whatever they are."

"Destructive! Car-r-ramba! should say so," echoed the Admiral, as another grist whanged into his bulwarks, ripping the light phunks like a gang of steam driven circulars, and tripping up a dozen heets or so in the waist.

"Please, str," exclaimed the first luff, "I heard in Paris last Summer of a new shell that explodes without powder, and is charged with compressed hydrogen, or nitrogen, or some inflammable, suffocating gas or another, like a Chinese stink-pot, Greek fire, or—"

"These must be the very thiog," bellowed Ballestero, as a third discharge from the huge pivot shook the seas, and a third bushel of cheese came bowling through his quarter nettings, one of which engisted the binnacle, while another flew into a thousand pieces as it went with a wicked spang against the mizzenmast after scarce clearing the old fellow's nose. "I don't like 'em at all, carajo', some infernal new-fangled Chugreve or Phixhan that'll set

-Some years ago a new fort was commeuced in the road-stead of Cronstadt with revolving turrets. 'The new fort is now known as Noz, and will be completed in the Animan. It consists of seven separate revolving turrets covered with 14 inch curruss armor plates. Each of the turrets will be armed with an 11-inch rifled gan.

-Five hundred new buildings have been erected in 'Key West during the past year.

Hish Gulture.

FISH CULTURE:

tTS ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROGRESS.

BY ICHTHYOS .- NUMBER THREE.

SETH GREEN'S Hatchery at Caledonia Springs, near Rochesier, N. Y. was erroted in 1864, and was the first hatching establishment in this country with the capacity to establish the importance of fish culture in a percentagy supert. This is one of the most successful rish farms and the country of the country of the foundation of a treat intuitive country and the foundation of a treat intuitive country and the foundation of a treat intuitive country of the foundation of a treat intuitive country of the state of New York. Mr. Green is one State Superint the foundation of a treat intuitive country of the state of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the country of the state of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the country of the state of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the country of the state of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the State of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the State of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the State of New York. Mr. Green is now State Superint the State of New York of the State of New York. Mr. It is leading to the State of New York of the State Ore of New York of the State Ore of New York of the State Ore of New York of N

ture as any man in the State, if not more so; mostcutatious, bls advise in every department of pisciculture would be at once safe and valuable to any person desiring to embark in this new enterprise. There are several inlied lish farms, not yet developed into profitable establishments, owing to large expectations of their proprietors, and a luck of the application of good common sense in their management.

In California fish culture is taking high rank, under the management of the excellent Board of Commissioners, Messes. Redding, Throckmorton and Farwell. Trust farms are springing up in those portions of the State where water is alumiant, and adapted to the salmonidæ.

The Commission is already taking steps to obtain new varieties of food fish from China, that they may be engrafted upon their already extensive fauna. In looking back across a period of nearly 4,000 years, we find that fish culture has aided largely in the sustenance of the human family. In spite of the many vicissitudes and intoward contingences that constantly war against the spawn of fish and their hatchings, a large supply of food is obtained from the natural increase of fish. Though countless millions of the young are destroyed by their natural enemies, and by the silt of freshets, yet countless millions survive, and furnish us wholesome food.

The Even Countered.

THE FISH COMMISSION AND NEW YORK SHAD. -Mr. R. B. Roosevelt of the New York Fishery Commission, has written a letter to the New York Times, with regard to the fault which has been found in certain quarters with the United States Fish Commission in taking young shad from the Hudson River for distribution in other waters. He

United States Fish Commission in taking young shad from the Hudson River for distribution in other waters. He stays:—

"A certain number of young shad were presented to the United States Fish Commission in the early days of its existence by the New York Commissioners for the porpose of making experiments in acclimating this fish to different waters. Since then others have been obtained by the same commission for distribution, not a large number and not to an extent to seriously affect the fisheries of the Hodson. It must he horne in mind that a very small percentage of the eggs of shad which are deposited in the natural method ever hatch. Insects, foul water, freshets, predatory fish, and disease sweep them off by myriads, so that probably scorely more than one in 500 ever matures. Consequently, in determining the extent of the loss to our fisheries by the abstraction of a certain number of eggs, we must consider not how many fish were actually hatched by the artificial process, but how many would have hatched in the ordinary way. This would make the positive loss really quite small. Scientifically manipulated the ova are practically all matured; left to nature 499 out of 500 die.

The increase of the fish resources of the country is a matter of common interest, not to he restricted to narrow or sectional views. Most of our large water courses intersect or touch more than one State, and their restocking is not a mere local question. When the New York Cemmissioners propagated shad in the Hodson, they neces sarily benefited New Jersey fishermen, who claim the part of the river that hounds their coast. So, while the United States Commissioner has taken shad from the Hudson, he bas returned salman from Maine and California. The New York Commission has heretolore obtained whitefish from Michigan and Canada, and there has been more or less free interchange of fish hetween the States. Of course it is not to be expected that any State would willingly see its waters depleted for other localities, hut that is supposing a

FISH PROTECTION IN NORTH CARO-LINA.

The following law in relation to the protection of fish bas just been enacted by the Legislature of North Caro-

lina:—
SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact. That it shan not be lawful for any person of persons to use drift new of any kind, except bow n '>, known as skinn nets, in the waters of Neusee Roser, between Newvern, Craven county, and Kinston, Lenior county, and in the waters of Contentines Creek, between its mouth said the Green

Iline.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use more ne seine in the same seine hore.

so, 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use more a one seine in the same settle fole.

20, 3. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use any use, or drag out, or nets of any land whatsoever except bow nets, on any settle uset, in the waters of Neure River and Contentues etc., as described in section 1 of this set, from Friday evening samest all stonday morning an sunrel from February lated June 181, ac. 4. Any person or persons violating said acts shall be deemed by of a integementary, and on convenion shall be fixed not more usylvand imprisoned not more than one month, and in addition secondal forters all the fishing tackle used in violating this act.

2. A laws and causes of laws in conflict with this act are hereby caled.

posice.

DEC. C. This set to take effect from and after its radification.

Hauffield the 17th day of March, A. D. 1875.

A tree copy—teste:

J. E. West, Clerk Superior Court

The Preservation of Figure 1 James River.—The last General Assembly passed an act for the preservation of fish in James River, providing, among other things, against the potention of the river by enquying or permitting to flow into it any rufose or other delectricos matter. The indictment sgainst the city, as drawn up by the grand jury at onege tropton's suggestion last Monday, specifies that the waters of the river are polluted and rendered poisonous to the his by the gas far and other retuse flowing from the Gas Works.

Go. Works.

The officers of the Gas Works, who are responsible for whatever violation of law there may be in the case, claim

that the facts are not as set forth in the indictment. It has been the custom at the Gas Works for years past to pump the gas tar into wells, for the purpose of selling it to regular buyers. It is claimed, therefore, that the refuse that finds it way into the river is not gas tar, and, such as it is, is not hajarlous to any form of life.—Richmond Whia.

—Dr. J. R. Richardson reports that recently while pass-lug from Toronto to Kingston he found the surface of the water covered with young shall from two to six inclus long. This would indicate that there are unknown causes at work which promise; to interfere with the propagation of this fish in Lake Onlario.

Hatural Historn.

For Forest and Stream.

SOME WILD ANIMALS OF NEWFOUND-LAND.

THE OTTER

N some of the stores in St. John's at certain sensons of The year large quantities of after skins may be seen hanging from the ceiling. These have been purchased from the Mic Mac Indians and distant settlers during their periodical visits to the capital, and are all exported to Eugland. Judging by the number of otter skins brought in by the hunters every year these animals must be abundant in Newfoundland. They bring here from \$5 to \$7, according to size and quality, and during the last few years have been steadily rising in price, \$9 and even \$10 heing sometimes given for a superior skin. One of them is sufficiently large to make a winter cap and a pair of gauntlets. On traders and settlers make two varieties of the Newfound land otters. The most valuable, and that which is taken by the Indians, is called the "country" otter, and principally frequents inland brooks and rivers. It has far of a pally frequents inland brooks and rivers. It has far of a heantiful, shining, dark liver hrown, almost black on the back. The other variety, called the "salt water" otter, has far of a rusty brown color, and is considerably larger than the country otter, although the skin is not nearly say valuable, rarely realizing more than \$3 or \$4. The food of the otter is chiefly fish, but the creature will ent maything that comes in its way—the flesh of other animals or the young of water fowl; and it has even heeu known to enter a beaver's house and kill and devour the young. Its swinding powers are wonderful, and the rapidity with which it slides over or through the snow is also surprising. In it slides over or through the snow is also surprising. In hoth operations the tail acts a most promiuent part, but this can hest be seen when the animal is gliding through the snow. This it does by a succession of hounds, each of which ends in a "slide," often several feet in length, the thick tail, which is given by a peculiar lateral curve of the thick tail, which is provided with two powerful muscles, one on each side. The presence of these muscles can be detected even in a dried skiu, by two deep furrows, which are not obliterated by stretching and nulling the skin to a

THE WOLF.

There can be no doubt that in the interior of Newfoundland wolves are in strong force. Cormack, the only traveler who has crossed the island, tells us that he everywhere met their tracks, but only in a few instances did he see any wolves. He is of opinion that there are two kinds of wolves in Newfoundland-one large, which prowls singly or in couples; another small, sometimes met with in packs. I should be inclined to think that on this point Cormack is mistaken, and that the only species of wolf here is the American wolf, (Chinis occidentalis, Richardson.) It is difficult, however, to find two skius of this species, even in the American wolf, (Canis occidentalis, Richardson.) It is difficult, however, to find two skius of this species, even in the same litter of whelps, marked exactly alike, so great is the variation in the shades or degrees of enloring, from pure black to almost clear white. Few Winters are pussed without some wolves heing trapped along the shores. They often prowl near the houses of the settlers, or puss them in the chase. Their cunning in capturing deer is sometimes surprising. During the Winter season the deer feed in the marshes, which are generally surrounded by belts of conifera. The ravenous wolves secrete themselves in the deer paths and lie in wait until one or more wolves get round to windward of the deer and drive them through the puths, when some of them fall an easy pirey to the secreted wolves. The only instance on record of their attacking a human being is related by an Indian named John Juc, who stated that in April, 1866, when standing by the side of a small lake—one of the innuy formed by the River Exploits—he saw an old wolf coming toward him across the ice, and presently five or six more showed themselves. The Indian ran for the "tilt" where his gnin was, but the wolves gained on hum, and would have killed him had he not climbed a tree aut of their reach. After remaining nearly an hour under the tree they took their departure. It is rarely that wolves show such courage us in this instance, and they are generally well aware of the presence of firearms. The field of the carihou, which is usually of excellent quality when the animal is shat without chusing, is secreely palatable when killed by wolves, or even when chased by canoes for some distance and shot, having a frothy and flabby appearance, which is disagreeable to hoth touch and taste.

THE FOX.

There are two species of fox in Newfoundland—the common red fox, which has many varieties, and the blue or Arctic fox. Of the former there are the cross fox, silver lox, and the black fox varieties, all helonging to the same species. Settlers declare that they often find in the same inter all these different kinds—the black, the silver, the "patch" or cross fox, and the yellow. The most valuable is the black lox's skin, which is said from £13 to £15; a silver brings from £8 to £10; a cross £2, and a yellow \$3. The "patch" or "cross" lox is the smallest of these varieties. The Arctic or blue fox (V lagopus, Liun,) is tolerally common throughout the island, and is much more easily taken than the former, as it invariably searches out and from

quents human habitations. The other is shy and watchful, and will rarely go near a baited trap till driven by hunger. The white skin of the Arctic fox, however, fetches only \$1. Since seal skins have been introduced into the fushionable warld the price of black and silver fox skins has fallen considerably.

skins has fallen considerably.

THE MARTEN.

Martens, or American sables, are still common in various parts of the island, but from the increasing value of furthey are unusually becoming sourcer. It is a hold, rapacious animal, and in its hubits reminds one of the polecut. Marten cuts, as they are called in Newfoundhand, are easily caught in iron traps placed in "cut houses" or in "dead, falls." Some naturalists identify this species with the Enropean M. zibellina, but this is a doubtful point. Little reliance can be placed in the colors of the martine, as a very approximable difference exists in this particular, even in Newfoundland and the Labrador, the former being much lighter throughout, but especially about the head and ears, so perceptible is the distinction that a truder recally separates the Newfoundland skins from those obtained on the main land.

So perceptible is the distinction that a trade readily separates the Newfoundland skins from those obtained on the main land.

American black black black.

In his "Journey Across Newfoundland," which has been reprinted in Porker and Striam to research extensive districts remarkable for the abundlance of berries, and that these are the favorite humas of the black hears, who feel upon them. He tells us that the paths or beats of these animals throughout their feeding grounds are sumped with marks of actiquity seemingly coewal with the connective. He shot one which weighed 350 punnds, the futuround its body being four inches in some parts. The flish of the hear is much esteemed by the hulbans. The pickled hums are undoubtedly good exting, but require great entering preserving, as the faity parts are upt to turn rancial. There is some doubt us to the period of gestation, but from many lasts which have come in light it is pretty evident that they copulate in the Pall, and bring forth in the sang Winter caves; for on their appearance in the Spring they are generally accompanied by two, rarely three, young ones. Usually the thack hear is a solitary animal, although they or six are occasionally seen together. It may be regarded as omnivarous in its liabits. It is often seen on the sea shore in Spring, feeding ou any animal monter which may be east up by the waves, such as partid pieces of whales, fish, lobsters, etc. Later in the Summer the various berries, such as those of the mountain ash, for which it readily climbs, rumberries, and libraterries are its principal food. It rarely attacks cattle unless arged by lumger, but of molasses it is known to be extraorduncily fond. It is at once the most harmless species of bear, and the most easily destroyed. An onnee of shat not smaller than No. 6 is sufficient to kill the largest of the speches if lired into the intestines helinil the ribs at a distance not exceeding twenty yards. There is little shaper in approach ing these aminals, even when wanneld. The sense of sight ap

MUSKRATS.

This animal has been called, and not without reasing "this heaver in miniature." In economy, hidnes, and appearance the two numbers have a considerable resemblance. The food of the amskrat consists of the strins and roots of aquatic plants, bark, firsh water chans, and other mollinsks. The females bring forth six to nine at a birth during the Summer, and breed only once a year. The skins are worth twenty cents, and in Spring their mask like odor is very powerful. The houses of the maskrats, or masquash, are built of mud and rusines, and are frequently of considerable magnitude, but are tenanted only during the Winter. They are not built in the ice, but on the mud at the battont of the shallow water, and are raised same two feet above the surface, so that the water at the bottom remains unfrozen by the animals continually breaking it to go off in search of food under the ice. The houses are also provided with a kind of serond thor above the water heed, on which the muskrats lie on a bed of soft dry grass.

which the muskrats lie on a beil of saft dry grass.

HARES.

The polar hare is the only species found in Newfoundland, and it is pretty commun in must purts of the island. It is of great size, the ordinary specimens weighing nine or ten pounds. The flesh is not so puldable us that of the English latte, in consequence of its frealing in Winter on the tender shaots of birth. Nava Scotia larres bove bately been introduced, and are multiplying with great rapidity. Already they constitute an impartant addition in the Winter fure of the working classes. They are not half the size of the polar larre, and their flesh is not so good. In St. John's they are sold in Winter for six pance each.

THE STORMY PETREL

Synacusk, N. Y., July 21th, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
In your Issue of July 22d U notice un toquity regarding the institut of the "strong parter," or "Mother Carey's chicken." This faird, so faculture to every craft "laff soundings," I have never spen nesting except on "Rock Redwidth", or "Rock of Thumber," is whiteenen style it, an off-shoot of the itallipagos, Islands, in the South Pacific. They seem to nest there something like the swallow, along the edges of the claf, on the bare rock, in enoughess swands. Millions of other sea towl, including the lidack albatross, store the same initially place. The rock Redlibs in lancersable tower, taking straight from the oreas, with deep water close in the base, from which I have resisted in taking many a bant bod of the and escaled take.

E. R. Wilson.

Scurvy Leas.—The following is a good enre for scurvy legs among lowl:—Take sulphur, two omers; charcon, palverized, que-fourth annee; train oil, enough to paste; any with the hand, by rubhing well in. Atlow it to remain three days; then wash off in mild weather, with good soansuds, and repeat the dressing as often as it is necessary.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN COCK.

EDITOR FUREST AND STURANI:—
Sportsmen often usk, "What is the difference between the English and American windlewck?" Now, reather question is general, I give the following nates for the kinefit of sportsmen, who are interested scientifically in game lather. The Rampean Scolapus visition is a large, dark endings for lottle. The Rampean Scolapus visition is a large, dark endings for lott species are almost the same. The fine the remaining from the install to the eye, and a similar har from the check to the fines of the fine large are industriant to the large with proportionately the same. The general coloration of the Eurogean available hack partientarity the maler parts, which are crossed with frequist bursh lind, partientarity the maler parts, which are crossed with frequist bursh from the extremities of the feathers. The legs and bills of the two species are of the same shape and value, and the primarles and secondaries have their edges asky, and was it not for the plain may breast and diministrances of our commun Patholeta minor the apecies would hardly be recognizable save by the practived eye of the ornithologist, Buth species generally have fourless at the two klode that but twelve and threve meaning appeliance of the two klode that but but twelve and threve feathers in their rails. The bulls vary the traget us fullows: Scolapar rushional appeliance of the two klode that but but twelve and threve feathers in their rails. The bulls vary the traget us fullows: Scolapar rushional appeliance of the mostrils in the foreign and native species. The females of that are much larger than the males, which is characteristic of the same fundly. If some of min sportsmen could but bug a large of the vitage, long killed foreigners it would amply repay them for a hard day's work in our delightful (3) lang Island cover. Could the ancestry of the two species of mondecok he traced I think they would turn with but but but how it plattons, though I believe intermediate varieties are would as a factor of the same pascelos are o

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PAIKS, | NEW YORK, July 25, 1875. | Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending July

20th, 1875:— One Oposeum, Didelphys Virylwiana. Presented by Mr. Hern Schmidt.

Schmidt.

Two Night Herons, Nychlardes gardent. Received in exchange.
One Cowlor, Sarcerhawphus gryphus. Cuptured near the Canquene
Mountains, south of Santlugo, Chill. Presented by Rear Admirat
Collins, U. S. N., commanding United States naval force South Paci
station.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The following are recent arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden:-

GAINDEN OF THE ZUOLOGICAL SUCCETY,

PATHNOUNT PAIN, PITHLADRLPHIA, July 26th, 1875.

Six common Bass, Ilva constrictor. Purchased.

Pive Yellow Finnied Annizons, Crypotis of receptual. Eurchased

Due Kushmunse, Prosurchus observus. Presented by J. Stockhunt
Four Trituler's Captionys, Captionys pilorides. Presented by E. T.

One Tusmantan Devil, Dissparus systems. Purchased
One Tusmantan Devil, Dissparus systems. Purchased
One Burchell Zebra, Equus boxchdist, Purchased.
Two Bustlinn Tadits, Papirus terrestris - Furchased.
Two Wart Hogs, Phocochocrus wethopicus. Purchased.
One Seal, Phoca (tiskius. Intellused.
Two Mandrills, Opiocephalus worsion, Purchased.
One Sonty Maygabey, Gerocelus fulgiticous. Purchased.
One Sonty Maygabey, Gerocelus fulgiticous. Purchased.
One White-nosed Monkey, Geropulserus petaurista, Purchased,
Two Ostriches, Stantillo cumelus. Purchased,
One Wolffeld Stantillo cumelus. Purchased.
Two Alligaturs, Alligutor Mississipplensis. Purchased.
Two Alligaturs, Alligutor Mississipplensis. Purchased.
Two Rufus Rat Kangaroos, Stypsipringus rufrescens. Bota in Garcius.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CUOP .- The peach growers of the Maryland and Delaware peninsulus have met in convention and agreed that their erop of this lucious fruit this year will be not less than \$,000,000 haskets; so we may expect them to be cheap and alcandant. It is not always, however, that the consumer reaps the benefit of a bountiful harvest. Dealers and middlemen usually enter into combinations to keep prices up, while the producer is spacezed down to the lowest point. About the 1st proximo the trade is expected to be fairly opened, although some of the earlier varieties may reach us sooner. The arrangements for transportation are on an immeuse scale. Quick trains are to run to New York, Boston, and even to Maine, at a rate of speed hitherto unparalleled. Eleven hundred and fifty cars have already been leased to growers and branch railconds, to be used in the New York trade, while the Ohl Dominion Steamship Company will do a heavy Susiness between Lowes and New York. A new enterprise is the opening of direct communication between the pench country and interior cities, and by this means growers unlicitate doing business quicker and making greater profit, by doing away with middlemen. These arrangements extend as far as Chicaga and St. Louis, and are made direct will the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Ruilroads.

It is also proposed to fit up the between decks of European steamers with immense refrigurators and early thou-sunds of baskets arross the Atlantic in this manner.

—A revision of the sub-order Talipea, by J. G. Baker, has recently appeared in The Journal of the Linnear Society, of interest to American bottnists. This group of six genera and 176 species is confined to the north temperate zane, having its largest development in Eastern Asia, but ranging largely on the one side to Europe and on the other localitorain and the Rocky Mountains. The tulip is the only genus not represented in America, the hily extending across the continent and the fritillary stopping shart at the Rocky Mountains. On the other land, the enlochering, numbering twenty species or more, is limited to are more Western Territories. Of the half-dozen crythranians, our is restricted to the old worth, the rest is the new. It is singular that a species in the smallest genus (Lloydia scrotina) should be the one most widely distributed of all the lilytribe and the only one that is really arctic or alpine.

ABUTIGORS—BOULE DE NIEGE,—Among the many ornamental plants offered by the Mallow Family, the abutilons take a high rank. One of these, Abutilon striatum, has been a long while in enlitvation, and is now quite common under the rather absurd name of "flowering maple," no doubt so called from the resemblance of the leaves in shape to those of the maples. This is one of those plants that satisfy the most exacting grower, as it will know all the year round; it is easily managed as a window plant, and when set out in the garden in Summer, it proves attractive there. The principal objection to it as a window plant, is its tendency to grow out of bounds, and as many enlivators are too found of their plants to use the knife to them, we often see this grow out of all proper shape. No plant more needs judicious pruning, and none repays it hetter than this; it is so very tractable that it may be made to assume any desired form, and may be grown as a pyramid, well furnished with branches from the base npwards, or it may be pruned to a clean trunk, with a tree-like head at any desirable height. This tree-farm is very effective when planted out on the lawn in Summer, and it is well adapted for the window, as its head can be quite above the lower growing plants. Another reason for its popularity is the case with which it is propagated, cuttings of the half-hard-eneil stems taking root readily. The fine clean handsomely shaped leaves of this abutilon, together with its gracefully pendalous, bell-shaped, curiously veined flowers, make it a very desirable plant. A variety with the leaves handsomely blotched with golden yellow, is one of the few variegated plants that are satisfactory at all times. This, which is called Abutilon Thompsoni, is equally manageable with the plain form, and whether grown indoors with partial shade, or out in full sun, its makings are clear and brilliant; this form does not flower so freely as the plain. Another species, A. econum, has larger and darker flowers thun A. striutum, but is not so well ealcu

THE AUMY WORM—This pest has made its appearance in Sulfolk county, L. I., and is doing irreparable damage. In the vicinity of Sayville, entire fields of oats and corn have been destroyed, and the cry is still they come.

RUBBER CEMENT.—Four ounces of pure Iudia rabber, one cighth of an ounce powdered asphaltum, put logether in a tin can, then add about six times the quantity of benzine, let it stand three or four days, then take a stick and work it over, then add benzine and stir it well until you have it about the consistency of honey; then it is ready for use. It should be covered as tight as possible while dissolving, and afterwards. To use it, serape the polish from the rubber, then apply the cement to the place to be mended, and also to a piece of rubber to be used as a patch. Dry half an hour, and apply another coat, then, after another half hour, press the patch into the place over the break. Like all other preparations containing benzine, it must be kept away from fires, as it as explosive as burning fluid.

The following method for the preservation of fruit has been patented in England:—The fruit is placed in a vertical vessel in layers, separated by layers of pulverized while sugar, and is then covered with alcohol of 80° Gay Lussae. After twelve hours the closed vessel is inverted and the unceration allowed to continue for twelve to seventy-two hours, according to the nature of the fruit, which is then removed and allowed to drain and dry. About two pounds of sugar and two pounds of alcohol are recommended for four pounds of fruit.

—There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run, give much finer flavored eggs than bens that have accessostable and manure heaps, and cat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onious flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows cating onions or cathage or drinking offensive water, impart a bad taste to milk and butter.

Oue fourth of the area of Prus in Is in forest, the most of which is controlled and preserved by the Government. In Hanover alone there are nine hundred thousand acres of wood under State management.

The Japanese are shipping bricks to California, and sell them cheaper than those made in that State, notwithstanding there is an ad valorous duty of 20 per cent. on them. The Japanese brick is 8½ inches long, 4½ wide, and 2½ inches thick.

The Homel.

-The New England Agricultural Association and the New Hampshire State Society will this year hold their annual fairs in conjunction, the time named being the early part of September uext and the place Manchester, N. H. At the same time will be held a beuch show of all breeds of dogs. "Mohawk" has been invited to read a paper on eanine matters, before the Association. dog recently imported by Dr. Goldsmith, will be on

-A new kennel to be known as the Asheroft kenuel, has been established in England, the stock comprising the best portion of the Rev. Mr. Lee's late kennel, all red Irish dogs, the compliment to be completed with selections from the best Irish kennels,

The best Irish kennels,

—Mr. Jacob (Bahn, of West Meriden, has sent his fluctiver-colored pointer bitch, Fan, to visit Old Phil, at Mr. Waildell's Newton Kennels. Fan is full sister to Mr. Strong's Prudence, winner of first prize in her class at the Springfield show, and is a fine stylish dog, ranking among the very best in the country.

Announcement.—Al Fox Farm, Morris Plains, N. J., on the 21st inst., Polly, black and white, of three fine whelps, sired by Pride of the Border. Polly is a young bitch by Colhard's Dash, dam, Mr. Rinks' imported Irish.

bitch by Colhura's Dush, ilam, Mr. Rinks' imported Irish bitch. With the stock they inherit, Polly's whelps should turn out rare ones.

MR. LAVERACK'S SYSTEM OF BREED-

THE "RETREAT," BELLE FONTE, FORMERLY BLACKS AND WHITES, NOTIONAL COURTY, Va., July 20th, 1875.

The "Retheat," Belle Power, formerly Blacks and Whites, 1
Notional County, Va., July 21th, 1875.

Editor Forket and Stream.—
Your able correspondent, "Dry Land," In a letter which was published to your journal of July 18th, he answer to a cumminication from me states "that there are several gentlemen in England perfectly able to foralish as pure Laveracks as Mr. L. bimself," and goes on to say "that if any one hought a dog with a pedigree purporting to be june Laverack from such English gentlemen as Myssus. Price, Hemming, and Liswellen it would be as pure and as reliable as if purchased from Mr. L. himself," This is all very well as far as knowing that the dog as purchased came from the lotus of a pure Laverack, but as Mr. L. has frequently stated, "I do not like crosses, and especially those of Mr. *****." As a rice, English gentlemen do not biy other men's breeds of dogs to sell again, but purchase wholly for the purpose of sinalgamading a fashionable and successful breed with their own kennels, and, moreover, rarely sell the best of all, unless relinquishing breeding. In my lumble o shidon it is impossible for any one to breed pure Laverack setters except Mr. L. In person, and when the old gentleman dies, (which event, we trust, will be remote), then there will be an end, not to the Laverack filose, but the great judgment and discretion in mating, which has achieved such britliant successes in the field trials and heuch shown of the would. When a dog and blich tases tolls kennel (Mr. L.*) they also leave their master's eye, his plan of feeding, his system of giving mediches, his blending of colors and dispositions, and, in fact, the getteral runtine on which his kennel (English gentlement as pure dog and blich purchased from the founder of this system, the progeny of these animals are of course pure, and literally so, but does on know how to proceed to mate these dogs so as to give certain colors, temper, speed, endurance, nose, style? "There's the ruh." The direct written instructions from Mr. L. would be

sliows with the Laverack strain, some retailuling the original blood, others crossing with their own kennels. I should much like to see this continue.

Is the question of breeding animals all in the parity of the stock? In my opinion there is nearly as much credit to be given to the hreeder in matting as there is to the purity of blood. This will apply more especially to the breeding of animals that have a large progeny. How many well-known breeds are extinct, of have much deteriorated at the present day, owing to the death of original owners, and the evident incapabilities of fancy purchasers to mule judiciously? Gerileaven on this side of the water who are purchasing Laveracks are not buying them for field purposes, but as stock dogs and brood hitches, so as to perpetuate this well-known blood among our first-teles native performers, and also to keep this breed pure and intact as it can be without the actual supervision of the judge, and when this woughty acclimated, originate the American Laverack. Our friend "Dry Land" states "they are too fast and rangy for this country." This is a vast contry, and embrace a great variety of soil, climate, and cover, but like most other writers, ha hases blis assertions on particular States. As regards Virginia, fur instance, where most of the gentlemen shoot on horseback, one would suppose that a setter with the speed of a grayhound and the ensurance of a world would be most saltable. If the Laveracks are so fast and rangy I am glad to hear it, as it is a good faolt in an animal, and very easily timed down; but I must easy I have never noticed it, either in this country or abroad. This breed are not particularly headstrong; on the contrary, they are submissive and ohedicent, and of all breeds, just the one to mate with the headstrong Irish Americans selters. I would suggest not to cross this hreed will the hack and tans, unless they show excessive speed, as it would be hard to improve the nose of the Gordons. The theory of colors in dogs will in all probability never be p

COLOR OF THE SETTER.

COLOR OF THE SETTER.

RIVENVIEW HOUSE, LA GRANGE, MO., July, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

In your Issue of July 8th appears an article devoted to the colors of the setter, giving the opinion of Mr. Arnold Burges in the matter, and disagreeling with your answer to a correspondent, as to whether or not liver and white is a good color in that threed of dogs. Your answer was, to the rest of the world of sporting men and dog fanciers, doubtiers correct. There cannot be, and is not, but one opinion as to one side of the origin of the setter, i. e. the spantel; whatever the other may be its a matter of conjecture. I, for one, favor the Scotch shepherd; an increase in standard a shortening of ear and curl has to be accounted for, with no diminished on the eligence; and no other dog seems to fill the bill so well. After writing thus far I again read the article of Mr. Burges until I cannot to where he expresses the opinion that fiver markings are apt to indicate a predominance of pointer or spantel blood. I would ask bim are the colors of the pointer is variable than those of the setter? Are there no letnon and white pointers, not black, black and white, or rest, etc.? not to mention a breed of the handsomesi dogs that I sin aware of in a breed of black and tan pointers owned in the county of Cumberland, England, near Derwent Water Lake. And I would now ask if alt spaniels are liver colored? Are not cockers frequently black, and hisek andian? and, without mentioning the King Charles and Blenheim, is not the most highly valued spaniel that we now have, that Is, the Clumber spaniel, tenton and white; and, supposing that the invariable coloring of the spaniels has a hetter right to It than the selter? And for this reason alone (though my predilection is for black and white) to I think that liver and white is a color which Is more appropriate to the setter that any after. Mr. Burges might as well say, and with much better reason, that the black and tan Gordon for Gurton setters, and real Irish selters for Irish dogs,

and a Gordon black and ian. If there is one thing more admirable than another in Mr. Laverack's lite it is this he has ignored color, for to have coher is to ignore the other qualities in his paps, which are of much more vilat importance to the spottsman; consequently, theveracks are of all colors. My Pash and Bang I presented to Mr. A. II. Hobard, of St. Louis. Their father was pupped al Edmond Castle. I have now modeys with liver markings, but if I was asked my opinion as to which color the softer dog owed slit ginuce, I would say liver and white, and the Earl of Cantrie and a thousand only a English gentlemen will say with me, for a dog of any a her color is not allowed inside the gates of Naworth Castle, and the breestle highly valued among the better class of spottsman in England, who long since had their fangers burned, and now offer no opposition to the enthusiasis who are inforting them numerical on this side of the Mantie. Insantly lea dreadful malady, and while no branch of knowledge or Industry can be thoroughly under our command without much biled and study, all the same than b is stragerous to give not undivided alterition to a subject so circumscribed as this, unless are companied by healthy exercise. In other words, twould give but little for the opinion of a dog tancier on a sporting dog was be not a sportismum and a fair to good shot, for except to such a man his beauties can uterer appear in the true and healthy tight of day.

Edward W. Hope,

Entror Forest and Stream:

In your paper of last oreck you speak of the bench show of dogs to be held to Chicago from the 25th to the 25th of January next as the "St. Losts Bench Show of Dogs." As this is a mistake which may tend to mislead the public, please correct. There will be a bench show of dogs given under the anspices of the National Poultry Association, in connection with their exhibition of poultry and pets, at Exposition building, Chicago, in January, 1876. Several leading sportsoner in the West will act as managers of the bench show, which is desired shall be a complete success, consequently efforts are already being under to secure the cooperation of the lending breeders and sportsmen in the United States and Canada, as well as all who take an interest in the improvement of the canne race. It has been decided to classify the sporting class as fullows: English setters, red Irish selters, black and lan or Gordon setters, setters of any variety, pointers, Irish water spanicls, cocker spaniels, sprolels of any variety, pointers, Irish water spaniels, cocker spaniels, sprolels of any other variety; also, champion class for brood binches, with not less than two of their progeny over four and under lowlve monts old, to which the addition of other classes will be made if a response is received from breeders and others to the circular of the association soon to be sent them. Pedigrees are desfred, and will govern the judges in the awardied of equal mert, one having a pedigree and the other none, the prize will be awarded to the one with pedigree; but to m case will not inferior autom be awarded a prize over a superior one simply because it has a pedigree. The most important matter connected with such exhibitions is to have independent and produced, will be offerent breeds. With this in view, the managers will take great pains to secure such. They have attendy received the assent of such well known gentlemen as Arnold Burges, Mayeville, Ry.; E. F. Stodiard, Dayson, Ohlo; and florace Smilh, Rennel editor of

trust our friends will give the Chicago show the hencfit of their hearty support.—En.]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21st, 1875

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 21st, 1875.

One of your correspondents asks for a cure for fleas on dogs. I have used for several years carbotic acid for that purpose, in proportion of two leaspoonstuli (about an ounce) to a quart of rain water. The dog well wetted with this the fleas instantly die off. Must be careful, however, not to make the wash stronger or the dog may be injured. I use this preparation every time the these gather, and always successfully. J. P.

We have no doubt that the above remedy is a good one, but from long experience we are fully convinced that soap suds of common soft or hard soap will kill every flea it comes fairly in contact with. Consequently we can see no necessity for using a remeily which may be injurious to the dog.-ED.]

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Salmon, salmo sular Maskenooge, Essa nobilior, Weakh-h, Briped Bass, Klogdah,

Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis, Land-locked Salmon, calmo Glaveri, Black Buss, micropierus nigricane. Plice, ecox lucius. Plicerel, Bluedeb,

Sheepshead.

[Inder the head of "Game, and Kun in Season" we can may spect
by in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary
so much that were we to attempt to particularize we could do no less
than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in
question. This would regain a great unusual of our space. In destrpating game we are guided by the laws of nature, upon which all legislatum is founded, and our readers would to not to provide themselves
with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise,
our attenues to asset them will only create confusion.]

FISH IN MARKET. - During the past week fish of all descriptions have been in full supply. Spanish mackerel are now being eaught in large quantities on the New Jersey and Long Island shores, and sell for 40 cents per pound; Southern fish bring 30 cents. There has been a large arrival of pompano from North Carolina, selling for 50 cents per pound, which is about one half the usual price. Blue-fish are also very abundant, the largest coming from the vicinity of Buzzard's Bay; price î to 8 ccuts. Fresh mackricinity of Buzzard's Bay; price 7 to 8 cents. Fresh mackerel are being received from Boston, particularly fine fish selling for 20 cents each. Italibut are worth 18 cents per pound; sea bass 18 cents; sbeepshcad 20 cents; codfish plenty at 8 cents; striped bass, from Baltimore, 20 cents; porgies 8 cents; butterfish 8 cents; blackfish 10 cents. Green turtle plentiful at 15 cents per pound. Soft shell crabs \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen; hard shell crabs \$5 per 100.

STRIPED BASS - After an unusual scarcity this beautiful and gaine fish may now be caught with hook and line in fine quantities from McComb's Dam to Hell Gate. A correspondent writes that during the last few days he has caught from three to a dozen, weighing from one to four

pounds in weight, each time he has tried them. Buit with shedder crab or sand worm, the former for choice. A good place to start from is Mr. Jerolaman's, foot of Eighty-fourth street, East River, where Hell Gate's favorite base grounds may be learned; get a supply of shedder from Mr. Blackford, of Fulton Market, as none can be laid in the above locality.

Some HUGE TURTLES.-During the past week three enormons turiles, of the species known as the Lenther Turile, (Sphargis Orriacea) have been caught in this vicinity. the, (Sphargis Oriacca) have been caught in this vicinity. The first, which weighed about 1,100 pounds, was captured off Stonington, Conn., on Friday last, with a small scine, by Captain E. T. Wilcox, of Mystic Bridge. A full being made fast to one of his flippers, he was hoisted on board the vessel. This turtle was purchased by Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, and by him forwarded to Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, for preservation and exhibition at the Centennial celebra tion. The turtle was seven feet in length by four broad. On Sunday morning, while the yacht Dreadnaught, with her owner, Mr. Charles Osborne, and a party of friends on board, were emising off Long Branch, they succeeded in catching another specimen of the same description of lurtle, and of about equal weight. A harpoon was thrown into the monster as he lay usleep on the water, and by it he dragged the boat several miles. It was not until numereral shots had been fired into him that he succumbed. The Dreadunught brought the prize up to the city, and it is now to be seen at the wurehouse of Messrs. Middleton, Carman & Co., No. 215 Front street. It is not yet decided what disposition will be made of it.

Still another turtle of the same species was enight last

week in Long Island Sound, between New London and Montauk Point, and taken, first to New London, and thence to Norwich for exhibition. It was about the same in dimensions and weight as the others,

It is singular that three specimens of this furtle should have uppeared almost simultaneously on our coast. The first one noticed was in 1811. In 1816 one was captured off Sandy Hook and for many years its shell formed one of the attractions of Barnun's old American Museum. In 1824 one was taken in Massachusetts Buy; in 1826 one in Long Island Sound, and in 1840 the last of which we have

record appeared in Chesapeake Buy.

The characteristics of this variety are seven longitudinal ridges on its back, truncated in front and pointed hind, with a smooth but tough skin. They breed on the Tortugas, but are great wanderers.

-On Monday last, Messrs. B. W. Peterson, M. B. Andrews, S. II. Davis, and Jos. F. Wallace caught nine sheepshead, aggregating 581 pounds, off the lighthouse at Barnegat Bay.

THE BEAVEREILL.—Mr. John Mullaly, known to our readers as the inventor of the Mullaly fly, writes to Messrs. Courby, Blisset and Malleson, from Shin Creek, Sullivan eounly, that sport has not been very good in that vicinity. He says: "At one time the Beaverkill was one of the finest of trout streams, but the fish are reduced not only in numbers but in size. The Beaverkill flies are a black gnat and bers but in size. The Beaverkhi mes are a blick ghat and a fly with a grey wing, very grey light body and brown legs. These are the most taking flies. In the evening the miller is the most taking, and the largest trout are then caught. These run from a quarter to a half pound. Occasionally a pound fish is taken, but this is very rare.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. - The Summer tourist will find some excellent fishing in the clear crystal streams of this State. A correspondent writes that he saw a few days since two sportsmen, who on two days' tramp along Drake's brook, which runs near the base of Ossipce Mountain, took one hundred and seventy five trout, of all dimensions, from the tiny little fellow up to those weighing a pound. Lake Winnlpisiogee offers many inducements to the camper out the many beautiful islands which dot its surface. Wolf borough Bridge is a good point d'appui, possessing fine hotels and boarding houses.

holels and boarding houses.

Rangeley Lakes—Arrivals at Camp Kennebagy, head-quarters of the Oquossoc Angling Association, like pust week, are: Messrs. Williams, llarvey, and Williamson, of Cleveland, Obio; Mr. Blanchard, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. Haines, of Manchester, N. H.

Messrs, Seiple and Comstock caught, on the Rangeley River, in one day, over two hundred troul, of very fine average weight. The weather has been quite cool.

Our readers will remember that the Oquossoc Club has kindly placed the privilege of Camp Kennebago at the disposal of all sportsmen who desire to visit this region.

 A sturgeon weighing about 300 pounds, recently jumped into a small sail boat, in which were five persons, when opposite West Ameshury, splitting the hoal in two, and throwing the occupants into the river. Three of them swam ashore, and the other two clung to the wreek, until rescued by a boat from the village.

Our correspondent, Oconomowoc, writes from Wisconsin that black bass and pickerel fishing continue remarkably good throughout the State; large strings and big fish are the order of the day. At Oconomowoc, recently, Harold S. Peck, Esq., of Chicago, captured three pickerel weighing respectively 18, 17, and 12 pounds.

The Oconomowoe Game Club, for the protection and preservation of game and fish, was organized a few days ago, and will be of good service in that locality. E. S. Stone, president; J. A. Henshall, secretary. The reports from the tront streams are as highly colored as the spotted beauties themselves, and the tront fisher is, consequently, New Jersky.—Barnogut Iulet, Kinsey's Ashley House, July 25th.—Weekly report.—Sheepshead are still biting freely, and as far as heard from the cutch for the week by as follows:—J. Perrine, 29; Steven Rhigway, 75; C. Grim, 75; Samnel Ridgway, 50; John Soper, 100; Wm. Imman, Jr. 40; Wm. Imman, Sr., 18; Howard Soper, 45; J. T. Mills, 25. S. Gulic, at New York, J. C. Low, John Beatty, 12 bluefish; Steven Lent, Joshua Harton, Warren Gordon, of Peekskill, N. Y., 40 bluefish, 15 weakfish, and J. and B. Peedamre 88 sen bass from the wrock of steamer Mediator; Mr. David Leavitl and Major J. H. Rutherford, of Dresslen, Saxony, 51 sen bass and kingtish. Kingfish are biting freely.

Cormon House, Focked River, July 26th, 1875.—Fishing for the past week has been unalerately good, and althought no extraordinary large strings were taken, yet good sport has been enjoyed by those who have visited us, among them E. C. Tuylor, of Osbaru & Co., Wall street, and family, C. E. Carman and family, Messrs. Reeder and Shan, Brooklyn, F. B. Tilglunan, wife, and Mr. Kuapp, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.

There are Fishing parties to Markhe, Fully, on the Color

Brooklyn, F. B. Tilglumm, wife, and Mr. Kunpp, of the Shoc and Leather Bank, New York.

E. H. F.

Texas.—Fishing parties to Mardle Fulls, on the Colurado, report fine catches of black bass and "gasper-gues," but a great lack of rain, none baving falben in six weeks.

The Fisheries.—The whole mumber of fishing arrivals at this port, for the week culting July 22, was sixty seven—forty from Georges, elven from the Banks, and sixteen from mackereling. Amount of Georges coll brought in, 800,000 pounds Indibut, 50,000 pounds. Bank end, 1,300,000 pounds, Indibut, 160,000 pounds. Bank end, 1,300,000 pounds, Indibut, 160,000 pounds. Mackerel continue very scarce, the receipts being but about 1,400 burrels. Prices have considerably advanced in consequence, sales being made at \$15 and \$9 for Nos. 1 and 2.

Schoomer Nulli Secundus, of this port, Captain Charles Lawson, which arrived from the Grand Banks on the 9th list, weighed aff 102,800 pounds letched Indibut and 98, 912 pounds couldsh, her stock amounting to \$7,882.91. Crew shared \$308.67 each. This is the largest stock made on a saft fare trip, this season. Schmoner Lehra Nelson, which arrived some two weeks before the Nulli Secundus, stocked rising \$7,000. Both vessels belong to Messrs. D. C. & H. Babson, and the stocks are remarkably good ones, and in all probability will not be exceeded this season.—Cope Ann Advertisee, July 23.

Good Catches.—Our Louisburg correspondent informs us that the fisheries around that coast are so far very productive and that the fisherien all along the Southern coast are having splendid catches. We learn also that there are a large fleet of Bankers in port at St. Fietre, who report fish plenty on the Banks, but bait very scarce.—North Sydney Herald.

Canada.—The Canadian Department of Fisheries has intelligence from the Restigouche District that the salmon

CANADA.—The Canadian Department of Fisheries has intelligence from the Restignuche District that the salmon fishing has been so much interfered with in the tideway, by floating lumber escaping from broken booms, that the "take' so far has been greatly below the average of former

years.

It is proposed to creet additional fish breeding establishments in the Martime Provinces. Messis. Wilmut and Whiteher are now on route for the East in reference to this matter.—Canadian Journal.

—The Ingersoil Chronicle says that poachers are plying their trade on the river Thames, west of Lombon, by stretching seines across the stream, and bugging all that comes up. It is reported that these man after eath 1,000 good fish at a haul, valued at from \$4.19 \$7 per cwt. They have made from \$400 to \$600 a month at this work. The effect has been to destroy the fishing above the village of Cashmere.

BASS FISHING FROM HORSEBACK

BASS FISHING FROM HORSEBACK.

Personal Florids, July 10th, 1875.

Betton Porest and Sturan:

It is probable that your rasilines may smile and bly at the above expition, but I can assure them that I found gund sport in it, and will left them how. Some seven years ago I was living in Bradford county, at this State, and parily for pleasure and parily for hustness funnd or casion to visit an acquaintance some affected miles distant in Albachus county. Near my friend's residence were several well known lakes, which swarm with the Sunthern back bass, or, as the matives here mistance them, from: I intended on teaving home to have some sport in that line, and took along a common spoon hook and a juinted bumboo rod. My Irland donhed its nectathess. It clouked upon that gramp of three rather small books with a smile of incredibility. Burs are usually caught in this country with flive halt, and when the natives nee artificial it is composed of a bunch of gamily freathers and rags, with half a dozen large cod hooks, the whole thing as large us one's two lists, and made fast to a stout cord, three or four feet long, and this in turn fustered to a stout spruce or case pule. A man stands in the buw of a skiff, and as he is paddled along the edge at the fly pads hobe this "ily" on the surface. When he gast a bite (and they do rise to it freely) be pulls the fish in light rod, main strength, hand over hand. Knowing, as I thi, this style, I really could not blane than for baying donkts of my flut squan. He was univerteed, inwever, the same evening, we're a tetowished the natives, and myself as well, by having all t could attend to in like shape of large.

The next day we were rising along the large of large. The next day we were rising along the large of the late near tils house, which, like many others in this region, has sunk partially, so as to leave a strip of beech same thirty or forty feet wide sname therefore. The height light I could see many bass, and an occasional picherel, called here jark fish, lying eight ar ten fee

PICKEREL TAKEN WITH A FLY.

NEW YORK, July 28th, 1875.

Rew York, July 2011, 1870.

Mr. Thumas K. Lees, Vice President of the New York Gaslight Company, while flating lately at a late near Breasner's, on the Rarlem Railroad, cought with a spilt hundren rail and "tinge" my a pickered weighing one maind. This is the only instance of a pickerel helog caught with a fly that there here is a first and Sturan give another.

G. S. T.

FISHING ON GREEN LAKE.

JAMAICA PLAINS, Mass., July 18th, 1876. corum FOREST AND STREAM:—
I this erved in your pulper of the Sih of July some inquiries about the
shing and shouting at Green Lake, Wisconsin, and as I was there for a
swilays in Syptember last I will give you some extracts from my note

fishing and shouting at Green Luke, Wisconsin, and we was there for a tew days in Syptember last I will give you some extracts from my note book.

Syptember 22d, 1874. —Touk the 7 A. M. train at Milwankee on the St. Paul Rajiroud for Ripon, binvty milve; arrived at 12:30, and went to Wood's Hotel to dine. At 3 P. M. took a buggy and driver to go to Grorge Cufflings' boarding house on the south side of Green Lake. The dispance is seven miles, over an open country, mostly in largo wheat fields, where, my driver told me, were many prairie chickens. A mile from the lake we shike a wooded region and descend from the prairie in the share of thy lake, on which shands the large new house of Mr. Collings, punted brown, with brood plazzas, in a fine grove of oaks. I found the house neat and confortably, able to accommodate twenty-five bounders; pice from 28 is \$10 per week. The luke 1s ten miles long and two wille, with high, woodyd banks—a very handsome sheat of water. I found five or six good light boats for rowing, and a sell hoat; I got a son of Mr. C. to go out and row me while I trolled with a spoon. Went half a mile, and got one small plekerel, about two pounds. Two other men came in from fishing as I went out; one had three bases from two to three pounds in weight, the other nothing. The weather was warm and the sun bright.

September 23d,—Clear and warm. Went out about 8 A. M., laking a man to row the boat. Went three miles along the south shore and got two physics of about three pounds each, trolling with two linys and spoons, hat saw no bass. Shores high, and in some places walled with limestime, and generally covered with large oaks. Restired about the man across the lake to the mouth of a stream to get minimum and sent the man across the lake to the mouth of a stream to get minimum and sent the man across the lake to the mouth of a stream to get minimum of the sun bright.

and sent the man across the lake to the mouth of a stream to get introduce for still fishing to morrow.

September Mih.—Started at 7 this morning with a backet of live builty trolled along the south shore five miles without a stilke at either line. Then crossed over to a headland called the Sugar Loaf, and fished in twenty five or thirty feet of water with live minnows. Expecting to find hass fiere I used a book tied on gal, but a pike took me and ont off the bank, and this was the only bite of any kind; my mun, who was also fishing got nothing either. There were also two other hoars fishing at this place; they got two pickerel. The day was very warm and hright. Returning in the evening by the same route I hooked a pickerel of about five pounds, which I pluyed on my rod and brought up to the boat, but he boolman managed to lose it in bringing it the; so I wont home without a fish, having gone over eight or ten miles of water. The lake is said to be 200 free deep in places, and the fish in warm weather retire to these depths. June and October are said to be the best months of fishing been, as the base are then on the shallows. In the Spring and Fall ducks are numerous in the shallow bays.

S. C. C.

Bational Pastimes.

Balloual Bastines.

Balloual Bastines.

Balloual Bastines.

Balloual Bastines.

There are apparently two ways of getting at the base hall whip pennant—the one is by winning it squarely by superior play in the field, and the other is to break up the term which is successful in holding it year after year, and then try and wedge your new team into the vacant place edgewnys. For the past lonr years New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Hartford, and lastly, St. Louis, have hired huse ball teams with the object of getting possession of the pennint, won by the Boston club in 1872, and held by them ever since. Thus far the effort has been a failure, though no pains have upparently been spared to attain the object in view. Despulcing of success in any other way, the Chicago ball tossers have come to the conclusion to break up the clampion Red Stocking team by giving their leading players such tempting offers in the way of increased salules that they could not resist the ball. First filey secured the noted ritcher Spalding by tendering him the captainship of the new team, and this being done, they soon brought in White, Barnes, and McVey as prisoners, logether with Satton, of the Athletics, men who originally won their reputations as Western players—Spaldingly won their reputations as Western players—Spalding, Barnes, and Auson, in the old Rockford team, White and Satton, in the original Cleveland nine, and McVey, in the old Westerns of budianapolls. These, with Peters, originally of the St. Louis Red Stockings; Golden, of the Keoknk Westerns, with Devlin, Glenn, Hines, and Warren, are to form the Chiengo White Stocking Contennial team for 1876, the most thoroughly Western nine the Chiengo shave ever pluced in the field. Of course these arrangements are in direct violation of the spirit of the professional rules, but as the Chiengo managers stick to the letter of the law, and do not actually engage these seceding Reds and Athlefess until after November 184, they have been lively topies of conversation in base ball circles th

Chill.	Enston. Athletic. Herfford. St. Louis. Diadelphia Chicason. Wutual. New Haven. At antic. Red Stocking
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July 26th are as follows:

July 11 St. T. Mark at Brongivn.	9 to 7
July 11—St. Louis vs. (thunic, at Broaklyn. July 11—Huttford vs. Publishing at Broaklyn.	2 to 1
July 11—Hurtford vs. Pulladelphia, at Brooklyn. July 14—Buston vs. Chicago, at Bast Hartford.	8100
July 14—Buston vs. Chicago, ut Boston.	8 to 7
July 15-St. Louis vs. Minimal at Branklyn. July 15-Chicago vs. Harfart at Month.	4 to 2
July 15—Chicago va. Harrioni, at Harriord.	6 to 0
July 19—Pallindelphia vs. Muinal, at Bronklyn July 19—Boston vs. St. Laukest Bronklyn	7 10 5
July 19-Boston vs. St. Lauls at Boson July 19-Chicago vs. St. Lauls at Boson	7 10 2
July 19—Chicago va, New Haven, nt New Haven	4 to I
July 1.—Boston vs. Chienge, at Boston. July 3.—Albletic vs. Philadelable of the	6 10 11
July 3-Alhletic vs. Philadylphia, nt Philadylphia.	2 to 1
July 12-St. Louis vs. Attentie, at Brooklyn.	4101
July 20 - New Haven vs. Chicago, at New Haven	6 10 0
July 11-St. Louis vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.	. ŭ to l
July 23-Athlette vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.	6 to 2
July 5-Boston vs. Hartford as Third Phillip	ត្រូវរេស្
July 5-Boston vs. Hartford, at Hartford.	. 7 to 0
July 8-Bushin vs. Athletic, at Broton.	7 to 3
July 8-St. Louts vs. Philadelphin, at Philadelphin.	. 8 In 4
July 22-Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia	9 to 0
July 24-Boston vs St. Lools, at Hoston	8 to 3
1.0	

A RATTLING GAME IN FLORIDA.—The R. E. Lee club, of Jacksonville, played a match with the Georgias, of Savannah, on the 16th inst., resulting in one of the best amateur games ever played in Florida. The following is the score:—

S. E. LEES,						GE.	011647	5. H.		
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Umpire, John Coyne.	Sec	rer i	for	R R.	Lees	Day				
rer for Georgias, E. W	Com	IOT.	Ti	nie of	Zil) no	2. ¼ h	OHEN	OUTUE	SOLL.	Sco-

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

PORTLAND, July 21st, 1875.

RDITON FOREST AND STREAM:—

The closest and most exciting game of hase ball ever played in Maine came off at Presumpscot Park yesterday between the Lowells, of Lowell, Masse, and the Resolutes, of Idis city, the score similing 2 to 2 at the viul of the tenth liming. The Lowells went to the bat for the eleventh, and the first two strikers were put out, when the next one, (Brown, their catcher,) was taken suddenly ill, and fulnied upon the home plate. The Lowells having no substitute, refused to continue the game, and the nuplie, (Mr. Whire, of Lowells) curiously enough decided it a draw. The Resolutes go to Lynn to play the Live Oaks next Saturday.

Vidt.

The Great Swimming Match.—J. B. Johnson, of England, and Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Penn., contested in the Delawure River on Thursday last. When about six miles had been covered, Coyle, who had been leading, suddenly threw up his hand, and would have sank if he had not been taken into a boat. He was completely exhausted, his lips black, and his pulse searcely perceptible. Johnson swam a mile and a half further, and was perfectly fresh when he left the water. Coyle is said to have partaken of whiskey several times while swimming, and the reaction following the fulse stimulation may have lost him the match, and almost his life.

Answeys Co Coryespondents.

J. H. B.—Would you please give me the address of S. H. Hammond, author of "Hills and Lakes," "Wild Northern Scenes," Ans. Wo do

anthor of "Hills and Lakes," "Wild Northern Scenes," Ans. We do not know it.

B. L. G., Sharon, Penn.—Which of Hazard's powders do you consider the cleanest and most effective for woodwork, qual, and grouse shooting; for use in a fine beceeh loading gan? Ans. We find Hazard's electric powder clean and effective.

C. D., Hartford, Conn. — As I injend visiting the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, about August 1st, I would like to obtain the address of some farmer, living near good dishing grounds, of whom I could obtain hoard and hoat. Ans. Don't know of any. Go to Crossman House first, and asvertain from there.

first, and assertain from there.

CONSTANT REAGER, New York. Will you kindly inform me whether there are any weakfles being caught at Prince's Bay, S. I., and if not, where is the best place in the immediate vicinity of New York to catch them? Ans. Weakflish are being taken in moderate quantities at Prince's Bay. Go to Steele's for boats, etc.; lauve the cars at Richmond Valley stalfon, thruce by stage.

stalfon, thence by stage.

S. W., Springfield, Mass. — Will you please tell me in the next answers to correspondents what is the best arrangement for carrying the cart tolders for the Mayand tifle, 40 calibre, long; also, where can I get a pair of army shoes? Ans. From Henry C. Squires, No. I Courthand street, in this city, you can get leather case for carrying rule cartridges. Army shoes can be had at Pickin & Waterbury's, No. 110 Chambers street.

W. G., Springfield, Muss.—I. Is the vicinity of Mooschead Lake, Me., a good place to camp a month in early Autumn for treat and la.ge game?

2. Are Insects a great annoyance there?

3. Can I flud a better covering for the feet than shoes and moreasins, with strong buckled leggings?

1. Yes. 2. Not very troublesome at that season; take some Culexituge.

3. No.
W. F. A., Washington, D. C.—Please inform me through the columns of your paper how much powder a 12-hore gan will harn with an ordinary load of shot. Ans. About three drachms powder to 14 ounces shot is a fair load, but much depends upon the weight of your gan, which you have not given. Bogardus uses five drachms in a 13-bore gan.

have not given. Begardis nees five drachms in a 12-bore gun.

C. D. S., Washington City.—I understand that by a recent act tront fishing is probibiled in the State of New York for a period of five years. If this is so, will you pleaso inform me whether the law is general in the nature, or only applies to particular counties? Ans. No such general to the has been passed, or even proposed. Some protection may be desired for a particular stream only.

E. B., Amberst, Mass.—Cun you direct me to any publication or publications where I can that the most reliable facts of speed and inne? Ans. "Rowing and Athlette Annual," by Jos. Watson, referve in intercollyginte regains; "Racing Record," by Spirit of the Times, and Clipper almanae, will give you the biformation you desire. The latter combines at histic, racing, trotting, vic.

C. O. A., Woonsucket Falls.—Please tell most be cheapest roote to the Rungeley Lukes from Baston; are bouts to be found on the lakes to let; can you tell where to camp? Ans. Rasiven Rallroad to Partiand, thence by Grand Trank Rallroad to Dunvillo Junction, and Androscoggia road to Farmington, from these stage to Rangeley. Mr. Richardson, superintendant of the Oquossoc club, wilt tell you where to camp. Boats can be had.

K. B. S., New York.—I want to get your advice about a gen. It is of gyttling a \$15 Remington gnn, to use mostly for hay bird shooting the heach and march, and for general shooting. Let me know what consider the heat size. Ans. A Remington or Whitney gon, 12-ra 30-line barrel, and of about eight pounds in weight, will be a good viewable gnn for the purpose.

B. Judianandia—On page 25-2 and a size of the pounds.

some the barrel, and of about eight pounds to weight, will be a good service while gun for the purpose.

B. Indianapolis.—On page 367 an advertisement of Kay shot cariridges says: "Synd to your gun dealer for sample." So far I have not found a gun denier in this part of the country who can tell anything about them. It would be well for the manufacturer to give his address. Ans. Owing to some defect in the machinery, the Kay shot cartridges have not yet come into the market, but we are assured that they soon will.

BUBBCRISEN, Rochester, Minn.—Having so kindly answered my query in regard to the hardness of gun barrels, and in which you stale the barrels are soft while the imps and bolts are hard, will you please tell me how, after hrazing, the lumps can be tempered band without hardening the harrels? Ans. Any skilfull gun maker can harden the lumps and bolts without hardening the harrels. It is one of their arts.

A. B. C., Angusta, Maine.—Will you kindly inform me through your correspondents' column what is the most taking bait for black has sy some five yvars succe a large lake in this vicinhy was stocked with them, and they have now become quile pleutiful. Ans. Fresh water crawfish, or live minnow, where the fly is not used; the latter should be a large and gandy tront fly, although we have known the simple havkle to be used with great success.

C. H. R., Galnesville, Texas.—Please state in your answers to corre-

and gandy front by, although we have known the symple in the bound with great success.

Q. H. H., Gainesville, Texas.—Please state in your answers to correspondents the correct name of our horned Irog; also, chapstral hen, found in Texas. Texas will soon be no longer a game region, as civilization is fast crowding the game westward to the open plains, and many valuable specimens will hocome exinct. Ans. Wood terms the horned frog the crowned tapayaxin, (Phrynosoma blainville.) The chapatral hen, known also as the road runner and ground cuckoo, is termed Geococyc Californianus.

G. R. W., New York.—Will you kindly laform me through the correspondents' column whether robins can be shot at all, according to the present laws of this State? Ans. Robins can be shot by August, type tember, October, November, and December, except in the countiles of Kinge, Queens, Putnam, and Suffolk; in these only in October, November, and December, But these birds can be killed on a person's own premises at any three when destroying fruits or grapes. [Chap. 511, amending sections 10, 19, and 5 of chap. 721, laws of 1871, State of New York.]

amending sections 10, 19, and 5 of chap. 721, laws of 1871, State of New York.]

D. M. S., Rogers' P. G., W. Va.—1st. I see advertised in your last Issue "pair cocker spaniels." Ptease advise me as to their age, color, size, price, etc. 2d. What can I get in New York for a doe (fawa,) tame as a cat; it is about two months old; was caught when about one week old? 3d. Do you know of any Rigby muzzle leading rife, in perfect order, for eale cheap? Ans. 1st. The price of the spaniels is \$20 cach, \$30 for a brace four months old, 2d. By advertising in our columns you would find a customer for your fawn; no demand from dealers. 3d. There are no Rigby muzzle loading rifes for sale in this market.

C. A. C., Philadelphia,—Please tell me of some tront streams near Philadelphia; also about Miford, or almost anywhere in Pennsylvania, and the best way to reach them. Ans. If you will make your beadquarters at Lackawaxen, on the Eric Ralfrond, at Williamson's Hotel, you will find many moderate streams within easy reaching distance. Also go to Trout River, in Lycoming connty, twenty-five miles above William-port. See MacWilliams, at the hotel, and he will drive you and your traps to Pleasant stream, a delightful hrook for fly casting. You are no doubt aware that the close season commences in Pennsylvania on August 15th.

August 15th.

W. S., Randolph, Mass.—How are the strings measured at Conlin's short range gallyry; do they measure from centre of bullseye to centre of each shot, or bow? Ans. From centre of bullseye to centre of shot. What is the proper size of bullseye, centre, and onter for 100 yard range, and how much does a hit in each space score for the shooter? Ans. Bullseye, eight inches diameter, counting five; centre, sixteen inches, counting four; inner, twenty-eight inches, counting thre; outer, forty inches, counting two. This is toe Creedmoor rarget need from 100 to 300 yards. Some of the short range clubs use a three luch bullseye at 100 yards, with mir exterior black circle to make it more plainly visible. Is the F. Wesson ride, 38-inchealibre, 30-inch barrel, good for long range? Ans. No. Can you tell mo of any hook or pamphlet which gives any good advice to heginners in the art of ride shooting? Ans. Wingale's Ritle Manual. We can send it.

G. W. G., Syrachee, N. Y.—in your next issue, if convenient, please

good advice to heginners in the art of rife shooting? Aus. Whigale's Rifle Manual. We can send it.

G. W. G., Syracnse, N. Y.—in your next issue, if convenient, please state as near as possible the nativity, habits, size, and the term of life of the popular fish called the shad. A great controversy has arisen in relation to whether the shad lives more than one year, and whether It is possible to grow shad in any other than salt water except for spawning. Seth Green to the contrary notwithstanding? Ans. The American shad, Alora aspiditsing, it is believed, is peculiar to this country. A fish reported to he similar is found in China, but has not been identified. Its habits are anadromous. They are reported to have been caught years ago of aine pounds weight; now, however, a six pound shad is a large one. The experiments of the United States Fish Commission have proved that the shad lives three years at least, and that the males are sexually mature at two. Before they were artificially propagated it was the byllef of the fishermen on the Hudson that a shad matured in one year, spawned, and then died. Shad are now living in Lake Ontario, and perhaps the other great lakes.

R. R., Vicksburg, Mtss.—Have shad heen caught to the Mississippi or

year, apawing, and then oried. Sind are now living in Lake Ontario, and perhaps the other great lakes.

R. R., Vicksburg, Miss.—Have shad been caught in the Mississippi or any of its tributaries this year? About two months ago a paracraph in the Forest and Stram slated that a fish supposed to be a shad had been caught near St. Paul, Minn., and sent East for identification. Was it a shad? Some of those placed three years ago in the Alicebany, in the White River, Ind., in the Mississippi, near St. Paul, and in the Flatte River, Colorado, by the United States Fish Commission, were expected to be seen this Spring. I have read the Forest and Stream carefully, but have failed to notice any report of their appearance in either of those rivers, except the paragraph alluded to above. Ans. The fish caught near St. Paul was decided to be a shad. Shad have been caught in the Mississippi this year, and each year a lew are caught in that river and its tributaries. Dr. Boyd, of Knoxville, Teum, reports having caught shad for the last thirty years, averaging from one to eight each year. See Prof. Milner's paper on shad and its artificial culture, in Prof. Bard's report of the work of the United States Fish Commission for 1873.

The Late George Brown.—The Dominion papers contain obituary notices of George Brown, the champion oarsman of America, who expired at Hulifax on the 9th inst., at the age of thirty-six. The record of his rowing life covers a long list of victories. The St. John Telegraph says that "his last race was on the Kennebeccusis on the 26th of September, 1874, against Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, whom he defeated hy a hoat's length in a race of five miles in 37 minutes. This race was for \$2,000, and excited great interest all over America. An altempt was made to get a match up between Brown and Sadler, the English champion, but the latter evidently had no wish to meet Brown, and nothing came of it. Brown was a fisherman by trade, and it was in that rough school that he learned to handle the oar. He was 5 feet 94 inches in height, and weighed when in condition for rowing 155 pounds." It is proposed to erect a suitable monument to his memory, and the Halifax Rowing Club has taken the matter in hand. THE LATE GEORGE BROWN .- The Dominion papers con-



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DETOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCURCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1875.

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All communications whatever, whether relating to business or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Fonest and Strama Published Company. Personal or private letters of course excepted.
All communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good falth. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous contributions will be regarded.
Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are sollcited. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.
Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are arged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the aim of this paper to become a medium of useful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country to the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcements.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and secure the patronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is heantiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the lexitimate sports of land and water to those base uses which always tend to make them unpopplar with the virtnous and good. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propricty in the home circle.

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

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CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.
WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business stanager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

THURSDAY, July 29.—Racing, Saraioga. Trotting, Corning, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohlo; Beacon Park; Pittefield, Vt. Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Hartford, at Hartford.

FRIDAY, July 30.-Trotting, Saratoga, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Beacon Park; Pittsfield, Vt.

SATURDAY, July 31.—Racing, Saratoga, N. Y. Base Ball, St. Louis s. Hartford, at Hartford.

Monday, August 2.—Racing, Saratoga Trolling, Saratoga, N. Y. Beverly Yachi Club Regalta, Nahani. Base Bail, St. Louis vs. Athletica, at Philadelphia

Tuzsbar, August 3.—Trotting, Saratoga, N. Y : Buffalo, N. oughkeepele, N. Y.; Richmond, Ind

WEDNESDAY, August 4 - Racing, Saratoga, Trolling, Saratoga, Buf-falo, Fonghkeepsie, N. Y.; Richmand, Ind.: Chagrin Fulis, Ohio, Base Ball, St. Louis vs. Athletics, at Philadelphia. Northwestern As-sociation Regatta, Toledo, Outo. Newburg Bay Regatta.

POUND NETS AND RUN-AROUNDS.

N the last report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York great stress is laid upon the damage to the fisheries of the State, and more particularly those of the Great South Bay, by pound nets; but there is another engine of destruction now in daily use which is working far greater harm, and which appears to have entirely escaped their attention. We allude to the runtirely escaped their attention. We allude to the run-arounds, or fly nets, which every fisherman who visits Babylon or Islip must have seen in operation. Those certainly who have followed the now popular sport of chumming, and been dependent upon these nets for their supply of menhaden for bait, must have observed their operation The fly netter, or fly by night, as he could appropriately be termed, generally commences his work either during the dark hours, or just before the dawn. In the shallow waters of the bay a school of fish, whether they be menhaden, weaklish, or bluefish, can be readily discerned from the masthead of a sloop. Upon such a school being discovered, the small boat, which is towing astern with the net conveniently disposed, is started off, and in a few minutes the school is surrounded. Now the fisherman commences pounding on the surface of the water and against the sides of the boat, making all the noise in his power, the object helug to frighten the fish into the meshes of the net, where he is held by the gills until taken into the boat. The effect

many do find their way under the leads or over the top of the net-would naturally he to cause them to leave where they were so much disturbed and not return to it.

This mode of fishing, or something akin to it, is in vogue among the Chiuese, but only on lakes which have no outlet, and where the fish are obliged to remain and propagute whether so disposed or not, The traveler approach ing one of the many series of little lakes which run lef with the Yang Tsze Kiang, more particularly in the Hupeh province, is often startled by this distant pounding, rlsing and falling in regular cadence, that at twilight has a most weird and unnatural sound. Reaching the lake he finds a fleet of hoats, from which proceeds the noise, at one end, or perhaps gradually approaching the other, where the sluggish carp are being aroused from the rundly hottom to be captured in the nets awaiting them.

Such mode of fishing in the Great South Buy, to which fish resort for the purpose of spawning, would most naturally have the effect of driving them to "fresh fields and pastures new," and we believe that the damage done by the fly netters far exceeds that caused by the pounds,

With regard to the pounds, without wishing to say night in their favor, we are still of the opinion that the information furnished to the Commissioners is erroneous and calculated to mislead-first, as to their location, and secondly, as to the amount of fish caught in them. In speaking of the uets at the inlets and entrances to the bay the report says:-"If a fish creeps up one side of a channel he runs into one uet; if he takes the other side he is met by another, and if he follows the very centre of the deepest water he is met face to face at the first turn with a third."

It is probably two miles from Fire Island Inlet to the first pound, and along the eastern or principal channel there are three or four in all. Not one of these nets is in the channel, but only on the extreme edge of it. Were the fair way in the least obstructed, the many vessels, some of them of considerable size, that ply to Sayville, Patchogue, Bellport, and points further east, would make but short work of them. There is not one tithe of the ilmnage done by pounds that is caused by the fly nets, or the fykes which are set in every little cove and creek frequented by striped bass along Long Island Sound. The report is correct stating that bluefish are seldom taken in the pounds, we believe it to be owing to an instinct which teaches them to avoid the danger, not because they do not still frequent the bay. On Wednesday of last week six thousand bluefish were taken in one fly net, and the many gentlemen who have enjoyed chumming at "The Elbow" this Summer will certify that a few remain. It is a notorious fact that weakfish have never before been taken in such numbers in the Great South Bay (in nets) as during this Spring, and when they return from the eastward, as they always do about the first of August, great sport is anticipated with the rod Among the people who reside on its shores who derive their living from the hay, and who would be the first to grumble at any diminution of the supply, no compiaints are heard. It must be admitted that the fishing so fur this Summer has not been so good as it was last year, but fish are sometimes fickle and duinty in their feeding, and as the menhaden is the great attraction which draws them to the bay, the greater scarcity of this food fish may be the cause. But the season is yet young, and the coming months may bring a full supply of voracious and larger bluefish. Our reports from Barnegat and Buzzard's Bay indicate that the fishing at those points has never been better. trust that something may be done to quelch the fly-by-nights, and give the fish some chance after they have run the gauntlet of pound nets, and the hungry maws of their own

A CAPTIOUS CRITIC.

HERE is a class of English newspaper writers who arc nothing if not cynical, but it is rarely our for-tune to meet with such examples as will be found in the following paragraphs. For the first, we can only express following paragraphs. For the first, we can only express contempt for the literary snob—of all snobs the worst—who would willingly malign a party of gentlemen who appear to have won golden opinions from all sorts of people. It is difficult to say which excites the most surprise, the maliciousness or the mendacity which prompted the attack. The paragraphs in question are taken from the London Sporting Guzette, in the department which bears editorial sanction, under the caption of "The Man About Town," The first, after alluding to a recent scandal trial, refers to the American team in the following manner -

refers to the American team in the following manner—
"But it is not only in religious matters that our cousins are giving us 'wrinkles' just now; they offer us also pat terns of secular excellence for imitation. For example, the American Rifle Team have heen carrying all before them in Iroland, and have shown that they can shoot 'some.' I had, however, given the a credit for being possessed by a purely chivalrous spirit of rivalry in these contests; I had fondly imagined that Yankee smartness and love of pelf had no place in their thoughts. If rumor speaks true, however, I have done the American ritlemen a gross injustice in helieving them capable of such unbusiness-like and unpractical motives, for I hear now that between them they have netted something like £30,006, having backed themselves to any amount with every one who would het with them. Possibly the rumor is false, and to that possibility I am sure all true sportsmen will cling."

If it were not for the extreme silliness of the above

If it were not for the extreme silliness of the above statement, one could be indignant at the insult; for as the winning of thirty thousand pounds, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, implies a wagering of a similar amount, the inference is that the American team visited Ireland with this large sum in their possession, for the pur-pose of hetting it. The whole statement originated in the of this noise or concussion upon the fish that escape—for | brain of the writer—probably the only original thing that | join them, in case the site can be obtained.

ever emmated from it. We have rarely seen anything to equal this, even in an English newspaper. And here is what the same party says of Captain Bagardus, in the sacceeding paragraph of the same article:—

succeeding paragraph of the same article:—
"We have to thank Captain Bogardus, too, another son of 'Greeu Columbia,' for knocking the last unil luto the cofflu of that morltunal pastime, pigeon shouling. Even those who retained any lingering penchant for that, to my mind, contemptible and odious amusement must have been fairly disgusted by the sickening details of the wholesale slaughter, of which Captain Bogardus has been the hero. I am aware that some sporting men of the present day patronize these 'tournaments of doves,' as the Premier, with withering sarcasm, dubbed them; but as almost every true sportsman, without exception, whom I have met in the course of my life condemns them, I have no hesitation in thus plainly and emphatically expressing my own alhorence and contempt for them. Surely no mau with any particle of the instincts of a sportsman in him will maintain that there was any element of sport in Captain Bogardus' exhibitions."

How hard it is for John Bull to take a henting, or to admit excellence in anything which emanates from outside of the Island! The oracle has declared pigeon shooting to be a "morihund pastime," and as all true sportsmen of his acquaintance condemn it, the gentlemen of the Hurling-ham, and Gun Cluhs who apparently the not enjoy the honor, must put away their guns, and confine themselves to skittles and small beer.

We were inclined to censure Captain Bogardus for giving exhibitions of his skill before shooting the matches which would bring him profit as well as honor; for there is no secret as to his profession, or the object of his visit. His purpose in giving these exhibitions would probably be inexplicable to our trans-atlantic cousins; but we recognize in it the inherent honesty of the man—the openness born of his Western life, and which distinguishes the sportsman from the sporting man. It was an outcome of the same chivalric sentiment which lost the Harvard crew their race on the Thames, where, through an implied un-derstanding, they declined, when leading, to take their opponent's water.

It is pleasant to turn from such twaddle as is contained in the above paragraphs, and which does so much towards counteracting the good feeling which springs from international amenities, and a hetter knowledge of each other, to the kindly scatiments contained in the following, which we clip from the Volunteer Service Gazette, a high-funerl journal, and the exponent of rifle shouting in Great Britain. The Gazette takes blame to itself for ant having sooner moved in the matter of a match between the English. Scotch, Trick, and American sight, which, which lish, Scotch, Irish, and American eights, which, having been left to the last moment, and heing everybody's lusiness, became nobody's business, and flually impracticable.

"The visit of the American team to Ireland has been in all respects successful, and Major Leech, who, we regret to learn, has retired from the chairmanship of the Irish Rifle Association, must be heartily congratulated on the results of the happy audacity which led him to organize the first of these very pleasant and legitimate International visits."

"There is no manner of doubt that everybody who has any connection with rifle shooting would have there ready to exert himself to the utmost, not only to make the visit of the Americans pleasant to them, but to get up a contest which should be worthy of the victors of Creedmoor and now of the "North Bull." We all knew long ago that the members of the American tenun, after fighting the Irishmen at Dollymount, intended to come to Wimbledon, and we knew also that we could not allow them to come to Wimbledon without finding them is highling to shoot in, besides giving them as warm a welcome, if that he possible, as they gave to the Irish term last year, and as Americans always give to their trans-atlantic consider."

Interpreters.-A Chinese Commission is now visiting dock yards at Portsmouth, and other English naval establishments, with the object of deciding upon the most perfect type of an iron chad for the Chinese navy. They are accompanied by a French naval lieutenant as interpreter. The last sentence contains a commentary upon our own system of civil service abroad, which could not be hetter expressed in volumes. Here we have a shaple French lieutenant able to interpret for a party of Chinese officials. No man in the French Consular service in China hut who is similarly qualified. In the English service the men are equally proficient, and hesides a regular staff of interpreters are always at hand. Under our miserable system we have no interpreters, and are depembent upon stray mis-sionaries or English speaking Chiuamen, the latter coluring his transactions to suit his own views, and the former, at times, "mixing" things most lamentably. No wonder that, although we stand second on the trade list, we are at the hottom in the respect of the natives

-Says La Nature, the fisheries in France furnish occupation for more than 100,000 sailors. Of this unmber the coastwise fishery employs more than 70,000 men. In 1820 these coastwise fisheries only employed about 35,000 men; in 1830, 50,000, and nearly 60,000 ten years later. The maritime fisheries produce to France to-day about 68,000, 000 francs per aunum, of which sum 24,000,000 to 25,000, ooo tranes per unium, or which sum 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 franes are the products of the oysters, mussels, and crustacha generally, the balance being derived from the capture of migratory fishes, such as coil, herring, mackerel, anchovies, sardnes, etc. This increased revenue is attributed largely to the increased forwarding facilities furnished by the railways,

-The Staten Island Shooting Association of Port Richmond, are trying to procure a site for a 1,000 yards rifle range, and there are several New York regiments that will

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION WOOD'S HOLE

WE who are about to spend the Summer at Wood's Who are about to spenn the summer at voods it lole begin to think that guod furtune was on our side when it was so arranged. Our daily papers and letters tell us of temperatures from 90° to 100° in the favored spots we have left behind us, while with us hot weather seems to be a furtly. We are absolutely wishing for it. This sleeping under a blanket every night, and wearing still our Spring overcoats, is something novel for midsumsuffering with thee hours away, in Boston, people are suffering with the heat. However, we don't complain, and won't, if we have freedom from fogs, which are the lane of fishermen and dredgemen. To be sure we have a pilut, native and to the manor born, who, it is said—and he does'nt dony it-can, in the darkest night or the thickest fog and strongest tides, take as safely through the whirls and rapids, the sunken rocks and deceifful eddies of "the Hole." It is well that he can, for it's our mission It is well that he ean, for it's our mission to seek what others avoid, and the deep, safe channels, are but crossing places to the rocky ledges and banks, which the creatures who furnish fish food inhabit, and where naturally the various fish congregate, and where we. who seek both, have to follow them home.

The Bluelight has begun her work, and we have bottles and pails full of dredge fruits, and before this letter is finished will have tried with the trawl the sandy bottoms of Nimshe Island. Last week our naturalist corps became complete by the arrival of Profs. Verril and Smith, Messrs. Clarke, Thateher, and others, whose names I will enclose in a complete list. The Molly, a roomy, comfortable yacht, placed at Prof. Baird's service through the obliging courtesy of Mr. Fay, her owner, has made trips and returned with sundry sharks and goose fish (Lophius Americanus) and a great torpedo ray, collections from pounds off Nausha and the Vineyard; but our main excitement has been our black fish. News enme on Tuesday evening that a school had been driven ashore in Dennis Harbor, and the next morning a dozen of us, accompanied by the Rev. and genial Mr. Treadwel Walden, of Boston, and his two bright boys, started on a trip for our share of the spurt and the spoils. We did'nt get the sport, but they spirit and the spoils. We did'nt get the sport, but they were rather spoiled—that is, for perfumery purposes; they were in prime order for scientific research. the smoking car on the Boston bound train in deference to our costumes, and reached Cohasset Narrows in half au hour or so, having in the meantime passed through a succession of Falmonths, three or four, yes five of them; viz: Falmouth; North do.; West do.; South do, and Falmouth Heights. At Colusset Narrows there is a junction with a branch line that extends along the cape to the extreme at Provincetown. We waited two hours for the train, but passed the time pleasantly. A unmber of the club men, who have a most delightful little club house on the beach, were engaged on the bridge, fishing in the rapid tide—which, from Buzzurd's Bay, here runs into a narrow resembling a river—lor striped bass and bluefish. Their gear opened my eyes; my efforts in that direction had been with opened my eyes; my efforts in that direction had been with hig lines, big hooks and big squids; they were using gent delicate enough for tronting, with long gut suells, small hooks and a single shrimp for bait, using, however, reed poles and large reels. The day, though, was not favorable, for some one of the many reasons which produce such results, and but one has was taken, while I, was there, and results, and lant one has was taken while I was there, and that but a four poumler. The skill with which he was handled and landed, two hundred yards off on a hit of beach, showed that there was at times good enough fishing to give practice. I horrowed a home made pole, with a me made reel that a lively horse would have experienced difficulty in turning, and fortunately struck and lost nothing. It is ut this point that it is proposed, by a three mile cut, to join the waters of Buzzard's Bay with Massachusetts Bay, and I think that any one who has had to go around Cape Cod in rugged weather and a small vessel, will wish the projectors of the plan and the company

From Cohasset it was a thirty mile ride to the castward to one of the "Deunis"," (there are four of them and five Saudwiches, and four Yarmouths—names are scarce up this way and they have to make the best of who they have)-but we found that even the station man who sold us our tickets had got mixed a little, and after passing through the third Barnstable, found that one of the Yar mouths was a nearer point to the right Dennis than the other Dennis; (I hopo you can keep track of us.) so we got out there, and with vehicles we had telegraphed for, started across to the beach, a five rulle ride. As we passed the natives we made inquiries as to the number of blackfish, and as we neared the scene the number swelled to seven or eight hundred and more being driven. Alas for the veracity of fisherment of Cape Cod fishermen par excellence, we found but one hundred and twenty eight, lying stiff and stark in a long row on the beach, side by side, heads in shore, and moored with ropes. A few were rolling to and fro helplessly from the surf, for they had been lanced and drowned! I have seen many black fish at sea, and had formed too great au estimate of their size, and these, although as I was told were a fair average lot, looked small; the largest was 16 feet 8 inches longthe great portion about 14 feet, and one newly born haby was the smallest; it was 7 feet 8 inches long, while its mother was but six feet longor. Our party secured several at different stages of growth and of both sexes, and they were transported to our fish house, and for a day or two

with plaster, procured fine molds of all of them, whichor rather the easts from which—will enrich our National Museum at the centennial. Our photographer, Mr. Sinlley, was unable to excreise his art upon ments had not yet arrived; but with Blake's drawings no

ments and not yet arrived; out with black photograph is necessary.

I have had at last a fair afteroom's fishing. I had about given up, for bluefish scemed to have become nearly extinct; but "still fishing" in an eddy last week I broked and scenred a line striped bass weighing 174 pounds, and shortly after, on the same buit—the tail of a shedder lobster-an eight pound bluefish. I have lost my faith in the gamy qualities of the bass. Mine was, as I said, nearly an eighteen pounder, measuring three feet in length; yet my eight pound bluefish gave me twice the work that he did. Two or three times I had to give him line; not once did the bass require more than checking. My bass was a good one, but the day before one of forty-six pounds had been taken in the same eddy. The bass make their appearance here three or four times in the Summer, when, for a day or two they are taken, and some pretty big ones; then they disappear entirely. They have been eaught and brought to market as large as seventy pounders; they have been hooked and "got off," if I am to believe all I hear, weighing twice as much. As there were no scales but those of the bass present, I have my doubts.

The Commission are well underway at their work. Our wind mill is up and working, and our tank of salt water, ever changing, ready to supply the aquarium. The pounds are sending in sword fish, sharks of all sorts, and other rare fish, and to day we got a splendid gar fish four feet in length. I will tell you some of these days of all the interesting ceremonies with which a rare fish is treated when he falls into our hauds, but want to see the photographer at work first, with his unique apparatus, to describe the first impression.

I did not do full justice to this place in my last. I described it as I then understood it—as a "hole." I find that the word is a corruption, and that in reality it should be known by a more dignified appellation—one that connects it by an interesting link to ages beyond our familiar history. I can indebted to Mr. Joseph Fay, who has published a monograph on the subject, for the information:

"In the tenth century the Norsemen visited this country, and coasting down from Greenland, passed along Cape Cod through the Vineyard Sound to Narragansett Bay, where they settled; that a knowledge of the history and migrations of such tribes, the Celtic Norweigans, and others, must be recovered from the study of names of the places they once inhabited; that in Shetland, without exception, the local names are Norweigan, the names of farms end with 'seter,' and the hills are called 'holl;' that coming through the sound, at such places where they would naturally resort, harbors and roadsteads and passages, all overlooked by bills, we find now the name of Hole. Powder Hole, with its high, sandy hills; Wood's Hole, with hilly bluffs, both sheltered Larbors; Robinson's Hole, a passage through from Narragansett to Buzzard's Bay, prominent hills marking its boundaries; and below Pasque and Nashawenec Islands the high hills of the former are a distinguishing mark for Quick's Hole, which is but a channel. It is recorded in their sagas that their intercourse with the natives was friendly, and It is probable that, familiarizing themselves with the localities by the prominent land marks, they give to the Indians the word "holl," which has again by them been passed down to later generations.

Their names are on our waters, Ye may not wash them out."

If this theory be correct-and it seems well substantiated-for in the sixty miles of their probably dallying voyage, stopping first in the harbors on the south shore, then when they ceased, following along the northern coast and leaving their names among the Elizabeth Islands, we have five places named "Hole," or "Holl," while to the eastward there are nine—then it is shown that to the Old Bay-State belongs the honor of priority of discovery and of settlement; but, with a few exceptions, the Indian names still adhere to the many islands of this neighborhood.

Cuttyhank, Penikese, Nashuana, Presquincese, Great Naushon, Nonamesseit, Assouet and Sukkonesseit, Uncatina and Weepecket

is a bit of thrilling poetry, familiar to those who heard it from childhood, but very hard to quote in an emergency. I dou't wonder the Indians took the new and easy word for their hills, nor that the English explorers under Bartholomew Gosnold adopted it with pleasure, prefixing, as is still a commou practice, (see Arctic charts) their own name to distinguish them. Piseco.

New postage rates, which took effect July 1, are us follows: Money orders not exceeding \$15, ton cents; over \$15 and not exceeding \$30, fifteen cents; over \$30 and not exceeding \$40, twenty cents; over \$40 and not exceeding \$50, twenty five cents. Postage to Germany, Great Britain, Luxombourg, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, five cents for each half ounce. Postal cards to same countries, two cents; newspapers, two cents for each four ounces; mer-Postal cards to same countries, two chandise, two ceuts for each four ounces or fraction thereof; registratiou, eight cents. Prepayment is optional, double rates will be collected at place of destination, when payment is not made. Maximum weight of merchandise allowed to be sent, eight and three-quarter ounces. rates will be applied to France after January 1, 1876.

-The London Times approves of the Ceutennial celebrakept busy the artists, the dissectors, and the modeler, who, tion. Now Philadelphia can go ahead with impunity,

The Rifle.

CREEDMOOR.

-The Remington Diamond Badge was shot for an Satnrday last, under favorable conditions of wind and weather. The trophy was held by Mr. L. L. Heplurn, a member of last year's international team, who appeared, from the scores made at the first two ranges, likely to repeat his victory; but at the 1,000 yards his score fell off, and Mr. H. S. Jewell, who did some very tine shooting, won by a score of 96 points. The fullowing are the com-

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	(500-5453355-80)
A. Anderson	{ <u>800-4444444</u> -28 } 80
	[1000—3 5 0 2 4 8 4•» [***

THE AMERICAN TEAM ABROAD.—The 21st was the day fixed for the match for the American Cup presented to the American riflemen by the National Rifle Association for competition-first, among the members of the team, and sabsequently, on its arrival in this country, by our rifle men generally. A heavy rain, now a familiar visitant prevented the match being nunounced at the appointed time, but later in the day the shooting commenced. The sky was lowering and the wind light. The range was 1,000 yards. Each man hall thirty shots, and the highest possible score was 150. Bottine and Yale did not take part in the contest. The scoring was remarkably fine, considering the distance and weather, and excited general admiration. Fulton made eight consecutive bullseyes and Canfield six. The following is the score:-

Name.	Sec	ore 1 Name.	Score
Fullon		133 Renco	4 1 00
Campiera		126/Balland	100
Coleman		119 Gildersleeve	 100

Mr. Samuel Remington gave a banquet to the American team on Friday. Major Leech and other members of the Irish team were among the guests. Speeches were made by, and the heartiest congratulations exchanged between, the Americans and Irishmen on their respective victories at Dollymount and Wimbledon.

On Saturday the members of the American rifle team witnessed the coucluding shooting of the Wimbledon meeting. Major Fulton received the Wimbledon Cup from the Princess Lonisc. The Americans were personally visited by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Earl of Kingston. Monday, they they visited Eton with Sir Henry Halford. General Mc-Mardo has promised to arrange for a visit by the team to Woolwich this week, after which the Americans will go to Paris. They will sail for home on the steamship City of Berlin, which leaves Liverpool for New York on the 12th of August.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.—This, the most important match of the Wimbledon meeting, was decided on Thursday. The Irish term, coached by their recent American antagonists, were victorions by the closest as well us the best score ever made for this trophy, adding sixty-six points to the best made before, but still inferior to that made at Dollymount. The telegraphic report gives the following summary:-

The contest was limited to the teams of England, Scotland and Ireland. The teams consisted of eight members, each of whom had fifteen shots at ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The bighest number of points (5 for each shot) that could be made at any one range was 600, and the highest total score was 1,800.

The shooting opened at the 800 yard range, the American team keeping the targets for the Irishmen and soperintending the shooting. At the close the score stood:—

ream.	romis.	Lighest.	Per cent.
England	515	600	. 158
Ireland	500	600	.836
Scotland	498	600	.830
1 000 1	77		1506

At the 900 yard range the English fell behind from 515 to 504. The Scottish team warmed to their work and made to 504. The Scottish team warmed to their work and maile some splendid shots, increasing on their previous scores 13 points. The Irish team went to the front with a rush, and a lead of 10 over England and 20 over Scotland, increasing their score from 502 to 527. At the close the scores stood:

Team. Points. Highest. Per ceut. Total. treland 52: 600 578 1029 Scotland 511 600 851 1,009 England 504 600 810 1,009

•					
	To am.	Points.	Highest.	Per cent.	Total
	Scotland		(3/3)	522	1,5(8)
	Rigland	483	6.0	805	2.5(52
	Ireland		6UU	583	1.506
	The score of the three	ranges v	as as fo.	llows:	
				Total	Total
	Team. 900 yd:	s. 900 yds.	1,000 yds.	1873	187 1
	Iretund503	527	477	1,506	1,873
	Scottanit498	511	494	1.503	1.497
	Rugland	1004	454	1,509	1,400

At no range to-day, or at any time, lowe either the Creedmoor or Dollymount scores of the American narksment here equalled, or even approached, and a correspondent of the Mad colls attention to this, which, he says, is the reason why the Americans were not permitted to should at a target to see how they would score.

After the victory of the Irishmen, Wells, captain of the English eight, called for cheers for the Irish cight, spake in response, and called for cheers for the Scotch eight, Dudop, captain of that team, in speaking, complemented the American team and America.

Col. Giddersleeve, captain of the American team, returned his thanks for the favorable remarks about his country. In regard to the hope that had loven expressed that an American team would compete at Wimbledon in 1876, he said: "We are to have at Philadelphin in that year a national centennial relebration, may we invite the rifle teams of the rivilized world to a friendly contest there. Should that he accomplished you will see an American team at Wimbledon in 1877."

Lard Wharneliffe said he boped the English, Scotch and Irish riflemen would be represented at Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN OFF-HAND RIFLE CLUB.-Most of the members of this new and flourishing organization were present on the occusion of their first competition, at Union Hill Schnetzen Park, on the 22d inst. In addition to the accembers, the shouting was graced by the presence of the lovely daughters of the worthy president of the club, and hright glances and approving smiles doubtless had much to do with the excellent shooting. The prize contestration was a magnificent game, prograted by Lace Resider. to do with the excellent shooting. The prize contested for was a magnificent cane, presented by Leon Berker, Esq., and valued at \$50. The shooting was done with heavy target rilles, heir triggers, ten shots each at 200 yards. The targets used were of paper, with rings mumbered from the centre, the bullseye conditing as 25, and the outer ring 1, making \$50 the highest possible score. The members were entirely naused to the heavy rilles used, but the scores indicate that the club will be able to turn out a team worthy of competing, at that distance, with any in the world. At two o'clock the shooting commenced, and the following scores were soon rolled up: Mr. Wm. and the world. At two o clock the smooting commenced, and the following scores were soon rolled up: Mr. Wm. Hayrs, 202; Mr. Faber, 198; Mr. Klein, 198; Mr. Hellwig, 196; Mr. Tragesser, 192; Mr. Kessler, 180; Mr. Moone, 178; Mr. MurDanald, 167; Mr. Becker, 139; Mr. Hendon,

148; Mr. O'Kelly, 146; Mr. Farwell, 113.
Adjourning to the Castle, the prize was presented to Mr. Hayes by the donor, Mr. Becker, in one of his felicitous speeches, which was appropriately responded to by the winner. The president then gave an account of the formation of the club, which was was followed by other speeches and toasts. The next meeting of the club will be held at the Twenty second. Parisports be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, at eight o'clock P. M., on the 30th inst. The American Rifle Association have tendered the Off Hand Club the use of their new range, in Westchester county, for their next meeting.

-The Connecticut Legislature has granted to the Sharp's Rifle Company, of Hartford, a special charter, giving val-uable privileges and extending their capital stock \$1,000, 000 000

THE INTER-STATE MATCH .- The Culifornia papers con tain detailed accounts and target diagrams of this match, the origin of which was through a challenge from California, published in this paper, and favorably commented npon editorially. Inter State shooting will probably hecome common shortly, but we trust in a different shape. Arrangements should be made for the contestants to shoot at the same targets and under the same conditions as to wind, elc., by which only can a correct test be obtained.

CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.—We have received the

programme of the Seventh Annual Prize meeting of the Quebec Rifle Association, which commences on the 15th of August at the Point St. Clearles Ranges, and continues of Angust at the Paint St. Charles Ranges, and continues on the following days until the matches are all shot. Several of the matches are open to "all comers," and we are assured that if any of our rillemen go up to try their luck they will find fair play and be well treated. The Dominion Rille Association Tournament will commence at Ottawa on the 7th of September next. \$4,500 will be offered in prizes. There will be for the first time an Inter-provincial match, prizes for which amount to \$1,300.

Apropos of this meeting, we note that the Canadiana.

Apropos of this meeting, we note that the Canadians bave been very successful at Wimidedan, three of their men being winners of the Daily Telegraph prizes, two af men being winners of the Daily Telegraph prizes, two of the Alfred prizes, and three of the Windinnic prizes. In the first stage of the Queen's prize, the winner of the first prize, with National Rifle Association silver medal and hadge, made ninely points. He was followed by two Canadiaus, who, besides winning hadges and £12 prizes, rank among the sixty cutifled to shoot in the second stage. Their names are: —— Hunter, 85 points; Private Mills, Tenth Battalion, Ontario, 72 points. In addition to these, £3 prizes were won by the following Canadiaus: Ensign Wright, Fiftieth Battalior, Quebec; Gunner Little, Grand Trunk Railway; —— Ward, Prizes in the Bass match were won by Sergt, Power, Sixty-third Battalion, Nova Scotin; Sergt, Major Cruit. Four Canadiaus were successful in the Alexandria prizes; Major Gilbon, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Major Hunter, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Major Hunter, Thirteenth Battalion,

Scotor; Sergt. Major Cruit. Four Candidans were successful in the Alexandria prizes: Major Gilson, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Major Hunter, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario; Sergt. Major Cruit, Caot. Aruald. In the match on the 22d, between the English and Canadian rillemen, for the Kolapure Cup, at 200, 500 and 600 yards range, the Canadians won by 34 points. In the first competition the English learn did not put he an appearance, so the Canadians land a walk over. Afterward, upon ance, so the Canadians laid a walk over. Afterward, uping the arrival of the former, the Canadians voluntarily canceled their score, which amounted to 569 points, and shull the match over with the Englishmen, with the result

THE RIFLE AT THE CENTENNIAL

THE RIFLE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE RIFLE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

PRIMABELUIA, July 15th, 1875.

Enter Funcs of the State of the Business of the State of
the place extere the members of the associated clubs will try their skill next cour.

The Committee of Organization, however, which has been appointed by the directors of the Philadelphia Rifle Chib to prepare for and manage the association match and all the festivities chick will be arranged by the club at their park, in connection with the centennial celebration, proposes to glee to that acceting of ridemen a nach wider scope by connect, ing telth the association match proper a general ride contest among all nations which may be represented by ridemen at the centennial. Of course, all shooting, o'll be at 200 yards distance. A committee has been appointed to lay down a plan on which to conduct this international shooting festival. The generalities is, to begin with the association match, which will occupy eight or ten days; some of the targets heing open only to members of the association, others to all comers; then to set a week most for general personal competition at all kinds of targets, another week for competition of teams, which can easily be organized after two week's observation, a third week exclusively for military creapore, quick dring, recreation matches, etc. Thus the friends of target shooting all have plenty of sport, a place of rendezvous being opened to them, where they are at all times welcome, and where they are sure already to meet congeously company. The Committee of Organization bacing secured the co-operation of the Centennial Commission, it is expected that some of the fire-arms on exhibition will be tested at the Schoetzen Park.

[The contests suggested by our correspondent will be full of interest, and the various Schuetzen bunds throughout the Union will no doubt gladly participate; and there should also be a fair number of Enropean contestants. In addition to this, arrangements will undoubtedly be made long range shooting, and probably a repetition of the international match or matches, -ED,]

POINT BLANK, Etc.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your paper of July 1st was an article on point blank from one who uses the nom deplume of an "Old Scont." The explanation and definition of point blank were so singular and remarkable that it seemed impossible it could pass unchallenged. On first ceading this article t was so strack with eviat seemed to me giaring errors that I joited down a few notes as the basis of a prompt reply. On a subsequent reading, and especially in cross of the fact flow in your introduction you approved of the explanation, I determined to wait and see if wher, older, and more experienced heads did not take up the matter to show his inconsistencies. Two issue of your paper have appeared, but no one seems to question the theories of your correspondent. (It is harely possible something may have been said in your number for July 8th, which I lost before lucing time to examine it. In that case my remarks may be lumppropriate.)

may have been said in your number for July 8th, which I lost before lucing time to examine it. In that case my remarks may be lamptor priate.)

My reasons for objecting to "Old Scout's" definition are that he first gives one case at potet blank range and then contradicts himself by giving another, which is slingerther an indefinite distance. In the first place, in his 'case 2," he defines the "Irms point blank range" as the point where the trajectory of the half fast cuts the line of sight. Had he shapped dight here he would have been preity near me truth; but he says in practice this point blank is only about fifty yards from the piece; hence it is not the point blank. Surely this is remarkable ressoning. Notice, he says, first it is the two point blank, then he finds it too car the plece; therefore it is not the point blank.

Nort, he defines point blank range to be the second polut where the trajectory of the bidl cuts the line of sight. In theory and practice this may mean almost any distance, and is therefore too indefinite. For instance, suppose the back sight are given in the point blank range and elective of sight. Here the pinut blank range, according to "Old Scout," would be at comparaticely a short distance from the gam. Elecale the back sight more unit the point blank range would continue to increase till it outlifs attaine a distance of 20.00 yards or more. In other words, our set, earlie infleman would have us helleve that point blank range is any distance we choose.

Now, I centure to say that when point blank range is spoken of, some distance approximately determine that they could fire their guns without clerating them. Would 'Old Scout,' when he was in the United States army, to describing some action in which our men fired upon the creamy at 2,000 yards what distance to mean!

I know of line one theoretically good definition of point blank, which is the thory on the same of the bore and the oldget arrived at are in the same plane, which only be either parallel or inclined to the horizon." The

point, yet in practice it is allowed a whier scope, and is from applied in the whole inflaeye or mark."

I must also take exception to his remark that "many persons, and some of life long experience, still cling by the fulsa notion that the rither and the straight." Surely this is imputing no much ignorance to even the most unimply ritherant. Indeed, I think there herer was a ritherant who did not know that in shooting with the common sights it can necessary to draw a "fine sight" in shooting at a near object, and a "finit sight" for more distant objects. Perhaps be teas thinking only of "new beginners," whatever new beginner may mean.

PLACE TAIL

A MINNESOTA RIFLE CLUB.

SHAKOPER, July 12th, 1875.

SHAKOPKE, July P2h, 1875.

In May last an association was forment by members of the muchinery department St. Paul and Shoux City Radheny, for the purpose of rifle practice and oding shouling, under the mone of the Practic Rido Pluh. Since then weekly meetings face been in order, the shooting being rangined to the 160 yards range, for short earth. There are but from tiles at present in the club, namely, a Shurps 30-furb farred, 32-gounder, and a Prank Wesson 91 pounds, both at 44 cultbra. As we are not to go on in the 200 yards range, a short review of our field meeting anny and as indistressing, considering that a majority of the members are nontiered in rille shooting.

At the open to all 4th July rule tournament, Spencer, Balch, and Sievens, of the club, won the three prizes offered by the committee of aumsements; others, and members of the club, either falling to appear or shooting to calld with their old fashlomal Henrys and rusty anazzlo horders.

horders.

At the last meeting, July 10th, an exciting contest took place for the horn, a splendid spectmen from the shaggy head of an unrient Montain "landler," presented by the secretary of the olds for the one making this highest score at each meeting, to be retained at this close at this season by the member retaining it the most times. Sides being closen, the score iscere, out of a possible 50, as follows.—

Name.

Score 1. Name.

Ira Cole

E. F. Balch (5)

Total

Total

T. Heinizstonan and J. Spencer shot of the tie, each making 3 limits eyes (15), and again one shot each if the tie, each making 3 limits eyes (15), and again one shot each if dinek, a rentre far II. and a full reys for S., which gave for the fourth time the form to Jonas Spencer. Heighteelows string on the first five regular shots was 9.9-16 inches, the shortest is yel, 164 and 124 to 134 being the first heretofure.

As this is about the first, if not the only organization of the kind in the Siale, if thought proper to have ourselves placed on record through the recognized ride journal of America, the Farket and Stikan.

C. A. Stevens, Secretary

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN JULY.

Woodcock, Sidpe, Caclew, and Buy blids,

-A correspondent writes from Round Mountain, Texas, that large bevies of young quail are seen all over the country, thereabouts, and that the first butching are almost full grown,

-The members of the Staten Island Shooting Association have become affected with the Greener breech londer fever, and several of them already have ordered gons of that maker, through Mr. H. C. Squires, of No. 1 Cortlands

-A correspondent writes from Porthand, Maine, under

A correspondent writes from Formula, and date of July 21st;—
Our sportsmen report weedcock rather more plenty than usual, but your rather consider the weather too warm for tramping in caver, so had few are brought in. The marsh sbooting, which opens with as about Asgust 7th, is anxiously called for, when "Win's" knehen will be again the scene of surprising feats in the calling and drinking line, and many a brown back and yellow leg will come to grief. Dittinar's nowder is being tried by many of the good results.

A vidual correspondent, the author of the sprightly "Polly" letters, recently printed in our journal, gives the

"Polly" letters, recently printed in our journal, gives the following information respecting the game of Minnesota.

dolowing information respecting the game of Minnesota. He says:—

"There is plenty of game in Minnesota, and large large to be made, but with the best ranges the game has many chances to get away. A kery of quait, instead of thying the cut to pieces, as in Ohio, or the East, here ga into fram two to two hundred seres of dense onk strinb in which it is almost impossible to shoot at all. In the first place the birds will not scatter or lie, but keep in a bevy and run all day before a slow dog; and a fast dog wan't help the matter, supposing he does sneeded in Irrenking them inp—will take jost about such a hute as Polly to do it. They will not lie first rute, and if you start a bird you cannot get your gun around in time to cover him, on accumul at the interlacing limbs of these miserable little oak trees. Large levies are not rare, but I never heard of any one shoating enough to make a good dinner. The ruffed grouse, which they call pheasants, are very plenty, and in some covers good sport may be land. But generally they are found in the thick oak scenbs. They, like the quait, are little inclined to rise, and very much inclined to run, so that you are compelled to shoot them upon the ground, or when they tree. As for shooting them flying, there is the same trouble as with the quail—the utter targessibility of bringing the gan lo bear upon them. The most of the ruffed grouse brought into the St. Panl market—mud they are very many—are shot over a little cur dog, who is tangih, there them and engage their atjention until the shoater comes in grouse brought into the St. Panl market—mud they are very many—are shot over a little cur dog, who is tangih, the return and a passably fair way to make a living, but poor sport.

"Prairie chicken shooting in the season is first rute from Angust until the middle of September, when they begin to pack and will not lie well; beshes the dack shooting now commences, and then no one cares for anything else. A Westeru man does not consider a prairie chicken is catable, and very much so

always wift and the bag very musatisfactory, according to the labor, even though it might run up to thirty or forty birds. Some sportsmen affirmed that they bud never seen a real fat snipe in Minnesota. I found many in fair condition, but nothing to compute with the heavy buy hirds further south. Large large were sometimes under in the Spring Hight, the weather and grounds being in just the right roudition and the shooter being on hand just at the right time; but this was not often, and their stay with us very short indeed."

Altquis.

—Trap shouting at Reil Bank, N. J., July 26th—prize, home and glory—at five birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards homelary; 12 gauge breech honders, 24 druchms powder, 14 oz. shot:—

G. H. Wild. 1111 LU, B. Bergén 0 0 111 0 Horace Smith 111 OF, Taylon 3 0 0 0 1

ST. PAUL CLIIB.		STILLWATER CLUB,	
Name.	Score	Name	Sacra
T. A. Zibingermann,	[1]	Wnt Vegzie	1.0
IR. D. Ony	. 18	C d limber	10
4 Jy. BY DF	18	J N Charle	1.5
D. Begupre,		II. Simmons	2 64
*** 10. [231914]	. 141	IS S Canadagar	1.4
E. F. Warner	11	1. Castle	10
W. Golcher,	111	J. McKnslek	************
C. S. Uline	. tr	W. Walson	11
G. A. Hamilton	121	5. Judil.	18
	0	2. 9 (IGI)	
Total	154	Total	
PETE 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	POINT	113

The judge for Stillwater was Col. R. F. Hersey; for St. Paul, Corning Senhury. Referre, Major Camp.

TOURNAMENT AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—The Sportsmen's club of Grand Rapids, held a meeting on the 15th and 16th insts., which cesalted most successfully. For the principle prizes on the first day seventeen contested, with the following result:—

Name.	Score.	Name.	Score
33 . 12 DIRECT	H.	III IC Distriction	
W of that		R Mudge	9
L. 12 Ruela	* **	is anage	8
d. V. D. Eldredge		C. Danner	
B. H. Hawkins.		G. Baars	

II. II. dawkins.

Mr. Glen being the unity one who killed ten biris, took first money, \$125. In shooting off the ties, Mr. Hawkins killed five straight birds, and received second prize. Mr. Thayer won third, and Mr. Hall fourth money. Following the principal event a number of sweepstakes were shot, but our space—or rather a want of it—will not permit as to give details.

Trayer won than, and arrived ing like principal event a number of sweepstakes were shot, but our spore—or rather n want of it—will not permit as to give details.

On the second they, for the principal event, the number of contestants was increased, and the result was as follows:

Name.

Score.

I. N. Ha-call 77M. Boortham. withdrew it it thawkins. 8. W. D. Gilbert. 5.

J. E. Long. 9. H. G. Decker. 9

G. donld. 6. W. L. Thayer. 9

G. stenton. 9. C. W. Wills. 7

D. Eldridge. 7 G. W. Whithesey. 3

J. Glon. 8. B. S. Baars. 8

F. C. Dowding. 6. J. Buff. 8

F. C. Dowding. 7

In slouding off the ties of nine at 26 yards, Mr Tbayer killed five birds, and took first money. The other prizes fell to Messrs. Hawkins, Eldridge, and Dawding, in the order named. John Glen, Jr., having made the best average in the main shoot, luving killed 18 birds out of 20 in the Iwo days, won the prize of \$50 for the best average of the tournament. Namerous sweepstakes followed, in which the prizes were fairly distributed.

Philaddelphia, July 24tb, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
A match was shot yesterday at Echo Park, between members of the Forest and Stream Shooting Club, for a silver medal, offered by the club, II, and T. traps, 21 yards 110c, and 80 yards boundary. The medal was won by Mr. Wid. Reckless. The fall score was as follows:—

Name.	Score. Name.	Seare
Wm. Reckless.		
лл. Саливнове, ,	Sladam Sarvibe	6
CHRS. POHISC.,		5
a. Remannithing.		- 4
as in callability	7: Dr. Birch	- 1
of It, Givens,	7 Dr. Brown	3
A II, Cosper,	6	

It seemed to be i) data as,

Emtor Forest and Stream:—
The following is the score of a pigeon shooting match which came off a few days ago at the Schnetzen Park between several of the members of the freezin Game Association. The tie between Messrs, Butler and Thiot was shot off at one bird each, which resulted in another tie, each bringing down his bird. For want of more birds it was decided to shoot the tie off on near Friday afternoon, the 2ld inst., when another match will take place at the old Schnetzen Park.

S. C. Tacker.

4. B. C. Wright
G. W. Hussey.

4. R. W. Thiot

5. W. F. Scherif
GEORGIA.

3. July 26th, 1875.

J. G. Bitler.

J. C. Wright

Source River, N. J., July 26th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Sulps are coming on every day in good numbers, and while no shooting can yet be had from "trading" birds—that is, birds tocatied here for the Subtimer, yet good sport has been enjoyed at the "flight," which daily comes from the north. E. II. Frame, of this place, who generally kills the first and last bird of every season, and whose reputation as a sportsman is proverbial, killed quite a good bag on Friday of last week, consisting of marlin, enriew, dowlitches, and yellow legs. During the coming week we expect big shooting should the wind hold counterly, and should any one he fortunate enough to meet with more than common luck we will let you know. While we write we can hear the reports of using gone, and bynamen, who, passing them of the way, have just arrived at the dock, report them as making things lively for Mr. Sulpe. No statement of number killed received yet.

F. Aldany, July 16th :875.

ALBANY, July 16th :875.

Annany, July 16th 1875.

I not surplised to find by your last tesue that some of your correspondents are stiff using a proparation for killing and keeping away black lifes and mosquitoes, long since abondoned by me in the proods, Mz., Lar, oil, ot., while its aritisprecable and unsightly mixture, while there is in the market a pleasant and clean preparation that does not variots the akin, but is pastly removed and softens and brantifies the cuticle, namely, "Collectinge," manofactured by S. J. L. man, of Montreal, and sold by some of the strigglists in New York city. I have lengthes with great satisfaction to myself and bidy companious, while trust fishing, in the Adironlacks, and would not go to the woods without it. Candala.

LETTER FROM CARL DITTMAR.

BOSTON, July 19th, 1875.

BOSTON, July 19th, 1875.

I will adopt "Horbert's" suggestion, and have a climitial analysis of my powder riade and published. There are also scientific tests in progress, clid thy to settle the question of the strain on the gun, which will also be given to the public. I am sorry that several brother sportsmen base that bad results with my powder, but am prepared to prove that the fault was nol in the powder itself, but in their own manipulation. I think the chief trouble is due to the last that they forget that my powcharges. If they would begin with small pharges, less than black, and increase them until they get the same pattern and penetration as with black, there would be no accidents or disappointment; but I find that many persons use housier charges when they cannot obtain the same results as they do with black powder. If the shot does not distribute well on the target, the charge is too beavy, or the powder has been ramine? down too much. Less powder should then be tried, pressed down less than before, and proper results will be obtained. If the penetration or pattern is not salislactory, it will be found that the shot is illattened; this indicates that the charge was too strong, and although it would have killed game at a greater distance, the exhibit on a target is poorer.

If your corresponden "Magna" will are a lew charges more with less powder than he used before, I hope he will be better satisfied. He will undoubtedly find that the powder heats the barrel less, and that it distributes the shot well and evenly.

Tregret, with "Gerbert," that the correspondent who stales that gons had been forn open from breech to muzzie, provokingly omits to give only particulars. He must have used gas pipes for barrels, as no other tube would not in that extraordinary manner. Even then it would only show that the combustion of my powder is not instantaneous, as in this case the barrel would have a rife or shot gun powder in his "anclent horse pistol." Although he had no accident himself,

Nachfing and Boating.

All communications from Secretaries and friends should be mailed no later than Mondow in each week

HIGH WATER, FOR THE WEEK,

Dale.	Boston,	New York.	Charleston,
July 29 July 30 July 31 Aug. 1 Aug. 2 Aug. 3 Aug. 3	t0 81 11 27 eve, 15 57	F. M. 5 08 6 15 7 13 8 07 8 55 9 37 10 50	H. N. 4 29 5 35 6 33 7 27 8 15 8 53 9 50

MANHATTAN YACHT CLUB.—This club hebl their sixth annual regatta from the foot of Elghty-ninth street, East River, on Thursday last. The course for the first and second class yachts was to and around the Can buoy at the Stepping Stones. The course for the third class yachts was to the buoy at The course for the third class yachts was to the buoy at Theogr's Neck, and returning over same course. This made a race of twenty mibs for the first and second classes, and a sixteen nulle to for third-class. Nine yachts entered in the three classes, and at 12 o'clock all were under way. They finished the race as follows:

Name. It. M. S. Name. It. M. S. John M. Sawyer 3 54 29 Orlote 4 11 40 Andrew L. Brach 3 58 40 Mary Gibson 1 15 50 Skip Jack 4 02 39 Carrie 1 15 50 Skip Jack 4 02 50 Carrie 1 19 30 Zephyr 4 06 58

Sarp shear wou the white pennant for the third class boats.

The Isle of Shoals Regatta —This event was sailed on Friday, the 23d, and was a success only as far as the hotels and a means of attracting a crowd thither was concerned. Owing to carelessness, or ignorance, in the mnongement of the details of the race, the result caused much dissatisfaction. Many of the yachts were madde to find the shakeboats at all, and those that were so fortunate as to run across them, report them either miles away from their proper positions, or still engaged in looking for the spot where they were to anchor. It was not until Salurday night that the judges were able to give their decisions and award the prizes. We would segrest that, hereafter, when similar regatus are projected, it would be well to place the matter in the hands of the regata committee of some yacht club, whose experience would enable them to carry out the details in a more satisfactory minner.

The day was everything that could be desired, and an Immense feet of yachts had assembled to compete. Stemmers from Boston, Portsmouth, and Porthaud, as well as the Plymouth Rock from this port, were crowded with excursionisls. The course was supposed to be a triangle in shape, representing a distance of thirty miles. At noon the following first class yachts were started, these being the yacht which were also timed on the return:—

		Sta	ırt.	Acti	ial ti idin;	
. Yacht	Port.	$-$ II. λ	1. S.	11	M	S
Resolute	New York	t2 8	7 58		85	15
Fearless	Portland	12 3	1 85	4	46	30
Ylva (sloop)	Portland	18 8	6 41	5	80	56
Ray	Portland	12 9	6 45	5	0.3	09
	Portland			ĭ	30	07
	Boston			ā	51	16
Hulevon	Portland	12	8 21	- i	23	20
Rambier	Naw York	12 2	6 52	6	07	06
	Boston			4		53

The Wivere, Romance, Sprite, Foam and Gracie started, but their return was not timed. The first class yuchts were unable to find the second stake-boat, it consisting of a small whale boat, anchored about ten miles out. Some of them, if not all, went several miles to beward, searching for it, but were unsuccessful, with the exception of the Rambler. The owners of the various yuchts, including Rufus Hatch,

Gen. Butler, and others, insisted that no stake-hoot could be seen; but Mr. Thomas, the owner of the Rambler, was equally certain of rounding it.

In the second class race forty-two yaebts entered. The same difficulty about the second stake on this course occurred as on the long course, and most of the yaebts bus time in searching for it. It was rounded by thirty out of the forty-two yachts, and the time of this number taken. Actual sailing time of twenty-six yachts is as follows:—

It M. S.

It M. S.

Sunbeam S Mariquita 1 Breeze 3 Sparkle 3	24 11	07 Gracle	39	57 19
		Chors.		
Shindow	M 47 26 00 14 1	S.i III 10 Lillite. 11 10 Lillite. 2 11 Violet 2 11 Valante. 3 10 Res. 3 15 Wanderer 3 24 Prosey 3 25 See 3	55 57 86 10	St. 85 09 27 31 15
TARREST D	0.1	57 Suxon	23	13
		G Mary Elten 3	20	35
Gart assessed 3	23	2) Coquette	11	41
TYPE I I		The second second	13.3	22

The judges awarded the Rambler the tirst prize for lirst class yachts, on the ground that she was the only one to round the stake hoat, which, by the bye, was found the following dry lo he on the course, but thirteen miles and a half, instead of ten, from the tirst stake-hoat.

In the second class, prizes were ovarded as follows: Keel sloops, first prize to the Tartart, Captain Hastings, of Boston; second prize, Murquita, Captain Dexter, of Dorchester. Centre-boards, first prize to the Shudow, Captain Deland, of Boston; second prize, Magic, Captain Neal, of Lynn. Schoomers, first prize to the Vanitas, Captain Ware, of Beverly; second prize, Sparkle, Captain Thomas, The Buckeyeau.

—The Rockaway Yacht club holds its annual regatta during the second week in August,

The Atlantic Yoels club will start on their annual cruise next Saturday. The fleet will rendezvous at Glea Cove on that day. The cruise includes visits to New Lomlon, New Bedford, Greenport, and Martha's Vineyard.

-The regatla of the San Francisco Yacht club came off on the 24th inst. A stiff breeze was blowing. The race was a fine one. The Freda, of Mare Island, won the prize for schooners, and the Gazelle that for sloop?.

for schooners, and the Gazelle that for sloops.

—A special regatta took place at Salem, Mass., July 29., starting at Beverly according to the previous arrangements, with a flue day and a glorions wimi. Fitteen yachts entered, and the prizes were won by the Eva of the first class, (Ilt. 28m. 40sec.); Ibis of the second-class, (th. 31m. 36sec.); Tulip of the third class, the only boat entering of that class. The Ibis won on the claim of a foul by the Water Lily, which really came in shead. The consolution prize fell to the Heron of the first-class, whose time of 2h. 4m. 6sec. seemed to show that it had been fairly earned. The annual craise will be on Wednesslay, and the second regatta will take place off Nahant Angust 20th.

The Bunker Hall Yacht Club were reviewed in the foremoon previous to sailing for the Isles of Shoals, by Excom. Beckford, off Naugushead, Salem Harbor.

"Teal."

Barnegat Lulct.—Kinsey's Ashley House, July 25th.—

Barnegat Iulet.—Kinsey's Ashley House, July 25th.—Col. Ricker with a party of friends connected with the New Jersey Central Railroad, in his new steam yacht, the Ocean Gem, arrivel in our inlet at 7 o'clook P. M. to day. They left Sandy Hook at 2:25 P. M., making the roa in four hours and thirty-five minutes. Your correspondent was invited on board and kindly offered an opportunity to inspect this sancy looking craft by the Col. As her dimensions have already been described I will only add that for beauty in model, taste in her littings and ingenuity displayed in converting every available space to some convenience, her equal is not affoat, (of her size). Col. R. is very much pleased with her performance thus far. He will leave our waters on Momlay after trying their skill with the sheepshead and bluefish.

Cincago, July 19th, t875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—

The following is a report of the first organized regatta which ever took place in Chicago. Satorday, July 17th, was the day solveted for the race. Twelve yachts emerged. Weather rainy, wind very light, and calm doring the last part of the race. Time allowance, two seconds for every fort of home.

	rength			Starting		Actual
37	u Keel.		am,	Time	Return.	Тапа
Narue,	ri,)n,	ı ft.	DL.	ll at w.	U M 8.	B. M. 8
Lincoln	20 00 -	8	6	2:14:30	5:27:53	
Fleetwing	21 00	9	00	2018:30	4:41:50	8:13:25
Lucy		- 8	6	2:09: 0		2:33:20
Natad	19 00	8	6		5:00:32	2.51 (12)
				2:08:00	5:27:10	3:19:00
Drew		- 9	B	\$31 (300)	4758725	2:41:15
Dawn		10	00	2113130	5:21:09	3:18:35
Annle Louise Caroy		14	00	2:15:00	4:15:35	
Lizzie	18 00	7	(90)	2:05:80		2:33:35
	13 00	g	00	2.09:10	5:0::66	8:13:26
Scandinavia		9	6		4:56:50	2:17:DI
				2:44:45	\$127 (M)	3:t2:15
	00	- 8	6	2:14:50	5/32:00	3:19:10
Zoe	16 00	14	60	*** ***	4 55:55	01111110

—A race on the Scekonk River, between a crew of the Narragausett and a crew of the Pawtucket Bont clubs, came off on the 24th, and was easily won by the Pawtucket club, the challenged party. The prize was a set of silver cups, appropriately decorated, valued at \$150. Time, 18 min. 30 sec., including that lost in going round the stukebost. Mr. John S. Waterman, bow our of the winning university crew at Saratoga last week, was referee. The Pawtucket club wins the cup, and also holds the championship of the State. ship of the State

sbip of the State. —The long delayed four-oared lap streak boal race, between the Ross-Foley and Smith-Nickerson crews, for \$1,000 a side, came off at Halitux on the 24th inst. The course was from the yacht club piers to a buoy east of George Island, and return, a distance of five manifed. They made a good start, and Ross-Foley led for a few minutes, but were soon passed by Smith Nickerson, who continued to increase the lead until the close. The time was 35:35, Ross-Foley being a minute and a half behind,

WESTFIELD, N. Y., July 13, 1875.

DEAR SIG. I received the boat yr-terday, and last yealing tried it upon Lake Eric in quite a heavy sea, had every reason to be pleased with the bina, as it eemed to be strong, light, and perfectly manageably. Yours truly.

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220 5:20 P. M. Porkat - 2.0, 19:00, 19:00 A. M., 19:00, Retorning, I-mee Long Branth at 7:05, 8:00, 10:00 A. M. 2:30 4 10, 6:20 P. M. In addition to the above an accommodation trainificates New York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New York at 1:22 A. M. Sazese, oninect at Marasono, with all trains, to and from Geran Grove and Asbury Park. It P. BALDWIN, I-cen Pass, Acen., R. E. Ricker, Sup'l and Eng't. Jul 18:30.

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"Senecalake, 231 """
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1875.

Volume 4, Number 26, 17 Chatham St. (CityHall Sqr.)

Safety Halve:

HOW I LOST THE CUP.

GOGOLES was too impetuous; he should have made his amouncement gradually, and at a more opportune moment. After dinner for instance, when the consumption of a bottle of Braine Mouton would have assisted us to withstand the shock; and with some regard for our exhausted frames, debilitated by a long and trying Summer. Yes, under the circumstance, Goggles was basty; but then he always was, whether in giving the stroke in the four-our in our evening spins down the river, or in in the four-oar in our evening spins down the river, or in pushing his horse at a ditch in the Saturdays Paper Hunt. He should have remembered that with the exception of an

the should have remembered that with the exception of an accasional female missionary, the society of the other sex was tout a dream of the past to us poor exiles.

"I say, boys, what do you think is in the wind now?"

Three high office stools were swang on their pivots, and there pairs of eyes gazed at him in anxious expectancy.

"We are to have a volum worm in the bayes!"

"We are to have a young woman in the house!"
Three office stools were kicked over without regard to
idevitable dislocations, and the speaker was surrounded in un instant.

"Old father Time is coming up the coast by the next steamer with his daughter Nellie, and the taepan has asked them to put up here. Race week near at hand too. What are you all going to do about it?"

Certainly Goggles was too abrupt. Fortunately, as he opened the office door, the first fresh blast of the new monsoon swept past him, and its reviving influence prevented any disastrons consequences. Sure enough, what were we going to do about it? Four unfortunates, wearing out lungs and livers in the service of the Ti-Cheong Hong; sweltering through the long Shanghae Summers, and freezeing in the Winters; our ten-smelling lives, varied only by the arrival of the forthightly P. and O. steamer with the mails, and the semi-annual race, meeting, when all China muils, and the semi-annual race meeting, when all Chiua would wake from its torpor to go into the sport, with the vim with which your true Britisher—the prime mover—enjoys his games, even in the antipodes.

And now, the even tenor of our existence was to be disturbed by the advent of a young lady. Can any one imagine a mure discordant element to be introduced? I saw plainly how it would end; Goggles, in order to save his wind for Miss Nellie's delectation at the piano in the evening, would give up the foir oar, just when I most wanted the training. Stops, our heavy man, who was supposed to know all about the stores and Cario shops, would monopolize the pony trap and expect me to do half his office work; while the last of the quartet, good natured old Lubbock, would write more verses than invoices, and half kill us with his execusible puns. At any other time it would not have been so had; willingly would I have given up our evening rubher of whist or game of billiards, and even done Stops' work, for the fun of seeing the other fellows spooney; but just now when every day was precious, it was truly an unqualified bore.

Rumors of the irresistible attractions of the fair Miss Nellie had long before reached us, and report credited ber with having subjugated the affections of more than one gallant officer of each branch, military, naval and civil, of Her Majesty's service, while the list of Cha-zes (tea-tasters) and other small fry, who had succumbed to her charms, was as long as the string of characters in a Confucian proverb. But while giving the young lady credit for all the leveliness with which both nature and report had endowed her, and untwithstanding long years of abscuce from such enchanting society, her coming, instead of producing the usual heart flutterings, was a source of unmittgated annoyanco.

The fact is, at this time, all my affections were engressed by my pet pony, "Safety Valve," a recent importation from the North, with whom I confidently expected to carry off the Antuma Cup; the great steeple cluse event of the season; "a race of about two miles, or twice around a course to be selected by the stowards," as the programmes

of the meeting described it. Now up to this time I had managed to keep Safety Valve dark, and no one outside the hong, suspected the capabilities of the closely blanketed and hooded animal who took his evening walk to the course with the rest of the string, and was receiving his jumping lessons very quietly beyond the settlement. Neither would lessons very quietly beyond the settlement. Neither would any one have recognized in the smooth coated and well conditioned mag, the shaggy and unkempt beast, which but a few weeks before was landed from the Tien Tsin steamer. Night after night, assisted by my faithful mafoo and the dim light of a stable lantern I had worked over him, trim-ming off fetlocks and tail, which were still matted and clogged with the mud of his native Tartary, and hy constant friction, aided by judiciously administered warm mashes, had succeeded in removing his loag and dirty coat, until the rich steel gray of his new jacket began to shine like silver, and a few weeks' training, and abundant feeds of good old oats, had brought him into condition fit to run fee a merch life.

Autumn in Shanghae. What a relief to feel once more the refreshing breeze, which wafts from Northern Seas a

the refreshing breeze, which waits from Northern Seas a reuewed stock of life and energy.

"Five o'clock, Spois; put up the books and let us go down to the bund for a walls. The 'Aden' is due this evening, so I suppose there is no chance of getting you fellows out for a pull, but we may hear something of the steamer."

How fresh and crisp the wind feels, and how cheerful the cool and bracing air of the North-

every one looks! The cool and bracing air of the North-east Monsoon has driven from the minds of the enervated population the horrors of the past Summer. Even memory of those stricken down by disease and buried far from home and kindred, is rapidly fading, and the long dismal days of cruel, blinding sunlight and suffocating heat, past now, but soon to come ugain, balmy air of the present. And it is a glorious scene on such a day. The noble buad or promeuade, stretching for a mile along the Wang-poo River, is lined with polatial acidences of "princes," merchants in name, but who never than the princes of the strength of the str if immense retinues of servants, every luxury that money can buy, and above all, the most 'princely' hospitality, constitute any claim to it.,

The scene on this same bund almost defies description.

Constantinople, or Scutari in the days of the Crimeau war oild scarcely have exhibited such a motley gathering. Every pation on earth seems to have sent a representative, Hindoos, Armenians, Parsces, Malays, Turks, and Greeks, French soldiers in scarlet peg-tops, and British officers in red and blue. Picturesquely dressed Contonese, and dirty Shang-ballon. hatesc. Natives of every province—from Mantchuria to Cochin China, as well as every Enropean nation, and lastly, the inevitable and ubiquitons down east skipper, in a plug hat. The band of a British regiment plays the last new waltz. Feeble looking ladies, clouds of muslin and lastly, in Pavisian hopers, take their ground proposed in sets. in Parisian bonnets, take their evening promenade in sedan chairs carried by coolies in livery. Gay cavaliers prance about on beautiful Arabs or English thoroughbreds, while a few determined looking men with linge walking sticks, rush by at a five mile-au-hour gait, as though their lives depended upon their getting their constitutional walk before dinner. Off on the river, where the long shadows of the houses give a deeper tiut to the muddy water, ships of all nations lie swinging at their anchors; conspicuous among them all for grace and lofty symmetry, is the nable old Hart. ford, then as now, the flag ship of our Asintic Squadron. By the bye, why can not our navy department give this, our most historical ship, her well carned rest. Three con-secutive equadrons has she norshalled in the China waters, until the natives verily believe that she is the only ship of that class which we possess. The sun dips lower, sinking behind the innumerable mounds which cover the bones of The sun dips lower, sinking countless generations of Chinamen; beyond which, a few tall trees stand in bold relief against the clear red sky. puff of white smoke from the gangway of each man of war, and a general dipping of cusigus proclaim it suuset, and all Shaughae proceeds to array itself in immaculate broadcloth and spotless linen, preparatory to the great business of the day, its dinner.

Moved by the same impulse, we started for the hong, but before leaving the bund, a heavier puff of smoke, and the dull report of a gun attracted our attention.

"By jove," said Spots, "there's the Aden now, I can see her masts moving through the rest of the shipping; no doubt the gig has put off already, and we had better hurry home and dress.1

An hour later, in all the glory of swallowtail coat and white choker I descended to the drawing room, and the butler, meeting me at the door, imparted the pleasing the state of the state telligence that dinner would be postponed an hour on account of the new comers. So the delays and vexations and commenced already, and this was the way the thing was likely to be continued. To lose one's training and pleasant evenings was bad enough, but to have to cat cold soup every night while a woman prinked and peacocked before a looking glass, was crowding the mourners with a

Goggles was at the pinno as usual, practicing his most telling chords. Lubbock, looking very sentimental, was lost in reverie and the depths of an arm chair, evidently conning over his last poetical effort, and Spots, like a lump of animated mercury, was flylag from one to another whith his scraps of nonsense. The taepun, quiet and sedate as usual, whited with exemplary patience, his mind evidently turning upon the day's purchases of Moyunes and Pingsueys, or perhaps the sad expression which now habitually rested upon his face, was but a premonition of the fate which was soon to remove him forever from among us.

But even the most elaborate toilet must be finished at last, I know my patience was, and glancing up from the stere-oscope with which I had been endeavoring to beguile the time, I found that Miss Nellie and her tather had entered the room, and that the introductions were in progress. Dinner at last, thought I, as I howed in response to my name, and the procession duly proceeded to the dining roum, where Spots, having managed, by the aid of some diplomacy and much brass, to secure the seat uext to the young lady, was radiant with delight.

"I say, Ticks," whispered he as we crossed the hall, "isn't she jolly?" Under the influence of excitement Spois always would talk slang.

The soup was cold, the sherry was not. Old futher Time, who, by the way, only wanted a scythe and hour glass to give him complete claim to his soubriquet, was loquacious, and talked learnedly on the political questious of the Empire. It was not until the consumption of several glasses pire. It was not until the consumption of several glasses of wine and a prawn curry, prepared as only the Ti-Cheong cook could compose it, that I recovered my equanimity, and raising my eyes to my vis a vis, proceeded to deliberately take stock of her charms. Truly report had not lied when it called her lovely. I could have described her much better then than I can now, but I well remember, even through this long lapse of years and changes of scene, the intechniques expression of her face, as her eyes for the the intschievous expression of her face, as her eyes for the first time englit mine. Spots had evidently been entertaining her with a recital of my peculiarities, giving promineuce to a fondness for horseflesh and a disinclination for womankind. Judged by the strict standard of regularity feature Nellie might not have been called beautiful, but of feather vente high not have even entered countries, our there was a piquancy about her face, althed to an expression of bel esprit, which was almost beyond description. About the middle height, her figure was so accurately proportioned as at first sight to appear too slight, which it was not. Her eyes were large and of the deepest, darkest violet, indeed "beautifully blue," and shaded by eyebrows and lashes darker than her hair; her nose small, and a little, lashes darker than her nair; net most just a little, retrousse. Mouth small and perfect in shape; the little, retrousse last white and even. Her hair was a teeth rather large, but white and even. Her hair was a rich chestnut brown, and waved off her face in the most bewitching way, being gathered behind in some mysterious and incomprehensible manner. Her dress, a full evening costume, in accordance with the custom of the country displayed just enough, not too much, of a perfect bust, Do not let it be imagined that I discovered all this in one evening, or would have admitted half of it at the time. I was still as antagonistic as ever, called her nose a pug and her shoulders scrawney, all of which I am forced now to

admit was caused by one of those optical debusious when we see things only as we would have likem appear.

"Mr. Spots tells me, Mr. Tickson, that you are the 'horsey man' of the establishment, in quote his own words; if su, I can sympathize with you, as I om devotedly fund of riding. Pour little Timor, my pony, I fear will miss as much as his mistress our morning gallops around Ku-han-su."

"Take all that Spots tells you with an allowance, Miss Time; his imagination sometimes runs away with him, as Tunhour did the other day. Has he told you of that? I fanry not. I am really glad to know that you ride, and I am sare there is at least one horse in the stable that will carry a lady, at all events we will have him out to morrow and try him with a blanket. You are just in time fur the races."

"Yes," put in Spofs, "and to see Tickson and Safety Valve earry off the Antumn Cup. If you bet, Miss Time, luck him for all the gloves you can venture. The ohlis are all Lombard street to a China orange that they win; and when you wear those gloves, think of the giver of the tip."

Spots was progressing pretty rapidly, but Miss Nellic scenaed to enjoy his attentions and nonsense. In fact, he was getting along so fast that it was a relief when the cloth was removed, and after the conventional thast of, "absent friends," the young lady left us, pleading futigue as an excuse for not oppearing in the drawing room during the evening. No billiards for us that night. If ever three men were hopelessly and unmistakably spooney they were my three companeros, Goggles wandered back to the piamo and made night hillenns with his plaintive chords, while the others aided and aletted. After one cheroot I sought my "lowny" and dreamed I was riding a race, with Miss Nellie attired in jockey costume just beating me at the post by a head.

my "slowny" and dreamed I was riding a race, with Miss Nellie attired in jockey costume just beating me at the post by a head.

"Six o'clock hah got, sir," yelled my boy at what seemed an uncortbly hour in the morning. But there was no help for it, the nags had to be trained, even if I gave up myself; and in ten minutes I was at the door, where the trap and a mafoo were in attendance. Away we spin up to the Maloo, a long wide street stretching and spreading out from the foreign settlement of Shangkac, like the tail of a comet, and lined on either side with bative houses. In the morning the general market place where inside and outside barbarians are alike provided with the necessities of life. Hucksters, with pieces of soft sickly looking pork hanging on poles. Fish dealears with baskets of fat and slimy corp and abominations in the shape of saails and perriwinkies. Piles of mud-covered duck eggs, which have been buried in the earth until they have attained the degree of putridity required by your celestial gourmet; and all the other villianous and nameless articles which go to make up the native enisine.

"Maou lif" shouts the mafoo; and the crowd of coolies enjoying the matutinal cup of lea, retailed by traveling venders, scatter right and left at our approach. Men are pushing before them in the direction of the villages, large wheelbarrows, bearing on one side their household gools, balanced by a pig or a passenger on the other. I tinerant dealers in bamboo shoots and Shantung cabbage shout their wares, and their cries follow us until we reach the open country, and the road lined with the neat bungalows of the foreign brokers. The ruce course is reached at last, and the grand stand found to be half filled with men in flouncl enjoying their coffee, and looking exgerly for "tips" wherewith to be guided in their evening investments at the Club sweepstakes. Our "string" is corefully scrutinized as they file into the stable enclosure, but hoods and hlaukets defir curiosity.

"Off with the clothing, Ahim, and let'

a pericet mana for kicking. One more pattar inegritis, in leg up," and away we go for a mild hreather around the course, coming back after two circuits without having turned a hair.

"Now, Ahim, put Safety Valve's clothing on that other pony and open the back gate." Dodging behind the stand and jumping one or two ditches, a clump of hamboo soon hides us from prying eyes, and now the real work of the morning commences. Away we spin over the flat country, jumping ditches, walls and everything that comes in our way. All around us are the round topped tomhs of definite Chinamen, no elevation worthy the name of hill being within twenty miles. In this part of the Empire the Parth is so shallow that only a few feet of soil intervence belore water is reached. It is the custom of the natives to deposit the coffins containing their dead on the surface of the ground, the wealthier people covering them with a mansoleum of brick and mortor, and the poorer classes romenting themselves with a simple covering of mats, which for a short time, is an imperfect protection against the weather. The coffins are immensely heavy, the boards comprising them being several inches in thickness, with the crevices tightly closed with cement, and, nonreover, as the body is always plaxed on a layer of quick line, the after effects are not as disagreeable, to one of the senses of least, as might he imagined. When an unfortwante foreigner dies of cholera, fever, sun apaplexy, or what the frishman called "beautiful hard driuking," his remains are deposited in a shallow grave lined with brick so as to exclude the water. The foreign community were granted permission to huild the only drive they possess, on condition that the bones of deceased celestials that woull be distorbed by it, should be carefully gathered and preserved. This was done, and the earthen jars containing them deposited by the road side, where, as nobody claimed them, to aught I know they still remain. The sight of the jurs, with bere and there a leg or an arm bone protruding, or

properly constructed, convey the idea that the wearer has only to open her arms and flont gently through the nir. And Nellie possyssed hoth laste in dressing and thot wonderful grace of movement which served to carry out the illusion. If she looked lovely the night before she was simply angelic now, and with a holf despairing sigh, I gave up the ghost of resistance and joined the noble army of martyrs. And after all, there's nothing like an homest capitulation. Even the dread of Spots' chaff was lost sight of, and I think at that moment I could have sacrificed buth Safety Valve, my pet meerschuum, and new breechloader, on the altar of my new born affection.

"Been training this morning?" said Spots. "How do the ponies go?"

"Record training this informing?" said Spots. "How on the ponies go?"
"All right," I replied, "We're safe to land the vap. No one appears to suspect Safety Valve, and I think there will be some fine at the finish,"
"Do you feel quite sare you will win?" said Miss Nellie, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip, you know."

Know."

"Yes, I know there is, but barring accident. I think we cannot lasy. I have the gauge of every animal in the race, and our candidate has spiral and staying power to beat them all; of course, there is a good deal of uncertainty in racing, but I think this time we have everything quite safe."

"Well, you know I belong to the hong now, and shall feel as much interested as any one, so I do hope you will do your hest, as though with New.

but I think this time we have everything quite safe."

"Well, you know I helong to the hong now, and shall feel as much interested as any one, so I do hope you will do your hest."

Do my best; as though with Nellie hosking on I could help straining every nerve, with the additional incentive of pleasing lier. Already I had gone, in imagination, through a little scene, wherein I was presenting her with the trophy of vicinry in a pretty little speech about the inspiration of such lovely eyes, etc. During the next few days, chair reigned supreme in Ti-cheung. We seemed to take turns in sneaking out of the other for a few moments' conversation with Nellie. Patient and long suffering too brukers waited in vain to have their musters tashed, and dealers in Long ells and grey shirtings, opened their eyes with astonishment at the rapidity with which settlements were made. Our dear edd tacqua must almost have regretted the hospitable impulse which brought such a disturfang element within the hong. Spots, hy virtue of bring hest posted in such matters, and the honor of accompanying our fur guest on her shopping excursions; while to me was given the happiness of escorting her for a ride every evening. Fortunately, at this time, Shanghar was overflowing with horses. The war at the morth had columnated in the treaty of Tein Tsin, and the British authorities had judged it byst to dispose of the horses of their two regiments of inregular cavalry, Probans and Fanes, instead of incurring the expense of shipping them to India. The whide led, good, bud and indifferent, were put up at anetion, and every man in the settlement hexame the possessor of no Armb of some kind or other. The choicest realized prives as high as three hundred tack, or, four hondred Mexican dollars, but the majority were wind broken and spavined, and seen secunded to the climate. Nellie rode remarkably well; feurlessly, and in perfect form. Her lithe, will shaped figure, in a closely fitting liabit of dark bline cloth, with high crowned hat, and vice of not pri

"Your visit is drawing to a close, Miss Nellic, have you enjoyed it?"

We had stopped our horses and were budding at the western sky. The setting sun had tinged the clouds about it with a mesate bue, gilding their edges, and swattering in every direction little flecks of gold, which were deepening and darkening as night rapidly approached. Nellie mode a lovely pictore, sitting motionless on her white Arali, himself a beouty, as she gazed rather shally and musingly I thought, at the glories of the departing day.

"Enjoyed it? of course I have; how could I help enjoying it, with you all so thoughtful and kind. Do you know, I san very glad we had this ride to-night? to morrow the rares begin, and even if we should ride again, it is not likely that two such subsets would occur within one week. This is one of those times and scenes which so impress themselves on one's memory, that they are constantly recurring. I know that, time and ogain, on the voyage and after I have reached home, I shall see these trees and the temple roofs, ond the little dragons that I know are under the caves although I van met see them; and I shall feel again the shuhler which I can scarcely now repress when I think of all those groves and the fitches less Miss Nellie? shall be a searcely now repress when I think of all those groves and the fitches which inhabit them."

inhabit them."

"And will you think of nothing else, Miss Nellie? shall I be enougly forgotten in your reveries? or only wante in as an adjunct to the scene?"

Nellie turned from me and her horse threw his head up, as though there had been a sudden tightening of the euro.

"How foolish for you to talk so, Mr. Tickson; could I forget how kind you bave been to my? all of you, I mean; and then you are coming home next year, and I shall see you and we can talk over all our good times again. You'll be sure and come and see me, won't you?"

"I don't know. I may not go baine."

"Not go home! but I thought it was settled that you were to go,"

were to go,"

"Yes, but Spots is anxious to go ut that time, and you know we cannot go together. It all depends on you, Nellie; do you want me to came? will you give me some hape, that I may freely say to you then, what I scurcely dare to now? that I love you, dearly and devotedly, and can only look forward to happiness, with you as my wife,"

It was all out, and in the most commonplace manner.

My hay moved nearer the Arah and my hand was on the horn of her sublie, as I pressed Nellie for an answer, "I cannot, Mr. Tickson—this is so sudden—my father, you know—really we must be going—see haw dark it is

horn of her subile, as I pressed Nellie for an answer, "I cannot, Mr, Tickson—this is so sudden—my father, you know—really we must be going—see haw dark it is getting."

But still I urged, while Nellie gathered her reins together, and shook herself into her seat, preparatory to storting. "Don't ask me mew. I'll answer you to morrow—when you give me the cup, as you promised to—"

And in another moment, both horses were stretching at full gollop towards the settlement. In a most unenvialde and uncertain frame of mind I arrayed myself for dinner, and Spots coming into my room, evidently imagined that something musual must have occurred.

"What's the matter old fellow? not liven jilted by Nellie, have yon? ha! ha! I think I've gut the best of you there. Take a sharry and hitters and brare up. But, I say, to come down to business, have about to morrow? Do you think everything is quite safe for the jumping race? You know I've gone a cracker on it! all my pussage and spending money for the trip hump."

"Of rourse it's all right; hoven't I got a pot on unyself? The horse is safe enough, mal I shou't think I'll ha likely to throw the race away." Yet I believe if the malme had appeared at that moment with the information that Safety Valve land broken his leg in the stuble, I should have received the news with perfect indifference. "Besides," I continued, "you've pleuty of time to hadge; lany a few swerps at the club to-alght on Dick Swiveller; he's the next hest in, and the best jock on the reast rides him."

"No," said Spots, "I'll should it all, and with the oalds I'm getting ought to land enough to permit of a little indiscretion, hey, ald fellow?"

At diamer Nelle was very quiet, never once looked at me, and addressed her conversation chiefly to the torpan; hat in the drawing-room afterwards, when some outsiders came in, she brightened up and was all vivacity. Spots, too, was as lively us a cricket, and kept in such close attendance that I canid not obtain a word in private. While finishing my lost eight before retir

Lett to my own reflections, which were not ambrosial, with an anotherma agoinst coqueties, instead of intringin, as pradence and the necessity for a steamly land for the instruction of the stables.

The morning brake aborg as a hell, with that delightful crispness in the air which is the result of a good Increavever night. A race day in China, although differing so in surroundings from a similar event in more vivilized countries, still hears the same holiday aspect. To the mercantile community, it is a long hole collection for slight specialities, and the crews of the different ships on the samon, and the crews of the different ships on the samon, and the crews of the different ships on the samon, in san absolute godseal from the dreary monotony of their lives. Not the least omnising features, are some af the feeble efforts made to ape the prevalent roustoms of the Derby day in England. A few anvient drugs are brought into requisition, each with the necessary nevomponyment of four horses and a tin hero. Juvymile Cantonese, of small storin, are for the excession inducted Intalivery and prefed behind the drug. The man who owns a dog cart is a huppy mortal, but by far tob largest portion of the community are reduced by Sinaiks' mores or a swhar chair. The matives turn out in full force, some of the wealther perchants, indeed, presenting valuable cups in the run to this day, and through the windows of their chairs, much rich runtrolery and valuable 'gwelry is to be seen, supplementing coal faves thickly covered with provider and vanuabl, and bright black eyes sparking with satisfaction at the maceristimed excitament. The Ma-han, the general wither the settlement, and leyound which the rice course issimated, is througed with a almost impensivable mass of Chimomen; through which, with difficulty, a launi is forced by a spectring torqua. The notion seeds or a cup of sanishu, is curried on arbitralingly. It increase in the word rever selected gamin me or inverse in a pint of meteors, are wending their way by a returned

comes learding up the homestretch, and the shouts of the crowd at your success is quite enough at the anoment to expel any other sensation, and by the time the saddling belt had may offer the "Schort," the bine the saddling belt had not good per the page of the saddling belt had not good the page of the saddling belt had not good of the saddling belt had not good the saddling belt had not good of the saddling belt had good of the saddling of the lead, and all not rouble saddling belt had good of the saddling of the lead, and all not good of the saddling of the saddling belt had good of the saddling belt had good of the saddling of the lead, and all not good of the saddling of the lead, and all not good the saddling to did the saddling had good of the saddling had good of the saddling had good the of the saddling had good the saddling had good the saddling had good the saddling had good of
some of the other women screamed themselves hourse. We feared at first that yan were injured internally, and were going to peg out, but thank God yan won't be a candidate for the bone yard yet a while; and the taepan says that as soon as you can move you are to go over to Japan until you get quite strong again."

"Is Nellie here still?" I asked.

"No; they left this morning. She was awfully cut up about you; and I say, old fellow, you've got the inside track there, and I've made an awful ass of myself. There's a note in the office for you; I'll send it over as soon as I get back. Chlu-clain Tickson; keep your plack up and I'll come over in the evening and give you all the gup."

In a few minntes the bay returned with the letter, which was worded as follows:

was worded as follows:

DEAR MR. TICKSON:—I cannot tell you how sorry I am at having to go away without seeing you. I would have insisted on remaining, had they not assured me that you were entirely out of danger, and would he seet to Japan as soon as you could move. We shall remain in Yokohama over one scenmer and I shall look forward with the greatest impatience to seeing you; particularly if you really meant all you said to me the other evening among the graves. If you did not, or have changed your mand, please do not come beyond Nagasaki until we have sailed. Yours, Nellie.

This was all, lost it was enough to set my heart bearing and make me curse my fate and the doctor for still keeping

and make me curse my fate and the doctor for stime exception in bed.

Ten days later, and still bandaged up and weak as a kitten, I was on board the mail packet steaming out of Yang Tsze ea route to Japan. In less than four days we reached Yokohama, and I was safely lodged in the house of our agent and again under the same roof with Nellie. What we did and said; of the charming drives along the magnificent Takoido, and how we watched the last rays of the san glancing from the snowy crest of old Fusiyama, all this was interesting only to ourselves. Suffice it to say, that before the steamer carried off Nellie and her father to San Francisco and left me feeling very desolate and loaely, it was arranged that within the year I was to follow them, and Nellie and I were to be united again for better or for worse, as long as we should live.

My wife, having seen the children to bed hus, for the last half hear, been looking over my shoulder, and throwing both my papers and ileas into the most reckless confusion. She says I've been writing a lot of the most unmitigated nonsense; that I was the spooniest man in the house from the first, and that as far as poor Spots—who, by the way, never made his visit home but now sleeps his last sleep in Happy Valley—having had his arm around her waist, it is perfectly ridiculous; and if he did she was entirely unconscions of it. However, mine is there now, and although we have not the cup to orunnent our sideboard, we possess another which thus far it has pleased a kind Providence to fill with its choicest blessings.

WM. M. Theeston.

Mish Gultune.

FISH CULTURE:

ITS ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROGRESS.

BY ICUTHYDS .- NUMBER FOUR,

THE extreme fecundity of a slices, by a wise endowment of nature allows a large margin for destruction, and still leaves, with suitably provident measures on the part of the governments, an abundance for our wants.

The number of eggs deposited by fish is uext to astonishing. The number deposited by a single salmon (Sidvao sodar) has been found to reach 25,000. A brook from, (Sidnao sodar) has been found to reach 25,000. A brook from, (Sidnao sodar) has been found to reach 25,000. A brook from, (Sidnao sodar) has been found to reach 25,000. A brook from, (Sidnao sodar) has been found to reach 25,000. The sole, (Side a vulgaris) have ascertained by close investigation that the pike (Eson lucius) produces 80,380 to 272,160. The sole, (Side a vulgaris) 100,360. The roach, (leuciscus rutidus) a fresh water fish of the earp family 113,340. The bream 137,800. The tench, of the earp family, 383,250. The markevel, (somber vulgaris) 540,240. The carp, (eypriaus carpeo) introduced from Persia into England, and from thence to America, a fresh water fish, 342,140 eggs. The goldfish Cypeinas aucatus) heloags to the same tamily. The flounder, (Piatessus flessus) has yielded the unprecedented number of 1, 359,400 eggs. A sturgeon (Acipaaser sturio) has produced the enormons yield of 7,635,200, and Lecuwenhock luss found 9,344,000 in the codfish, (Morrhau Vulgaris). M. Valenciennes, has recently ascertained that a turbut, (Rhoonbas naaciaus) nineteen and a half inches long, contained 9,000,000, and that he mullet, (Mullus bachatus) contains 11,000,000. The herring (clupus harreagus) contains 1,000,000 of eggs.

good pony handed with his fare feet just clear of the further bank. Insteant of giving him his head 1 lost mine, and pulled wildly at the reins. For a moment he strangled for his froting and them, his fore legs paving wildly in the nir, lost his haltinee and fell backwards on me. I felt the horrible crashing of his weight upon my body and then, the form the result wildly not be resulted in the multer, (Multas bachdus) contains 1,000, 000, of eggs.

Were it upon the remarkable feetingly many varies that him the multer, (Multas bachdus) contains 1,000, 000 of eggs.

Were it upon the remarkable feetingly many varies of the industries of his froting in the proposed by the small fish become a prey of the industries of the drug to perfect consciouoness, I realized at his that I was in my own man. The sun was shining lerightly and elicerfully, and my low, evidently placed on guard, was punttering about the wardrobe. Attempting to raise myself up I tound that I was quito helps said to their development; many are dropped into diffusion of your feel; hetter, eh? Tho doctor suys if you kneer? Mr. Spots?

"Boty, where's Mr. Spots?"

"Hat got office, sair."

"In a few minutes Spots came flying up stuirs two steps at a line.

"Hallo, all fellow how do you feel; hetter, eh? Tho doctor suys if you kneer paide for a few weeks you will be all right rgain; only a rid and a called home broken; but lands and I'll tell you all the event of the counter of the

vests. They have learned, as in agriculture, if they do not sow, they cannot reap. Artificial propagation of fishes is now exhansively practised in Great Britan, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Anstria, Prussia, Hangary, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Canada, and in our own country, while India, Java, Australia, and Tasaoania have instituted investigations through fishery commissions, and have already imported valuable fixed fishes as parent stock, from which may spring large influstries in the near future.

The fishes of our country are admirably constituted for artificial propagation; for about an equal number are Autumn and Winter spawning fish, and Spring and Summer spawners. A brief list of prominent food fish is appended:—

AUTUMN AND WINTER:

Pickerel, Esox reticulatus; masquallonge, Esox nobdior; pike, Esox lucius; seu salmon, Salao salar; brook trout, Salao fontiantis; lake trout, Salao aamyoush; Pacific salmon, Salao quicaut; lake whitefish, Coregonous albus.

BERING AND SUMMER.

Perch, Perca flavescens; pike perch, Leucio perca Americana; striped bass, Lehrar lineatus; black linss, Grysles aigricans; rock bass, Centrarchus aeneus; shud, Alosa presentation.

Perch, Percon Bassecaw, pike perch, Leucio pecca Americana; striped bass, Lohrar tineatus; black hass, Grystes aigrifeatis; rock bass, Centrarchus aencie; sland, Mosa prostabilis.

To show how generally fish culture is being developed in our country, eighteen Slates of the Union have Legislative enactments for the protection of fishes and Commissions which are initifully laboring to replunt our great lakes and inland waters with food fishes, of which they have been almost entirely depleted through the rapacity of ignorant fishermen. Since the experiments at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1833, dish firms have multiplied by thousands, and the well nigh exhausted shad and salmon streams have been restocked with these delicious table fish. In no field of human effort have greater results followed, nor has any undertaking in any industrial department been undertaken in any department of the science, however bold in conception, has been nchieved, and as we have only become familiar with the alphabet of this study, we have every reason to expect greater things in the future. There has been a vast amount of labor expected in New England, New York, and other States, and the outcome has exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the most hopeful friends of the enterprise.

But the crowning work of fish culture in this country is now being performed through the United States Commissioner, aided by a corps of able assistants and deputies.

The able Commissioner first directed his attention to the food fish of the ocean, on the south coast of New England, studying their babits and ascertaining the eauses, if any existed, of diminishing numbers of some of the most valuable species. In connection with bis observations on the coast, in a shell existed, of diminishing numbers of some of the most valuable and the fresh water fishes a study, to ascertain the eauses of the increasing unfruitfulness of our inland waters. Besides these herculean labors, the acclimating of California, was undertaken, and heave trunders and the second of this co

DECAY OF BROOK TROUT IN VERMONT .- The Ruthand Herald, in commenting on the above subject, offers some very pertinent suggestions, both as to prevention and cure, which will apply equally as well to other parts of the country. Referring to the clearing out by natural decay and floods, of the ancient windfails, which made in time

and floods, of the ancient windfails, which made in time minature dams, easeades and pools, it says:—
"We would restore in so far as possible these old barriers, or rather we would construct similar ones along the water courses in those places where it could be done to the hest advantage; sometimes merely felling trees into or across the beds of the brooks in a discriminating way, leaving the filling up to time and drift, and in other cases completing the work with stones and brush. Here and there large open pools which have no sbelter from the sun, or hiting places for fish, could easily be made inhabitable by rolling in from the bank a few boulders, or so planting stones as to make a shelter. Doubtless there are almost every aftere for considerable distance sections of streams that are, for the present at least, past being helped in either of these ways without too much trouble and expense—where, for itestance, fleey flow through open, unsuchered grounds and sandy membass. But somewhere, usually higher up, there are generally plenty of chances, findeed most of our brooks are at intervals hordered by trees, and many of them for long distances from their sources flow through woodlamls. In such places plenty of admirable fish ponds could be made with no other implement for the most part

than an ax, and that, too, without sensible loss or cost to anybody. Next, let those pools and chdies which are usually found at the outlets of the smaller streams, and through which trout of all sizes are continually running as the spawning senson approaches, be served in the same way, or, at least, be partly filled or covered with brush, so that it shall be no longer possible for any unscruptous fisherman to visit them from day to day with the moral certainty of capturing the last arrival.

And lastly the same small spring runs and other places which are known as spawning grounds, and the nurseries of the young fry, should be so protected that they cannot at any time be reached by the hook of the fisherman. Indeed so much faith have we in the protective virtues of brush judiciously placed, from time to time, that we venture the assertion that a single ax vigorously but wisely wielded for a day along the banks of any ordinary trout brook would do more for the protection, increase and growth of trout in that particular stream for the next three years than any law that might be passed, though stringent even to prohibition."

[We have before advocated this mode of improving trout

[We have before advocated this mode of improving trout streams, and have given it practical application by intro-ducing it at Blooming Grove Park, on Taylor's Creek and other streams. -ED.]

LOBSTERS. - A writer in the Bostou Transcript says that the strange changes in the amount of yearly production of lobsters is very puzzling to fishermen. In Plymouth Bay they used to find good sized lobsters very plenty, while now the production both inside and upon the coast is very much diminished both in size and numbers. They attribute it partly to the raking of the rocky bottom for Irish moss, which is now carried on to a great extent. By this means the young lobsters are uncovered and often destroyed, as they need the refuge of the moss both for growth and

Another Failure in Shab Transportation.—Pro-fessor Baird of the United States Commission of Fisheries, has received a message by cable to the effect that the shad spawn shipped hence by the steamer Mosel and alluded to in our issue of the 22 ult, had all died. These shad were incended for the stocking of the river Weser, and it was hoped that by hatching them while on route the mission of last ways rollength the work of the rivers and it was fortune of last year, when the young fish were sent in ears, would he avoided. No cause is given for the failure, and the patent trays used do not appear to have produced the results expected from them.

Six thousand shad have been sent to Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, and about seventy thousand to Vermont, where the commissioners intend to continue their experiments in stocking Lake Champlain.

The last of the shad shipments this season from the lastching grounds at Holyoke, some 60,000, was made today, and it went to the Rhode Island fish commissioners. The shad will probably be put in the Blackstone River. A shipment of 70,000 was made a few lays since to Rock River, Illinois, a tributary of the Mississippi. The total shipments from the Connecticut River this year to other waters than its own, amount to 1,370,000. This enormous total includes the 40,000 sent to Germany.—Hartford Times, Avouat 2.

SAWDUST IN TROUT STREAMS.

GRAVENHURST, Canada, July 27th, 1875.

GRAVENHURAT, Canada, July 27th, 1875.
EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:—
On the 25th of July W. H. Brown, of Baysville, was fined for allowing sawdost to escape from his mill and works at Baysville into the South Moskoka River, on the compidint of Air. R. K. Johns, of Bracebridge. Mr. Johns has since the above fine received att adidavit from Air Fesoni, of New York city, and another from Dr. Cameron, of Totonto, stating that on the 15th and 16th of July inst. they witnessed sawdust going into the river from the same mill. I am glod that a start has been made to stop mill owners from putting sawdost, etc., into the rivers.

J. S.

LETTER FROM PISECO-CORRECTION.

United States Fisher Commission, Steamer Blue Light, Wood's Hole, Mass., August 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— WOOD'S HOLE, Mass, August 2d, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— When in your leave of the 15th inst your type selter turned my thin legged chairs into three legged ones, thereby depriving them of their great resemblance to the young persons with whom they were compared, and when he followed an a few lines farther by making me heave my anchor into a "creek" instead of into the crark of the split rock, I felt somewhat aggriered, but it concerned no one but myself, and I had got pretly well used to type errors and could stand them. But in your tast issue he deliberately knocked over the entire argument, by which I was trying to show that this place was Holl and not Hole, by turning my "none" into a "nine." This latter construction destroys the whole force of the views advanced. My object was to show that within the limits of the track of the Norsemen there were several cases of this name. None elsewhere. Your nine gives the precedence in that respect to the vection they had not visited. Please make the necessary correction, and oblige.

The sea scrpents seem to be moving around this side of Cape Cod; one has been seen on the ocean side of Cuttyhunk Island, at the cutrance of Buzzard's Bay. The New Bedford Standard says:—

New Bedford Shindard says:—

"The sea serpeut was seen from the top of the hill at Cuttyhunk, Thursday, by a number of persons, who judged that he was about sixty feet long. They saw him very plainly and distinctly."

The St. John Globe says:—

"The steamer City of Portland, on a trip last week from St. John for Portland, when off Segulu, passed the sea serpent within 30 feet. The monster was lazily floating along on the water, occasionally lifting his head to look around."

—Parties visiting California will find most pleasant and desirable quarters at Tubbs' Hotel, Oakland, at the terminus of the Pacific Railroad, forty minutes from Sau Francisco, with which steamers communicate every half hour. This botel is kept by Win. M. Lawlor and B. I. Kellogg, Jr., well known in this city and Albany, and is a favorite resort for tourists and sportsmen.

Matural History.

For Forest and Street A FEW REMARKS ON SNAKES.

WERE it generally known how harmless most of our snakes are, instead of a feeling of dread for them. we should admire their graceful motions and fine coloring; and the instinct to destroy them the moment they are seen would be changed to a desire to examine them more closely, to observe their habits, and the objects of luterest about them. Although we have about a dozen species in this part of the country, there are only two which may not be hundled with impunity—the rattlesnake and copperhead adder. The latter variety, however, is known by the name of chunkhead and red adder in different localities, and in some places is thought to be the female of the rattlesnuke, although it belongs to an entirely different genus from the rattlesmake. The bite of both is usually fatal, unless means of procuring a remedy is near at hand. The poison acts very rapidly, its effect heing to congulate the blood, consequently means should be taken to cause the blood to consequently means should be taken to cause the most to circulate rapidly as soon as possible on being bitten. None of our other species possess poison fangs. Although both of the black snakes will bite rather readily, the effect is of no more account than that of a mouse. I do not think that any of the remaining species are capable of making any the black snakes will bite rather readily, the effect is of no more account than that of a mouse. I do not think that any of the remaining species are capable of making any wound whatever. The milk snake is so named on account of its extreme fondness for milk. Although all snakes are very fond of it, none are so frequently found in the countryman's dairy. The belief that it sounctimes sucks cows is, I think, incorrect. Our most beautiful snake is the little green snake. It is usually found in thick grass in dump localities. Its color so corresponds with that of the grass that it is not easily distinguished while lying concealed in it. The ring racer is also a pretty little fellow, but is rather rarc. The most formidable uppearing of our snakes is the hissing adder, although it is perfectly harmless and cannot be induced to make any pretension of biting. On being disturbed, it flattens out the loose skin on the neck and sides of the head, and at the same time fills the lungs with air. If further disturbed, it expels the air through the nose with a dull but rather lond hissing sound, and frequently runs out its long, forked loogues, as do all snakes when disturbed, or in any way excited. It, motions are rather slow but very graceful. The most common snakes are the spotted water snake and striped snake. There has from time to time beeu considerable discussion as to whether snakes produce young by birth or by eggs. It depends entirely on the species of snake. Most species lay eggs; a few give birth to the young, while others are ovaviparous—that is, the young are produced in the form of an egg, but break the shell almost immediately on exposure to the air. Young snakes accompany the mother for a certain leagth of time. It case of danger the mother opens her mouth, when the young soon disappear down her throat, and cauremain there for some time if necessary. As the gastric juice cannot affect any living animal matter in the stonneh they of course suffer no danger of being digested.

The longue of the snake is popula

THE BREEDING HABITS OF PIGEONS.

THE BREEDING HABITS OF PIGEONS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The male pigeon first selects his mate, paying court to her by stricting around her with his feathers spread, and cooling. When they wish to begin breeding the male finds a place for the nest and calls his mane to the title the state of the mest and calls his mane to the male face of the nest and calls his mane to the male to come hear her. When they have selected a place for the nest they commence to build, the male bringing the straw, while the female arranges it. They work only in the formoon. The nest is made entirely of straw, the inside being fluor than the outside. When the nest is find-hed the female gues on at high and in the morning there is an egg in the nest, though I do not know at what time It is laid. The other egg to laid to the offermoon of the following day. The female sits on the eggs during the night and until about 11 o'clock in the morning, when the male takes her place until about 4 o'clock in the offermoon. The period of incubation is eighteen days. When the young are hatched they are thinly covered wilth a yellowish down. The old birds feed them on a milky substance, which they refet from their crops, and as they grow older they give them coarser foul, but there is always considerable moleture in it. When the young are nearly fletged 1 have noticed that the male bird, after being fed at night, always drinks and then feeds the young, evidently giving them the grain he has just entent. The female usually lays again before the young are weaned. Pur a short time hefure the young are weaned only the inaic feeds them. A female pigeon cannot ralee a young hird without a mate to help her. I have had odd females, when there was a male in the flock, by eggs and hatch their young. They would raive them until they began to feather not, when they wound dee, evidently from siarvation. I think that the arrangements by which the mate performs so important a part to freeding the young is for the purpose of giving the female a neal, during which

History. Take some particular bird or animal, observe closely its habits, and let us have the result, will prove, ultimately, a great pleasure:—En.]

Collection for the Centennial.—A number of naturalists in this State, the most prominent of whom is Judge Bell, of Manticello, are now engaged in making a collection of lidds and reptiles of this State for exhibition at the Centennial. About 400 specimens have already been cullected, and it is expected that about 2,000 will be ready by the time of the opening of the National Exhibition.—
[Florida Agriculturist.

-In Winusboro, S. C., is a goose with four whigs,

CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARES, }
New York, August 1, 1875. }
Animals received at Central Park Menagerie for the week ending du
31st, 1875:—

31st, 1875:—
One common Paradoxure, Paradoxurus typus, Hab. Java, Presented by Mr. Gans Ignaa.
One Roble, Turdus interactivis. Presented by Mr. Dents Shane.
One Brown Thrush, Harporhynchus rufus. Presented by Dr. L. Da.

One Baleric Crown Crane, Baleavica pavonium. Hab, West Africa. One Gray Squirrel, Schirus Carvainensis. Presented by Mr. Bernant Ooram. W. A. Conklin, Ulrechir.

Woodland, Harm and Garden.

THE DEVIL TREE.

HE South Australian Register contains the following account of this remarkable plant:-

THE DEVIL TREE.

THE South Australian Register contains the following account of this remarkable plant:—

"Imagine a pine apple, eight feet high and thick in proportion, resting upon its base, and deamled of leaves, and you will have a good idea of the trunk of the tree which, however, was not the color of an anana, but was a dark, dings brown, and apparently as hard as iron. From the apex of this fusicitated come fut least two feet in diameter; eight buge leaves sheer to the graund, like doors swinging back on their hinges. These leaves, which are joined at the top of the tree at regular intervals, were about eleven or twelve feet long, and shaped very much like the leaves of an American agove or century plant. They are two feet through their thickest parl, and three feet while, hippering to a sharp point that looked very much like a cow's horn, very convex on the outer (but not under) surface, and on the under (not upper) surface slightly concave. This concave surface was thickly set with strong, harny hooks, like those upon the head of a teazle. These leaves, hanging thus limp and lifeless, dead green in color, hud in appearance the massive strength of oak fiber. The apax of the cone was a round concave figure like a smaller plate set within a larger one. This was not a flower, but a receptacle, and there exhibes into it a clear, treatly liquid honey, sweet, and possessed of violent intusinating suporific properlies. From underneath the rim (so to speak) of the undermost plate, in series of king, hairy, green tendrils stretched out in every threetion towards the barizon. These were seven or eight feet lung, and tapered from four incless to half an inch in diameter; yet they stretched out as stiffly as iron rols. Above these (from between the upper and mader cups) six white almost transparrart pulpireared themselves towards the sky, twirting and twisting with narrivolus incessant motion, with sinch as sublenly interrupted by the natives, who had been shricking around the tree with their skrill vaices, and cha

ness and saving tenacity of anaconthas hastening upon theoprey.

It was the barbarity of the Laocoon withant its heauty—this strange, horrible murder. And now the great leaves rose slowly and stiflly, like arms of a derrick, erected themselves in the air, arpromehed one another, and closed about the dead and hampered victim with the silent force of a hydraulic press and the ruthless purpose of a thanb screw. A moment more, and widle I could see the basis of these great levers pressing more tightly toward aach other from their interstices, there trickled down the stake of the tree great streams of viscid, honey-like fluid, mingled horribly with the blood and ouzing of the victim. At sight of this the hordes around me, yelling mally, handed forward, crowded to the tree, clasped it, and with cups, leaves, hands and tongues, each one obtained enough of the fluid to set him mad and trantie."

Spare the Blackburds.-Now that the army worm is creating such havoc with crops, the following letter from a farmer of Woods Hole to the Boston Advertiser may contain a timely hint:—

The above remarks on the breeding habits of pigeons are from the pen of a young had who has given the subject much attention. We mention this in hopes that some of our young readers may turn their attention to Natural ingupon what they did not sow. 'Why, they come,' said

he, 'in clouds from Naushon, and all about us.' Notwithstunding, I told him that I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mawers reached the middle of the field they found the stulks of the grain very much stripped and cut up by the army worm. When the barley was down they began to march out of the field in a compact stream through the har-way into the next one, and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon them and decoursed them by thousands, very materially lessening their numbers. The worms are so numerous that they have not destroyed them all, but have materially lessened them and their power of mischief. All hunor, then, to the blackbirds, which are usually counted mischlevons, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin. These army worms have returned after an interval of eight or len years."

The Army Worm.—The destructive pest, the army worm, has arrived at Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newmort, R. I. On Saturday the farmers were out mowing their outs and barley, which will be at best good only for fadder, as the grain is not nearly rips. The grass had all been cut before. Trenches are being dug around corn fields, and everything is being done to prevent the devastation which worms occusioned in 1861. They were not discovered before Friday, and then only in small quantities; since then whole fields have been completely covered with them. The worms have appeared also at New Redford and Westport in this State, and are making havoe with the gardens. The trench plan is being tried in these places also with some success.—New England Furmer, July 30th.

-The Babylon Signal says the army worm is doing damage on parts of Long Island, especially near Aquehogue and Ronkonkoma.

The Rennel.

—Mr L. H. Smith, of Strathoy, Ontario, Canada, has recently sold to Mr. Middleton his field trial setter hitch hiffey, by Leicester, out of Dart. Mr. Middleton takes Liffey to Japan, and we trust he will not share the fate that has met so many fine dogs imported into that country and China. The last named is a particularly fatal climate for dogs, a setter seldom lesting more than one or two seasons.

-Mr. B. W. denkius, of Baltimore, owner of the celebrateil Ranger, writes us under date of 2d inst., that his imported pointer bitch, Julep, bas whelped six pups to his imported pointer dog, Saucho. They are all marked white with liver head and large spot on back and rump, like the sire. Saucho won several prizes in England.

Lance Sales of Dogs in England .- An important sale of sporting dogs was held by the Messrs. Tattersall on the 12 ult., at Lillie Bridge, Brompton, England, comprising drufts from the kennels of the Earl of Sefton, Earl of Feversham, Viscount Downe, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Llewelliu, Mr. Statter, and Mr. J. Armstrong, names very familiar to our own sportsmen. As some of the setters were purchased for this country we append their names and the prices they brought:-

SETTERS.

The property of R. H. Purcell Liewellia.

May, 4 years, by Planket, out of Min. 15
Mino, 4 years, by Flunker, out of Alla
The property of Viscount Downe
Nell, lemon and white, 3 years, by the Earl of Carlisle's Old Bill, out of Viscount Downe's Nell.
of Viscount Downe's Noll
his Brite. 10 It, black and white, (sister to Nell.) by Earl of Carilsie's Old Bill. 12 Fan, black and white, tyleb, distart of Dir.
Fan, black and white blich, (slater to DI). 4 Lemon and white blich, by Old Bill, out of Nell
841, (818KT 10 DI)
The property of Thomas Statter, Esq. Second season dogs. Bruce, by Scoi, dam Bloom. Lady, tenion and white blich, by Laverack, dog, dam Ludy, by Brier-
strict that evitor dog 3
The property of Mr. John Attastrong, Locknow Castle, Stranger, Scot-
Dismond, twer and white dog, 2 years 2 months, by (Laverack) Sergent, out of Kaie
Nell, black and white, 1 year 5 months, by Mr. Laverack's Blue Prince, out of Kate. 10
The property of the Earl of Feversham
Bob, liver and white, 2 years, by the Earl of Carlisle's Oht Bill, out of sister to Mr. Garth's Bess. 12
Ou the Saturday previous another large sale was held at
Aldridges, at which the following were sold:-
The property of R. J. Ll. Price, Esq.
Orange, orange and white dag, by Bragg, out of Bess. 3 3 0
Pur, liver and while dag, by Mr R. Parr, Leaton Knolls. 3 13 6 Rev, lemon and white blich, bred by Scrutator 5 15 6
Buckell, red trish dog, by Phinket-Min. 27 6 0
Frint, white and lemon dog, 18 months, by Monk, out of Bess., 2 2 0. Alibers, white and lemon blich, by Monk, out of Bess. 4 4 6
Alibers, white mul femon blich, by Monk, out of Bess 4 4 0 Mittb, black and tan blich, 3 years, by Fisher's Gronse, out of
Nevlftl's Roup 2 12 8
A Liverty and American

Flux, the first on the list, is said to have sold uncommonly cheap. The same purchaser also secured May, by Plunket. Mr. Statter sent six pulnters and twenty setters, all bred with great care, but only four reached the limit put upon them. Dimmind, who brought seventy guinens, is a liver and white dog, and has distinguished himself in many

"Nora."-Our correspondent "Lightfoot," writes advise us of the arrival of this celebrated Gordon setter bitch, per steamer San Marco. Mr. A. F. Copeland is the happy owner of Nora, having purebased her for a high figure by the advice and with the kind assistance of Mr. J. S. Skillmore, of Nantwich, England. Nora will prove a great acquisition to this country, being a very heautiful bitch, of good size and substance, and a celebrated prize winuer. She is the dam of many prize winners and has an excellent pedigree, being by "Idstone's" ebampion Kent, out of Mr. Churles Laughton's champion Duchess.

The same correspondent corroborates Mr. Demuth's statement in regard to Pickles, the pure Laverack bitch recently imported by that gentleman at the same time with Rock.

Mr. J. W. Knox writes us from Pittsburgh, Pa., that he hus heen advised of the shipment of a splendid setter dog, "Belton," hy Laverack's Dash out of a sister to Dick and Llewellin's Dau, etc. Mr. Statter is to send a full pelli gree shortly. Mr. Knox has also purchased "Rifle," in whelp to Liewellin's Prince. Rifle is hy Dan out of Ruby.

A FINE DOG LOST.

Enither Forest and Stream:— Davenport, Iowa, July 16th, 1875.

Daysnoot, Towa, July 1611, 1815.

A few weeks ago my son, while on a visit to this city, received a present of a fine setter dog from Col. J. II. Berryhill. It was over a year old, and well bruken. The ancestor on the male side was imported from Russis. On boarding the sicamboat to return to his bome in Southeast Minnesota he give the dog into the charge of the porter, with instructions to take good care of it and he would be paid for his trouble. The lineat had proceeded about a mile up the river, when, after having seen to the comfort of his family, he went down on deck to took after the comfort of the boat, dead. The railing, to which he was chained, was open enough to allow the dog to get through, and his love for his old home induced him to jump overboard, and so hung himself. Moral.—See well to your dog while traveling with one on a public conveyance.

WM. Gray

MORE LAVERACKS IN THE FIELD.

STRATHOY, Ontaria, Canada, July 27th, 1875.

Entroll Forest and Stream:

I have just received in my kennels a brace of pure Laverack setters Carowitz, sent me by Mr. G. Teasdate Buckell, and Victices, purchase for me by Mr. Buckell al Aidridge's, on the 10th alt. Carowitz is he Filkington's Dash, ont of Lieweilin's celebrated Counters. Victress by Dash, out of Moli, own sister to Nellie, Dalsy, Counters, Fairy, etc.

L. H. Smith.

A NEW CURE FOR MANGE.

BALTIMORE, July 29th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I see one of your correspondents wants a cure for mange. My setter had it so had last Spring that I thought he would die. White hesitating what remedy to try some one advised me to take him to a tannery and put him in a line vat. This I did, though doubting a favorable result. To my surprise two immersions cared him completely. The time water was not very strong, and did not affect him injuriously, although in plunging him in his head was wetted completely.

S.

CURE FOR RED MANGE,

WEST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 26th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Goineas.

Editor Forest and Stream:—Your remedy for red mange is O. K. I find that instead of a solution of arsenic, a "ball" of suppor administered three days in succession, omit it for three days and then repeat, has done the business, with the sulphut obtained, for my hitch Josephine. Her pape are now ten days old, and they seem to be breaking out all over, and I am very moch afraid it will rain them. What would you recommend for the paper. They are a very fine breed and valuable paps, and if you know of any tried remedy please inform me, and you will confer a great fuvor.

We would advise you to use the same remedy with the pups which has cured your bitch, but in very small doses aud milder form.-ED.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis. Sulmon, Salmo salar Maskenonge, Esox nobilior. Weakh-h. Striped Bass. Kingfisb.

Salmon Trout, Salmo confints.
Laud-locked Salmon, Salmo Gloveri,
Bluck Bass, micropterus nigricans.
Plke, essa lucius,
Plekerel,
Bluefish. Sheepstend.

Under the head of "Game, and Kieh in Season" we can only specify in general terms the several varieties, because the laws of States vary so much that more we to attempt to particularies we could do no less than publish those entire sections that relate to the kinds of game in guestion. This would require a great amount of our space. In designating game we are guident by the laws of nature, upon which all legislation is founded, and our readers would do well to provide themselves with the laws of their respective States for constant reference. Otherwise, our attenuts to assist them will only create confusion.

FISH IN MARKET.-Owing to the stormy weather during the past week, fish are not so pleutiful as they were the Salmou are ou tho wano and the season's cutch so far is fully one third less than that of last year; prime fish are selling for 35 cents per pound. Native Spanish mackerel are being caught freely on the New Jersey and Long Island coasts, and are unusually large and fine fish, many of them weighing five pounds each; they sell for 40 cents per pound, while those from the Chesa-peake Bay bring but 25 cents. Striped hass are coming from Baltimore and Philadephia principally, but few fish coming from the East; they sell for 20 cents per pound. Fresh mackerel are not in such good supply and bring 18 cents each. Halilmt are worth 18 cents; sea bass 18 cents; bluefish, from Massachusetts capes, averaging eight pounds each, bring eight cents per pound; large weakfish from the same locality are worth 12 cents; cod 8 cents; porgies paper mentioning the circumstance as entirely new in his scarce at 12 cents. During the past week large quantities experience. Space was, given, to this information in these

of pompano bave come to market from Baltimore and have sold at the unusually low price of 40 cents per pound. Soft crabs are scarce and sell for \$2, per dozen for large and \$1 50 for small. Green turtle are still in good supply at 15 cents per pound,

Phinness Bay.-In spite of the cluse guard which the Phins hay. —In spite of the clisse ghate which the bluefish have kept at the mouth of the hartan, the weakfish have finally made their way in and are now being caught in fair numbers and of good size at Princes Bay. Take the Staten Island Railroad to Princess Bay Station, theuce ten minutes drive by stage to the hay. "Sandhags" or any minntes drive by stage to the hay. "Sandhags" or any of the bostmen will put you on the ground, or go to Port Richmond station and find the way to Streles.

THE GREAT SOUTH BAY. -Bluefishing outside of Fire Island Inlet and chumming inside the buy have been good during the past week. The weakfish have returned from their periodical migration to the eastward and are now taking the hook freely. During the next munth the fishing will probably he excellent.

—Old fishermen about Bnzzard's Bay opine that the black bass, of which there was great plenty seven years ago, are again "setting iu," and are driving away the bluefish. Meahaden were hardly ever more numerous than now, and so much fish bait existing, the comparative scarc ity of bluefish cannot well be accounted for. Swordfish are being obtained of good size and in large numbers on the regular grounds for these fish.

-Bluefish are in vast numbers all around Nantucket.

-The Labrador fishery is reported almost a failure.

—Jarvis Smith and D. J. Runyon, one day this week, cast their lines for blue fish, and succeeded in taking 70, weighing from 4 to 10 lbs. cach. Thirty were taken on one tack. This is the heaviest hand with line and squid reported this season.—Babylon, (L. I.) Signal.

this season.—Babylon, (L. I.) Signal.

The Fisheries.—The number of fishing arrivals for the week ending July 29, was 90—56 from Georges, 11 from the Banks, and 23 from mackereling. Amount of Georges cod brought in 800,000 pounds, hulibut. 59,000 pounds. Bank cod 1,300,000 pounds; halibut, 40,000; mackerel, 930 barrels. Mackerel still continue very scarce off this shore, and quite a number of the sciners intend lenving for the Bay soon, to try their luck there. It looks now as if the shore mackereling would prove a futbure this season, although the coming month may shown a different aspect of affairs. In view of the scarcity of mackerel, prices rule high, last sales being made at \$164 and \$104 per bbl; for Nos. 1 and 2.—Cape Ann. Advertiser, July 30th.

Black bass are beginning to take the fly among the

-Black bass are beginning to take the fly among the Thousand Islands, and the sportsmen are enjoying fine sport. Wall-eyed pike are frequently taken. Among the leading anglers on the ground are Messrs. Cark and Lowrey, of New York city, Fred. Massey, of Brooklyn, H. E. Morse, and Mr. Hart (Kimball & Co.,) of Rochester, Mr. Redfield, of Hartford, and Mr. Beasley, of the Cuvier Club. Cincinnati.

-Last Spring, Dr. D. C. Estes, of Lake City, Minn., w kind enough to send us some patterns of bass flies used in Lake Pepin, which we have tried with good advantage in the River St. Lawrence and some of the back lakes of the River St. Lawrence and some of the back lakes of Canada. The most taking are those of grey and brown mixed with purple and scarlet colors, without much regard to method or design. The grey and purple wing, with scarlet body whipped with line silk, and white tail, served the best. We used also a turkey wing and black body whipped with orange silk. A killing fly may be made from the white and dun hair of a deer's bide, and has been in vogue for centuries, both North and South. The most successful fly-fishing for bass is done at the onliets of lakes successful fly-fishing for bass is done at the onliets of lakes or where the current rushes through narrow channels between islands. This is true of the St. Lawrence. Some fish are taken from boats, the angler casting in toward the rocky shelving shores. They are also found around sunken reefs and rocky points. Trolling with fly and long line is much practiced, but there is no skill in booking the fish, and but little required to land them. Average weight now, 11 pounds.

-Mr. Hume, of the Carolina Club, of Charleston, S. C., who is owner of one of the pretty islands in the St. Law. rence, has taken two salmon trout this season in the St, Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, which is quite unusual good fortune. One weighed six pounds and the other twelve, taken in the latter part of May and first of

-One of the finest and hest known tront regious in America is in Michigan, all along the liuc of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Last June a party of six gentlemen from Penusylvania took two thousand there in less than a week's fishing, or about sixty each per diem. The Railway Company have issued a "Tourist's Guide," in dicating the best fishing places, which can be obtained on application at this office

-We learn from Mr. R. M. Shurtleff, the artist, who is sojourning in that region, that trout fishing at Keene Flats, Sussex county, N. J., is better than usual this year.

A 10-pound salmon was taken in the Saco River, in Maine, a few days ago, said to be the first caught in that river for about twenty years. It was caught in a weir.

-Our correspondent "Music," F. L. Magoou, of Philadelphia, and Dr. J. H. Richardson and sons, of 'Foronto, are at Doe Lake, near the hemiwaters of the Magnetewan.

-One of our correspondents, who has evidently done little fresh water fishing, accidentally discovered the other day that pickerel will take n fly, and wrote n letter to this paper mentioning the circumstance as entirely new in his columns, and forthwith a dozen emulous anglers, eager to ventilate their experience, write to state that they have known the thing done off and again! Pickerel take a flyy Why, gentlemen, they will take anything; so also will frugs, terrapius, and black snakes. Morad: Don't fly fish where these vermin chiefe where these vermin abide.

NEW JEBSEY.—Barnegat, Kinsey's Ashley House, Ang. 2.—
July 25.—Horst, Pollard, Best, and Gamble of Germanlowit, Pa. 14 blochsh; Capt, John Kelley with party from
Newbrk, N. 3. 27 bluchsh; McDonald and Mcrchant, New
York, 3 hlachsh, 16 sea bass,
July 26.—Dr. Horbert 2 sheepshead, 16 sea buss,
July 27.—Dr. Bannet 10 sheepshead; J. C. Bailey, Jersey
City, 2 sheepshead, 12 sea bass, W. T. Jones and J. M.
Winnants, Bergen Point, 27 bluchsh, 15 sea bass, 1 sheepshead

Withhams, Bergen Polit, 2; littlensh, 15 sed biss, 1 sheepshead.

July 28.—J. C. Baily, Jersey City, 12 bart and sea leass; N. D. Taylor of Jersey City, 12 sheepshead, 40 sea bass, 30 kingfish.

July 29.—J. C. Bailey, 2 sheepshead, 15 sea bass and bart; S. B. Trewsdale, Cold Spring, N. V. 36 wenkfish; Walter Southwick, Brooklyn, 36 sea bass.

July 30.—Southwick and J. H. Crane, 23 bluefish; H. M. Friser and J. F. Danze, New York, 30 sea bass; S. B. Trewsdale 35 weakfish, average weight 24 pounds; Win. Muson and F. H. Southwick, Brooklyu, 17 bluefish.

Sheepshead fishing good, professionals taking from 150 to 300 daily. Bluefish are scarce and small, except those taken outside. Sea bass and hart plenty and laite well. Weakfish of large size have unde their appearance; the besteatch was made to-day (of large fish) at the Elbow Bony.

catch was made to-day (of large fish) at the Elbow Bony.

Canada.— Mt. Julien Hotel, Stoney Lake, July 31.—Bass fishing is in full blast here now, and a string of sixly per rod is an ordinary daily catch. Many are taken with fly at the outlets of the numerous lakes, hereabouts. A good many guests are here, of which a considerable proportion are from the States.

Gratendurst, Muskoka, July 27.—Bass fishing in lakes Joseph and Rosseau is now very good. Tourists are having some good sport fishing for them. I have received a letter from Richard Crooks of Magnetewan, in which he states that he will act as guide for fishing and hunting parties on the Magnetewan, and that he can furnish canoes, a lett, and three dogs for \$2.50 per day. As far as I can learn Crooks is a good and reliable guide.

CANADIAN SALMON SCORES.

New York, Aug. 2d, 1815.

New York, Aug. 2d, 1875

Having recently returned from a salmon fishing exentsion on one of the New Branswick rivers, I hand you a return of our take, five roles, seven days. In hand:—46 salmon, tour gribe, weighing 175 pounds. Our heavy weights were as follows:—24, 23, 23, 17, 23, 22, 27, 24, 20, 27, 20, 18, 21, 19, 27, 26, 22, 19, 21, 22, 19, 22, 23, 19, 22. Water high, and the filth, with few exceptions, made the most exciting resistance. The reports from nearly all the anglers I met was, poor success, fash not plenty, and that the run were late in making their appearance. Killing fly, dark maroon body, brown hackle, mallard or wild turkey wings. Novecz.

The above may perhaps be regarded as an exceptional score for this season. All accounts at hand corroborate like

score for this season. All accounts at hand corroborate the statements of our correspondent, that salmon augling has been almost a failure thus far throughout Canada. Salmou have also been scarce in market here, and the prices relatively higher, the partial failure attributable, no donbt, as is intimated, to the late Spring and protracted early floods. We publish berewith a letter which was omitted by an over-We publish herewith a feller which was omitted by an oversight, and which should have more properly appeared when written. It, however, fully serves its purpose, in our resume of the angling season, the facts being furnished by a gentleman whose presence on the rivers made fully cognizant thereof. We are not advised of any material improvement in the fishing since the date of writing, and it is altogether probable that a black mark will have to be set against the season of 1875. We quote:—

River York, Caspe Basix, Lower Canada, July 7th, 1875.

RIVER YORK, CASPE BASIN, LOWER CANADA, July 7th, 1875.

set against the season of 1875. We quote:—

River York, Caspe Basis, Lower Canada, July 7th, 1875.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The fly fishing in the Gaspe lithers this year up to July 7th was an entire lailore, save in the Darmonth, a small river of but two good pools, where Messes, Guild and Barnes, of Boston, made a handsome score. On the York, Mr. Reynolds, the lessee, in three weeks got but seven sha, and his friend, Col. McNeil, but three, Col. McNeil, who was serond in command in the Ashantee expedition, came from England expressly to fish the York, which, all things considered, is one of the best in Canada, and retorned. One thousand miles to a fish is rather dear sport. On the St. John Frederick Curtis and myself during one week's stay killed only one-fourth the usual number, and during the same length of time in the York killed only about twenty fish, including, however, three of chirty-two pounds each, one to my rod and two to his. We are told this nearly sill the rivers of the Bay of Chalenr, including the famous Restigouche, Cascapediac and Matspedia are giving very little sport. On the latter river is Mr. Stevens, of Canada, and Mr. Douglaes, on of St. Chas. Douglaes, of London, England. Mr. Douglaes was with me a week on ibe St. John, and was to telegraph from the Matapedia II he had good sport there, so that Mr. Cortle and myself might drive down the coast and takes a day or two in that river, and also on the Cascapediae. We have not heard a word from him, and, therefore, credit the reports that no rivers are as yet giving the usual amount of spart.

The Spring has been very backward, and when we reached the St John, Jone 25th, it was a roaring forrent of snow water. Fre furmed quite thick on the York as late as the 10th of June. In addition to the difficulty of accending the ewollen streams the salmon have been gorged with capella, which was never known to be so abundant as furifug this Spring; the Jorners have even need them for number as we do mentalsed. When the rivers did get down so that

the Lower St. Lawrence. Messrs, Molson and Ives, of Montreal, visited a large number of rivers on the Labrador coast in July, taking few sulmon, but a large unmber of sea trout, making their cruise in Mr. Molson's beautiful steam yacht of 160 tons burthen, which carries a steam

lanneh besides her ordinary boots.

—Another carrespondent, who has been fishing the St-John, on the Lower St. Lawrence, North Shore, writes, 3d, twenty-seven indes methic river, as follows:-

Inly 34, twenty-seven miles up the river, as follows:—

"We have been here about a week, getting over from Gaspe in a 45-ton schooner. This is a glorious river, scanery beautiful, enreen) very rapid, and plenty of fish; lot they are very shy at taking the fly. In seven days I have 17 fish, averaging about 12 popula, a 27, 18, and 163 heing the higgest. II—100k a 34 pound one. The river runs about six miles an hour; it is a long, steady shore up here, but no bad rapids; it is easily affected by rains. After a twelve hours' train the other day it tose four feet, and of course thil for our fishing; but it is now falling gradually, and we anticipate grand sport."

W. A. M.

TWO DAYS' FISHING FOR SALMON IN LAKE SAN ANDREAS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19th, 1875.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19th, 1875,

Edition Firest and Stream:—

Although not by any meads teading a sedendary life in this city, a change of air, especially a hen my fivority sport of angling is concerned, is always benefichal to my health and spirit; so taking, at seven in the morating, the cars fourteer miles to San Binuo station and house, and tramping it three miles to Lake San Andreas, to the keeper's shanty and ranche, I found myselt and a small hant all ready to fish for the three or four-fear-old salmon (tith whick this Spiring Valley Wafer Coupany'n lake Is stocked and preserved. At this senson trolling with a small spoon balt seems to be the most successful method, while about two months earlier hait 6 hing answered also with It. At Lake Merced, leased for fishing by the California Acclimatizing Society, about twelve miler neader San Francisco, just the reverse has taken place, bait fishing now succeeding best; but this may be owing chiefly to this fast sheet of water containing a large number of Lake Tahoe tront, as well as egilse, or young salmon, the front regdily taking the worm, shrimp, and effices of fish. I designed staying two days and nights at the apperintendent's cottage, to preference to malking the three miles backward and forward to the San Bruno house, although I had to put up with a bunk for a sleeping place, and rather rough food for lare. But revegous news a salmon. The neather during my sojourn at this clear and intensely blue colored lake of troubles in length and hall a niche to breadth, was charteing. Light and fresh chreezes pleasantly ruffled its boson, and a lew alabaster log clouds from the near Pacific, rolling over its neighborlug hills and momining, harren on one side, but clothed in its vegenation with a variety of green shades on the other, mided occasional variety and beauty to the placid scene.

As the keeper had to aftend often to his slock on the ranche, I could

greet shades on the other, added occasional variety and beauty to the placid scene.

As the keeper had to attend often to his slock on the ranche, I could not get any person to row for me as I troited from the hoar's stern, but had to be contented with kandling the oars mysell, and laying my rod hefore me, with line extended on the water some sevenly five leet, and recel checked, anniting the highlining jerk of some hungry salmon setzing the spoon bait, when down went line oars and up went the rod, with the delightful sensation of a one or two pounder lastened to the frio of hooks at the end of the glittering revolving spoon, and presently leaping one, in o, three times out of the water, and occasionally, not withstanding all my care, jerking himself free from his unacceptable acceptance. But when he cannot free himself he comes generally, and apparently not very nowflingly, near the boat, and seeing his enemy commences to divo and plunge rather fryingly to the single gift, yet in spite of his siruggles, heing well hooked and not in the hands of a complete neophyte in the gentle art, be comes gradually to the surface, the net is placed ready for him, and he is safely laid in the holtom of the boat—a silvery, fine conditioned beauty, to gladden the sight of the eager and gratified sports man. When this exciting amusement goes on, and say liftee or four of these game inhabiliants of this prefly hike are captured every hour, the mijority of fishermen will be sure to have the measure of their happlness mell filled; they will be at peace with themselves and the rest in mankind, and have reached the very acme of their piscatorial deligh; although, of course, this spoon-balt angling, or what some might term spooney fishing—cannot by any means approach that highest point of a sportsman's amhition, the killing of a troit or salmon after seeing a rise of one or the other in the water, throwing his fly precisely over the spot where it rupled, and finding fast to his line a fish of three or four pounds, which, after the us

olly fanded.

During my pleasant stay at this peaceful lake I had the good forme to nepture twenty-five salmon, averaging three quarters of a pound, which has poor fishing compared with what had been done previously for about two months. This lake is well filled with the silvery beauties, and you be them at nearly all times rising and leading over the ultramarine collected waters.

E. J. Hoopen.

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14th, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— Michael is now in its prime. I have seen many steings of from twenty to lorty base, averaging two and a half pounds each. The largest base recorded thus far this scason reighed six and a quarter pounds, and the largest pickerel turned the scale at seventeen and three quarter anomals. At Ocomomowoe and vicinity the angling traterotty is well represented by delegations from Chicago, Cincinnari, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, and other cities.

tions from Chicago, Cincinnatl, St. Louls, Louleville, Indinnapolis, and other clikes.

I lately had the opportunity to examine and lest one of the black bass rods made by C. F. Orvis, of Munchester, Vermont. This rod is made in accordance with my description of the "Coming Bass Rod" to Foigest AND STREAM of February 11th, 1875, and I must express expect as murching pleased with h. It is just right—eight and three quarter feet in leagth, weight the onnece, well balanced and handsomely finished, plant enough to yield to the slightest inovernent of the fish, and yet stiff enough to cast forty yards with mase. The standing giddes are neat and light, while the tapering ferrules, without dowers, are quite un improvement. It is made of oan not fanceivind, which are, when well selected, the very best woods that can be put into a rod. Upon the while, I consider it the best mode that can be put into a rod. Upon the while, I consider it the best mid cheapest black bass and manifectored, and Mr. Ords deserves the commendation and gratified of all black bass angle is accordingly. Lovers of the gain and dog will be pleased to learn that wondcock are mine innerons in this vicinity than for several years past, while pinnated grouse (Copidonta capido), raffed grouse (Bonasa unbellus), and sharptailed grouse (Podicectes phospharandhas) promise to be more phositial than ever throughout fan State, instantinismanding the extreme colid wenther of last Wister, and the late and wet Spring. Geese, brant, ducks, safer, and plover will be here in the Fall in Intil force.

Oconomowo.

BUZZARD'S BAY

New Bengood, Muss., July 27th, 1875,

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM! Editor Forget and Strikan: —
The fishing notes from this denity can be written in a few words, 8 worlds lang continues later than n-nat this year; the samek T. B. May-heav brought in thirty one yesterday, naking 135 to that vessel since Jane 15th—The Cattylucak Clab ranght about 50a pannals has last Priday, and Capt. Butler this magning brought over from No. Man's bond six bass, avering about forty thre pannals each, the largest weighting fifty free pannals. Bottom 18th, such as sent, hadon, etc., thanks to the an morous traps, pounds, etc., that infest that waters every Spring, are very scarce. Bluefish me pleaty and large. A bill tish about sax best long was brought in here and sent to Prof. Burth, at Womil's Butle, last even-

TROUT FLIES.

CANAAN, Ct., Jidy 26th, 1875.

Entron Foccest and Stheam!— Canada, Ct., didy 26th, 1875.

I defined he a late number of your paper an attlebe by Thod. North, "Tids Fly and that Fly," which put me in mind of an experiment I make enumber of yours ago at almost my listst attempt at thy fishing. I misempted to make an initiation of a perullar materelllar, and, as it was acy first attempt at thy making, the result can be readily imagined. It was made by twisting a black toot white backe, a bulling it around the bare short, leaving a couple of long intis at the head and at the full bull. With blishy, which, despite of long intis at the head and at the full. With blishy, which, despite of long intis at the head and at the full. With blishy, which, despite of long intis at the head and at the bull. With this fig that is be heaver above, or be the partit beneath, or in the canars ander the earth," I have caught trail so early in Spring (April 18) that, I being a cold day, my by raught also on the bre, and could September. From my success with tide fly, and with similar may, I have reome to the conclusion that it depends more upon the initiation of the partitlar radding of the cater which an insect makes in symmolog them anything else connected with the fly. In support of this "theory" is the lact which probably every fly fisher has milred, etc., that samethurs a trust will rise to the rippic made by a giere of Irnyed silk or the rule of a hall knot on the leader in preference to the fisher.

Rational Pastimes.

THE CALEDONIAN CONVENTION,

GAMES OF THE TORONTO CALEBONIAN CLUB.

THE ninth annual convention of the Nurth American United Caledonian Association was held at Agricultural Hall, Toronto, Caunda, on the 21st alt., being called to order by President A. J. Young, of Syrucuse. The other officers present were First Vine President R. Mideolm, of Toronto: J. B. Meludyre, of St. Catharines, secretary; Thomas Monroe, of Hazleton, assts secretary; Thomas Monroe, of Hazleton, assts secretary; Thomas Widdell, of Pittston, treasurer; and C. G. Nicholson, of New York, member of runnmittee. Only two officers were absent—the second vice president and one of the members of the committee.

son, of New York, member of rummittee. Only Iwa afficers were absent—the second vice president and one of the members of the committee.

The formal constitution of the convention was effected by the appointment of a rommittee the examinar the credentials of the delegates. From their report, which was signed by W. B. Smith, John S. Dingwall and A. Marray, and as amended by a future inhition, it appeared that the following clubs were represented: Meatired, New York, Philadelpleia, St. Catharines, Hudson county, N. J., Aubury, Pittshin, Detroit, Newark, Synchise, Brooklyn, Hazleton, Bridgeport, Toronta, Wishington, South Adams, Albany, Hamilton, Bulfala, Colours, Tray, Seranton, New Haven, and Charlottelowa. The following were nurrinesented: Boston, San Francisca, Hartford, Newton, Glengarry, Weslerly, Paterson, Balimore and Saginnaw Valley. The committee being also appointed to consider applications for membership, recommended that the names of the following be added to the roll. Norwich, Richmond, St. Andrew's Society, of Milomaker, Sanotan, Morin and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The report and recommendations were adopted, the latter seriation.

After a recess and a reading of the minutes of the last convention, President Young delivered his apening address, in the course of which he made a binching allusion to the loss sustained by the Caledonian reliats in Boston and New York by the death of Mr. Junies Kelsa and Chief Harry Thomson respectively. The serietary's report, as presented by Mr. McIntyre, gave a review of the business of the year, which showed the finances of the association to be in a sound condition. The treasure's report shred the total income, expenditures and assets, and displayed a handsone surplus in the treasury.

A very interesting part of the proceedings was the presentation of reports from the affiliated clubs and sarrieties. It appeared that all were in a very prosperions condition; that the literary features of the chusina constraint of the proceeding was flourishing. New York has the strong

The committee upon increasing the usefulness of the association recommended—

First, The appointment of a committee to declase a system of life association for the advantage of C-d-combines.

Second, That no offiliated claimallose a probashoust to competent its games, unless special prizes are offered for such.

Third, That the association offer three prizes for the best artificant says on subjects thoroughly Scottlesh, and which have been delivened before the club to which the unrule belongs; that such example furneautied to a committee of they, appointed by the association to accord the prizes, schiele are not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of this duthers.

Foorth, That the association familish of chips in affiliation with regulation laminers and parting stomes, sumped by the association, the club receiving the same to pay the cost.

The report was adopted, and the following committees appointed: On Life Assurance, Thomas Worldell, R. H. Ramsey, and Jukin Steinhen; on Essays, A. A. Stevenson, R. Bertram, Dr. Smith, Dr. Gunn, and Thomas Moffat.

The report of the committee upon the Brooklyn appeal opened the way for the removal of resource of perty differency, which has existed between the clubs of Brooklyn and New York for a few years. The latter can afford to be magnanimous and "hury the hatchet," after the expressions of regret dropped at the convention by the gentlemen most concerned. The report was subpted.

A series of notices of molious to be made at the next convention were given in, one of which has reference to the regulation of the qualiting competition. A committee of five was, in the meantime, appointed to revise the existing by law; another referred to the weight of the homicers which it was proposed to clunge to 14 lbs, and 21 lbs, respectively. It is unnecessary to detail their for hobbing the seventh meeting of the association.

Philadelphia was appointed the place for hobbing the seventh meeting of the association.

Philadelphia was appointed the president, Paul Buchmunt,

Newark; secretary, J. B. McIntyre, St. Cutharines, Ont.; assistant secretary, Thomas Monror, Huzleton; treasurer, Hon. Thomas Wuddell, Pittstan; meadors of committee, Jehn Fulton, Montroal, and R. Hamilton, Sr., New York, After several formal motions the convection adjunated.

In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Walker House by the Taranto club in honor of the delegates. On the following day the games were held at the neicket ground. Canada and the United States were hold at the neicket ground. Canada and the United States were hold well represented by athletes, but it seems probable that the former is in the front. McKinnaa belongs to Hamilton, Ont., Allan be Montreal, and several others, whose mames appear in the following prize list are also Canadians.

Pintage 18th Heavy Mone.—1st. d. Mooney, 23 feet 2 Inches; 24, Hugh McKinnaa, 35 heat 7 Inches; 34, A. McKay, 32 feet 1 inches. These never the latt list alleannes. In partor off the the McKinnaa won.

Throwing Heavy Manuary—1st. H. McKinnaa, 81 feet 5 Inches; 24, A. McKay, 78 feet 4 hubbes; 34, E. Hrady, 71 feet 5 inches; 24, A. McKay, 78 feet 4 hubbes; 34, E. Hrady, 71 feet 5 inches; 24, A. McKay, 78 feet 4 hubbes; 34, E. Hrady, 71 feet 6 inches.

Throwing Heavy Manuary—1st. H. McKinnaa, 81 feet 5 inches; 24, A. McKay, 81 feet; 34, A. Hekkay, 91 feet; 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91,

um. sslmj the Cubre,-14l, K. Brinty; 2a, K. McKay; 3d, H. McKlamin, p. Step and Jump. -1st, D. W. Johnston, 41 feet 10 inches; 2d, J. Tracking the Cubre, -181, D. W. Johnston, 91 1881.

High, Step and Jahap. -181, D. W. Johnston, 91 1881.

Shandray Long James - 181, D. W. Johnston, 10 1881 7 Inches; 2d, P. Cubin; 3d, H. J. Mallen,

Diaming Long James - Lewis McDonald, 18 Inches; 2d, D. W. Blieble; 2d,

Namiling Long Jurns.—1st, D. W. Johnston, 10 fvel 7 lnches; 2d, P. C. Culdin; 3d, H. 4. Mullen, Rounding Long Jung.—Lewis McDanuld, 18 Leat 9 Inches; 2d, B. W. Jahnston; 3d, J. Crassley.

Rose Rose, Cluder B, some of members only).—1st, W. Rifethi; 2d, Win Paterson; 3d, F. Mctitegar.

Man High High Johns,—1st, R. W. Johnston, 4 feet 34 inches; 2d, W. Phenle, 4 feet 34 inches; 2d, W. Smith, 4 feet 33 inches; 2d, W. Phenle, 4 feet 34 inches; 2d, W. Smith, 5 feet 2 inches; 2d, E. W. Johnston, 5 leet 3 inches; 3d, W. Rude, 5 feet 2 inches; 2d, E. W. Johnston, 5 leet 3 inches; 3d, W. Rude, 5 feet 2 inches; 2d, E. W. Johnston, 5 leet 3 inches; 3d, W. Rude, 5 feet 2 inches; 2d, Thos.

Callins.

Eventual with Pate — 1st, Junes, Reldburg, 9 feet 50 Johnston, 2d, 1 fee.

Callins
| TrisRing with Inde - Isl. James Faltbuirn, 9 feet 6; Inches; 2d, J. T.
| Crossley, 9 left limber, 3d, W. Robertson, 9 feet 4 inches,
| Hest Buggley Playing.-Ist, S. Gurdon; 2d, NvII McIsanes; 3d, A.

Osnal, Hardle Pane, (1991 yards.) 1st, W. S. Allen; 2d, A. C. Reid; 3d, J. Wright.

Real Dressed Buy In Highbort Custome - 1st, F. V. Warmoll; 2d, N. McLaud Peneson; 3d, J. Paterson.

Long Ruce, (Hall Mile.)--1st, T. Collins; 2d, G. Paton; 3d, A. J. Tutio.

ndin.

Highturd Filing. - 1s1, James Kennidy; 2d, Geo. A. Mathieson; 3d, M. MyKenzu:

Nusurd Dance - 1s1, James Kennedy; 2d, George A. Mathieson; 3d - P. Niven.

Long Raire, (One Mile)- 1s1, S, Henry; 2d, G. Paton; 3d, W. S. Henry; 2d, G. Paton; 3d, W. S.

ds nød Struthsprys. -- Ist, damvs Kennedy; 2d, R. P. Niven; 3d, McKenzle

The competitions were keen and exciting, and although it soems desirable that a little letter order should be pre-served, the day's sport was tolerably satisfactory.

Swimming Matches.—Arrangements have been consummated for nonther swimming match between the champion, Johnson, and his recent antigonist, Coyle. The course will be the same as before—from Chester to Gloncester, on the Delaware River. Some day between the 18th and 24th of this month is to be named, and the stakes will be \$2,000. will be \$2,000.

—A handicap swimming race, 100 yards with the tide, come off on the Harlem River on Saturday noon, James Fraser tonl M. Merrill starting from scratch, F. J. Hynes and H. W. Newton having an allowance of ten seconds, and Charles McCredy tifteen seconds. Hynes won in 1:25, McCredy coming in second, Newton third,

On the same day a match took place at Fort Hamilton for \$200 n side, between J. L. McAleer, of Brooklyn, and Androw Sprague, champion of Staten Island. The distance was half a mile to a stake boat and return. Sprague led by thirty seconds to the stake boat, but on the return became exhausted and had to be taken from the water, McAleer winning in eighteen minutes.

CHICKET,

CHICKET,

THE COMING CRIEKET TOURNAMENT.—Cricket has been very show this season in this vicinity, all public interest in it having died out, but in Plabodelphia, the nursery of cricket in this country, things show considerable life and the present feeling of interest is growing as the time approaches for the grand lourney which is to be the event of this year. The tournment in question will be a return of the llalifax tourney of last year, and the arrangements for it are in charge, gractically, of the same committee by whom the international cricket fetes of 1868 and 1872 were so successfully managed, viz.: Albert A. Outerbridge, Philadelphia Cricket club, Chairman; C. Staart Patterson, Philadelphia Cricket club, Treasurer; Frederick C. Newladd, Young America Cricket club; Thomas McKenn, Germantawan Cricket club, and Geo. Ashbridge, Merian Cricket club. A guarantee fond, slatted by committee, is being liberally responded to, and will doubtless be tilled up, by the patrons of cricket, to the required amount. Each subscriber will receive a season ticket to the matches with a secured seat on the grand stand, and it is understood that in case the tournament proves a financial success, the subscriptions will be returned in full. The guarantee funds for the international matches of 1868 and 1872, which amounted to \$7,250, were refunded in fall, and there is little daalit that the same result will occur on the present occasion.

The return match between the Peninsulars, of Defroit,

Occasion.

The return match between the Peninsulars, of Defroit, and Chatham Club, of Chatham, was played on the grounds of the former on the 26th of July, resulting in favor of the Peninsulars by 53 rms on the first limings. Whelen and Eberts, of the Chatham Club, were the only ones who scared double figures. Irvine, of the Peninsulars, scored 33 in Irrilliant style, including one 6, two 4's, and three 3's. Ridgely batted safely for 13. The score was: Chuthams, first innings, 57; second innings, 61. Peninsulars, first innings, 110.

THE PROPESSIONAL ARENA.

THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA.

-The sevession of four of the Bostou club players and two of the Athletics, which was a rumor only a week or two aga, has become a fixed fact, and there has been quite a base ball "pow wow," or commit talk over the subject. Chicago "fancy prices" have overraided the "solid reasons" Boston had to offer the secveders, and \$4,000 to the leading man of the rebots and \$3,000 to another, with \$2,500 cach; to the remainder, have proved too Templing buits to be resisted. In consequence Chicago, in 1876, will be able to place a regular western team to the held, consisting of Spaulding, Barnes, Auson and Hastings, of the old Rockfard team of '71 and '32; White and Sutton, of the ald Cheveland nine; MeVey, of the Westerns, of Indianapolis, of 1808, and the younger western players, Pefers, of the

St. Lonis Red Stockings of 1874, and Golden, of the Westerns, of Keokink of the same year. Here are nine western players, and with this teno, Chicago will, for the first time, enter the arem in 1876 with a regular representative western team in the field.

Hurry Wright will remain in Boston, and with his brother George, and Leonord, Beals, O'Rourke, Monning and Schafer, form a new Red Stocking team, which he intecols shall cope successfully with the best in the country.

—The professional record up to the cluse of July shows the clubs occupying the following relative positions.

Chajis.	Recton. Abletic. Harfford. St. Louis Phinadelphin Theato Statush. Cow Haven. Clear Haven. Clear Executing Statush. Clear Executing Statush. Clear Stocking
Huston Athletic Hayford	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
St. Louis Philadelphia	[40
Chicaga Mataul New Harva	. 1 th 2 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 1 1 1 1
Atlantic Ref stockings	
Games Lost	4 70 16 11 22, 10 21 20 20 20 17

Hartford has to recover considerable lost ground to take second place in the race from the Athleties, as the record those shaws, while St. Louis is rapidly pulling up to the Hartford position, and may take third place before the close of August.

—The record of model games played in the professional areas during July is as follows. The list includes only games in which the winning clubs score nine runs in a united, or less, all double figure scores being excluded:

July 2. Booton vs. Hastford at Booton.

July 3-Boston vs. Harlford, at Busina	. 3 to I
July 3—Unicago vs. St. Lambs, at Obianon	41.00
July 3-Red Stocking vs. Washington, at Cinclinati July 5-Boston vs. Hortfowl, at Hartford	8 to 0
July 5-Roston vs. Hurtfowl, at Hurtford	7 to h
July 5-Mutual vs. Allantic, at Brooklyn July 7-Mutual vs. Hartford, at Hanford,	7, I P
duly 7-Mulmil vs. Hartford, at Hastford	tt In I
OULY 0 - MILLION VS. Albinite, at Remaktva	M. Rev. 18
o program — 200. Linning CM. Philipping high nit Philipping a	E 40 9
OUIS ID—MIGHALYS, Athletic, at Branklyn	5 Tes 13
ordy 12~St. Louis 19, Allantic, at timoklyn	45 Fee 18
OBLY 10-51. Little Ve. Multipl. at Grooklen (13 inus)	0 To . W
July 14—St. Louis vs. (Hantic, at Byooklyn	90 and 1
willy 11—Hartford PA. Philmlehnkin, nt Hastford	2 10 11
OUTVIL—BOSEON VS. CINCAGO, at Hushim	9 1 2
duly 15 -St. Louis vs. Mainal, at Branklyn	E line
JULY 15—Chicked vs Harlford at Harlford	3 0 0 11
July 17-Boston es. Clocago, at Buston	5 to 0
July 17—Boston es. Chicago, al Hoston July 19—Boston vs. St. Louis at Hustine.	2 10 11
July 19-Philadelphia vs. Mutual, at Brooklyn	7 111 2
July 19-Chicago vs. New Harvo, at New Haven	1 10 3
July 20 - New Haven vs. Phicago, at New Hacen.	4 10 1
July 24-Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartford	0 (0.1
July 21-Hartford vs. Chicago, at Hartfurd. July 21-Chicago vs. New Haven, at New Haven (10 hurs).	3 10 1
July 21 -Athletic vs. Mutuat, at Philadelphia.	4 10 3
July 22 - Philadelphia vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.	11 10 (1
July 23-Athletic vs. Mutual, at Philadelphia.	a in a
Jule 92 Chicago va Atlantia at Pagatina	6 (0.5
July 23—Chicago vs. Atlantic, at Brouklyw. July 23—S) Louis vs. New Haven, at New Haven.	8 10 2
July 21 - Buston vs. Sr. Louis, at Boston	6 10 0
July 21-Matoni vs. Chicago, at Brooklyn.	8103
July 21 - Hayford vs. New H wen, at New Haven.	7 16 1
July 26-Chicago vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.	4 10 3
July 27-Stattford vs St. Lows, at Inttford.	510.1
anly 24-New Haven vs. St. Lams, at New Baven.	10/5
anty 28-Philadelphia vs Chicago, at Philadelphia.	1 10 3
July 30 S). Louis vs. Hartfurd, at Hostford	1100
July 20 Chicago vs. Atlantic at Brackley	1.401
July 20 - Chicago vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn.	6 10 3
July 31 -Boston vs. New Havvw, at Boston	N 10 3
July 31-St. Lams ve. Hartford, at Hartford.	7 10 1
Lift, nine non-a man placed decise the	

Fifty-nine games were played during the month, giving an average of 8 runs and 19 over to a game for the winning nines, and but 2 runs and 44 over for the losing nines, the best average on record.

AMATEUR GAMES

The amateur nines—nines of clubs not attached to the Professional Association, amateur on no other account—of the country have been playing some fine games recently,

at the connect intro ner it building	,	,,,,	241	-	500	щ	311	ссепы	а
is the appended record shows;									ı
Total On The charge and there is a family -	F17.								
July 20-Hawkeye vs. Star, of Prairie	CIII	y, na	118	CAL	MI13	ալ, .	104	000	
Hawkeye	,	- 11	0	ш	4	0	1	4-10	
Stor ()	- 1	υ.	U	ш	1	1	0	1 8	
July 26-National vs. Eagle, at Washin									
National) î (11 3	- 1):	- 1	- 0	- 1	0	3-8	
Eagle	1 :	1 0	- 0	- 11	- 0	I	0	1)	
July 24 -Clipper, of Rockville, vs. A	reti	c. a	1 1	VII	llnn	mm	lie.	Ct., t	ls
miny being broken my by the crowd and	dra	wn:							Ī
Clipper		n o	n	- 9	- 0	- 1	0	0-4	
Avelic	0 (ñ ñ	- 11	ñ	0	- 3	ň	1-4	
July 44-Millord vs. Americus, of Cine	ciwi	sali.	151	ΔŬ	Hor	ui"	411		
Milford	91 1	n n	1					0-4	
Americus	1	0 0		o	0	1	0	0-2	
July 21-Guillon vs. Live Oak, at Lynn		v v	v	U	v		U	0-2	
							_		
Griffon				0		-1	2	11-5	
Live Onk						11	13	0-2	
July 26 -Burlington vs. Trenton, at Bu	irmi	igrai	180 2	٧.	S :				
Berlington	D L) I	-0	ш	-0		n	00	
Trenton	υ·) (t	U	- O	0	U	U	I1	
July 25-Una vs. Thornton, at Tanviton	1								
Una			-1	-3	0	0	1	0-6	
Taue10n	lt 1	[0		0	3	3	0	0-5	
July 27-Peabody vs. Excelsior, at Ba	ltini	iob.							
Peakody.,	0 1		1	0	0	0	4	0-6	
Excelsior		0	1	0	0	0	0	1-1	
Joly 28-Boston vs Live Oak, at Lyan									
Boston	î 6	1	Ð	0	0.0	a	1	1-6	
Live Onk									
Tule 97 Ovichat vs Adinotes of New	/ N i	APR .	55.1	lTi i	11114	0.111	ton		
Crlyket	0 1	1 0	αı O	4.	Ign	2011	G	0-9	
University of the contract of	0 1	1 0	ň.	ĭ	ñ	á	1	0-3	
Arlington	. 10		U	. 1	V	v	ā	D-3	
July 28-T. B. F. U. S. vs (tlympic, a		Her	COLL	٠,		_	_		
T. B. F. U. S. Olympox.	9 11		Û	Ų	1	3	U	4-7	
- Olympos:	ບຸ່າ	١ ٧.	U.	н	- 3	-2	. 2	0 - 9	
- July 20 - Centennul vs. Hickory, of Ke	PKM	ODII	. 153	-81	MI 2	ar or	а	Mo.:	
Cyntensial) U	0	0	0	D				
Hickory 0 0	I (} 0	D)	0	a	0	0	0-1	
- July 20.—Folton es Frantier, al Prositi	geil	Purk		T124	18.13	71) ¹			
Pullon	0 - 0	2.	3	0	- 2	0	0	2-9	
Frontier	1 1	1	0	0	-0	13	.0	1.8	
July 31-Knieely vs. Waverly, at Hobo	kon	1.							
Knisely	4 1	1 1	3	1	13	0	Ð	2-11	
Waverly	1 1	i ii		ò	3	ŭ	ű.	1-7	
July 27-Ludlow vs. Buckeye, at Clack	dire	11-	-	7/	0	**	10		
Jilly 21-Luciow vs. Direkvyo, at Chief	1 11	1	1	0	(I	n	41	4-8	
Lindlow	0 4	- 00		11	Ü			(1-1)	
Buckeye0	2 4	- 4	Ų.	V	U	U	Ų	(come)	

-The R. E. Lee club, of Jacksonville, Fla., played a game on the 21st ult, with the Dixie club, of Savannah, at the former place. The visitors were victorious by a score of 15 to 2

The absence of the Editor-in chief for the past three weeks, will account for any apparent oversight or lapses, either in private correspondence, or in general matters per thining to this journal. We must practice recreation for prind and body, as we preach it.

Answers To Correspondents.

H. D., Hartfurd - It is wasy to get hond at most any of the found puses on the telands around Clayton and Alexandria Bay, St. Lawrence

Vus. Industric City, Del.—What is the color of Mr. David Brooks' fa-ons seller Hismarck? Ans. Mostly white, with a few orange-volored

O. H. M., Muyganlon, N. C.—Are the game chromos mentioned last tweek \$5 inch in \$5 for the pair? Ann. \$5 per pair, and remarkably cheap for the money.

Cheap for the money.

W. A. H., Lawrence, Kan. —Will you plyase tell trae where "Pytill'a pulsi" can be obtained, as I have tried in value to get them through our gan dealers? Ans. None to be had in this country.

J. L. G., Philadelphia —The fly hads referred to by this correspondent it on visue of 22d July (Answess to Currespondents) is as entitle 4 by Mr. Hyde, jeweller, 2: Maiden Lane, New York, and is for safe by Brahneni, also of Maiden Lane.

R. H. M., Philadelphia —What is the "Afleston" fly, and where can it be procused? Ans. A large fly, yellow hady ridded lighthy larkle shine and yellow, and tail of wand dark feather. Can be had of Messrs. Barton, Alexander & Walter, this city.

G. C. G., Bay City, Mich.—A number of gentlymen in this city are

Barton, Alexander & Walter, this city.

G. C. G., Bay City, Mich.—A number of gentlemen in this city are linking some ships toward urganizing a rifle team, and therical ask you for a copy of the rules and regulations governing the Creedmoor Association. Ans. By-laws, score hook, etc., send by mid!

Butterist, Hackensack.—There are many first rate haymen at Canassie who now their yachis, among whom we are pleased in mention P. J. thawkine, Bill Abams, Gvorge Mursh, and Capt. Hill. No doubt there are others not personally known to be who are equally capable.

E. L., Boston.—Will you phrase inform me what food is most suitable food a Gordon setter pap about ten weeks oid, and how often he should be fed? Ans. Mush and colik from corn or eatmen, with some scaps from the table. Have the mush well limited. Feed three times a day.

F. S. Worcester.—Can you tell me where I can get a small, scenarle.

fed? Ans. Mush and milk from corn or oatmeal, with some sexaps from the table. Have the mush well huited. Feed three himes a day.

F. S., Worcester — Can you tell mushler of ean get it small, accurate map, or chart, of the country lying between Lake Umlanger and the St. Laivence River, with especial reference to the Megalinivay River and Arnold's River? Ans. Implies of Colion & Co., map publishers, 172 William street, New York.

W. H., Hackensack — I have a voing setter, well bridgen, Init seems measure overein meast ont; will bring it if onrown convert in teast ontil; will bring it if onrown convert in teast ontil; will bring it if onrown convert in teast ontil; will bring it if onrown onny, 5.2 will only fetch when shot don by How can I make that retrieve? He is outtimally of a third disposition. Ans. By persevering with him kindly tw could soon be made to retrieve properly.

J. L. S., London Grove, Pa — Will you please inform me, 181. Where in Canada or thy United States I can procure in good pack haskel? 2d. Dan I buy edge tools as cheap in Towento as Philadelphin? 3d. Will I have drily in pay on raw firts from Chanday? Ans. 1st. Montred. 2d. Yes; and prohably much cheaper, (publicy considered. 3d. Daity on row firts lea per cent. ad valotem.

PAWPAW,—We do not know what work to recommend on the agricultural magnetics of Florida, but inherers that a new book has just been isyaed by the Florida Land Agency, turning Meests. Roblinson & Whinsey, Jacksonville, entitled "Floriha; Its Soft, Climate, Health, Productions, Resouves and Advibutages." It is intended to be a mannel of latormation in weard to the State.

W. S. B., Mansfield Valley, Pa.—I wish to know what is meant by deaching in measuring manufer, 4d. Bandhecanes! weight, Troy vicight, deaching in measuring manufer, 4d. Bandhecanes! weight, Troy vicight, deaching in measuring manufer, 4d. Bandhecanes!

ormation in wigard to the State.

W. S. B., Mansfield Valley, Pa.—I wish to know what is meant by rachins in measuring pointer, it is apathecaries' weight, Troy weight, a liquid weight? I have experimented with James Dixon & Sixu's harges, and it hidds out in shot but not in powder. I used Hazari's lectric Powder; 34 drachins only weights two drachins synothecaries, its, The dracho is a provider measure.

G. W. P., Canton, St. Lairrence curvity.—Can you laform me if the gaine liwe of Canada allow the killing of deer and fishing front. In the months of August and September?—Cas you inform me of a good locuion to Canada live that propose? Ans. Trout in August and September; lives in September. Go to Premisoke, on the Epper Oliawa. Take cars from Brockville, on Grand Trouk Rallroad, to Sands' Point, and Thence themshoat tw Pewbroke. We have mentioned dozens of good localities to our topics already. our pesper already,

6. W. M., Augusta, Me.—Will you please inform me which is the best work on American fish and fishing? Also the best guide for genting and trapping? Ans. Best works or Fish and Fishing are "North American Angler's Book" and Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing; Di ks Maylow & Hulchinson on gunning, and Newhouse's "Trapper's Gulie." A complete trapper's guide is a work much needed, and we believe one is being prepared by Mr. J. H. Batty.

oeneve one is being prepared by Mr. J. H. Batty.

H. L., Syrnense —My boat Is 21 feet long; I wish to draw It up to the ceiling of my bont loose, so as to be out of the way. Can It be draw as one man can manage it without much labor? I prefer to do it with tackle libuck. Please answer, with directions, and you will oblige.

Ans. Make two broad convers bands with eyes at the end, one for each end of your boat; look your tackle into these. You must have help, or else holst as far as possible on one end, make fast, and then go to the other.

other.

CONSTANT READER, Townsintown, Md.—1s "Chincolink" (Chinkolingue), an island near Cubb's Island, a good place for gaining and fishing, if so, what kind of fish are caught? 2d. Do you know of any real good place for fishing and gunning in Pennsylvania; if so, where, bow can I get there from here, what will It cost, and what outfit is needed? Ans, let Cupital for shooting, dishing confined to sail water varieties, such as bluedsh, sleepsheid, etc. 2d. Condersport, in Poter county, or fedston, in Lycomang county. No examping outsit will be necessary.

December.

E. P. L., Flitt, Mich.—Will you please inform the which is the best target, Creedmont or Wimbledon, as we are just organizing a rille team here, and wish to know which is the best? We understand that the National Rifle Association we going to adopt the Wimbledon target; give size of target, etc. Can you send me the rules and regulations of the National Rifle Team? You would confer a great favor by so doing. Ans. By laws of N. R. A., score hook containing size of targets, etc., sent you by mail. The Wimbledon targets are now used at Creedmont.

you by mail. The Windledon targets are now used at Credenor.

F. M. B., New York.—Ist. Is "Mobawk's" recipe for lacquering gons in keep off salt water as good as shellne reduced with alcohol, for my gon, as in cleaning the riest from the barrels, so often, after salt water shooting, it have taken off most of the hurnish. 2d. Every week one or more of my pigeous become shapit; also very weak, and cannot walk straight; also discharge a waitery renter from their insert, a would like to know if this is from want of everyll gravel, or breatise I teed them some whole cent? Ans Ist Equally as good; but unless your gravels very mach expussed, no would recommend Beharontele and, which can easily be rithled off and repliced. 2d. Your pigeons are suffering from a want of change of diel. Feed then when one day, dried pour another, and come the third, with boiled polatoes, and a handful of hemp seed occasionally.

O. W. H. Philadelphia — had on a gramment with a party in reference

ful of hemp seed occasionally.

G. W. H., Philadelphin.—I had an argument with a party in reference to a gain called the Lefevre long range breest lowler, made in Symense, N. Y. He said that at the Widerham State shoot, beld in Jame last, a party using a Lefevre gain shall be woodcook at 152 yards, and got a gold awild, \$50, and of Lefevre gain as a priza for the leat. 2d. He said that the Lefevre gain took the first prize over W. & C. Soott & Smithad allothous, to wideh I replied that I must have better authority than his word, and I write you for information. By giving it in the Forest and Stieza yaw will oblige a constant reader. And, The obsardity of your first presidence are left as own refutation. If a gain kelled a woodcock at 150 yards, what would It have done to it at 40? There was no itial of gains at Walertown, and your informant is wrong in every partnership.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PPACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FIRE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, APD THE INCUCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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10 Correspondents.

All communications whatever, whether relating to husiness or literary correspondence, must be addressed to The Forest and Stream Published Communications intended for publication must be accompanied with real name, as a guaranty of good faith. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymons contributions will be regarded.

Articles relating to any topic within the scope of this paper are solicited. We cannot promise to return rejected mannscripts.

Secretanes of Cinbs and Associations are urged to favor as with brief notes of their movements and transactions, as it is the alm of this paper to become a medium of nseful and reliable information between gentlemen sportsmen from one end of the country in the other; and they will find our columns a desirable medium for advertising announcement.

The Publishers of Forest and Stream aim to merit and secure the paronage and countenance of that portion of the community whose refined intelligence enables them to properly appreciate and enjoy all that is beantiful in Nature. It will pander to no depraved tastes, nor pervert the legitimate sports of land and water to those base nees which always tend to make them unpopular with the virtuous and good. No advertisement or husiness notice of an immoral character will be received on any terme; and nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for the dereliction of the mail service, if money remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor. WILLIAM C. HARRIS, Business Manager.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COM-ING WEEK.

TBUBBDAY, August 5th.—Trotting, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.;
Chagrin Falls, Ohio New York Yacht Club cruise; rendezvous at Glen
Cove Base Ball, Hartford vs. Poiladelphia, Philadelphia vs. Chicago,
at Philadelphia; Quickstap vs. Keystone, at Witmington; Shibe vs. Excelsior, at Philadelphia

FRIDAT, August 6th.—Racing, Saratoga, Trotting, Buffalo Poughkeepele, N. Y.; Chagrin Falle, Ohio. Base Ball, Athletic ve. cago, at Philadelphia; Hartford vs. Atlantic, at Brooklyn; Alaskae Cataracts, at Melrose.

SATURDAY, August 7th.—Creedmoor, Conless for the Crouch Bullse sadge: Seventh Regiment shoot for the "shells." Base Ball, Hartfo s. Mutual, at Brooklyn; Albietic vs. St. Louis, at Philadelphia; Quic tep vs. Chicago, at Wilmington; Staten Island vs. Jamaica, at J

MONDAY, Angust 9th. - Creedmoor, Seventh Regiment contest for the

TUESDAY, Angust 10th.—Racing, Saratoga, Trotting, Rochester, N. Y.; Keene, N. H., Brattleboro, Vt. Regatts, Spring Lake, Mich. Quebec Rifle Meeting, Quebec.

WENNESDAY, August 11th .-Trotting, Rochester, N. Y.; Keens N. ; Brattlehoro, Vt.; Boston, Masillon, and Delphos, Ohio. Regulta, trand Haven and Spring Lake, Mich.

END OF OUR FOURTH VOLUME.

THE present issue of Fonest and Stream completes its fourth volume, and concludes the second As we look back over the long period of of its existence. As we look back over the long period of financial depression which has prevailed since the very day of its birth, we may be pardoned if we indulge in a little self congratulation. That the paper, in this unpropitious self congratulation. That the paper, in this unpropitious period should grow steadily to a self-sustaining position, as it has done, is gratifying in a business point of view, while it evinces the popular appreciation with which it is regarded by the intelligent and liberal friends of the specialties to which it is devoted. The area of its circulation has steadily extended until it is read in every quarter of our own country, and embraces among its warmest supporters the cultivated sportsmen of other lands.

Chief among the evidences of popular favor extended to our enterprise, is the amazing variety of interesting and valuable correspondence which has enriched its columns and therefore contributed to its success. Leading scholars and scientists, as well as sportsmen handy with the pen, have found our columns a congenial medium for the interchange of views and experiences, while many army officers

on the frontier have availed themselves of the opportunity therein afforded to while away their leisure hours in connting their adventures and unfolding the results of their extended travels. We find that papers like ours, inspired by ardent calliasiasm for the elevation of rational pastimes, nerved with the freshness of out-door life, strike the chords of a wide popular appreciation, and are the most effective agencies to mould public opinion. Our constituents will heartily share the gratification we ourselves feel at the results of our mutual labors.

Appee with our pace, we observe overywhere multiplying evidences of organized effort to protect our game and fish, to encourage a practical knowledge of natural history, well as to acquire skill in shooting, rowing, and other healthful recreations, no where of so much practical ad vantage as among our overworked countrymen. To the development and elevation of this taste our best energies will ever be devoted. With sincere acknowledgments to our friends for the invaluable aid they have extended us, and a full appreciation of the substantial support which has encouraged our efforts, we enter with renewed energy and confidence upon the work before us. We commence next week our Fifth Volume

FORBIDDEN FOOD.

U NDER the above caption we find a letter addressed to the editor of the New York Times, in which the writer states that at any of the hotels at Saratoga "chicken partridges" may be had for the asking, and pertinently adds, that, as the laws of the State forbid the killing of these birds at this season of the year, "if I may eat these birds at Saratoga, why may I not be allowed to cat them at co's or at Sutherland's, in New York? Why is it dright to cat them in one part of the State and other." The writer of this letter, who signs him-"A Lover of Partridges," is evidently so foul of them that he is envious of those who can ear them out of senson with inpunity. He also asks if the society for the Protection of Grine, of which Mr. Royal Phelps is President, is awate of what is going on at Saratoga. "A Lover of Partridges" must have a wonderful impression of the far-reaching powers of the New York Society for the Protection of Fish and Game, and an equal ignorance as to the proscentions it has instituted against offeuders. As for the foul insimuation that Mr. Phelps is fond of chicken partridge with his Congress water, we ignore it with the contempt it deserves. It can scarcely be expected that a society with its headquarters in New York city can be cognizani of all the infractions of the game laws which may occur in distant portions of the State, and we would ask "A Lover of Partridges" why be did not lay his information before the society nearest to Saratoga for prosecution. Not that we believe the result would amount to anything. Saratoga hotel keepers can afford to pay fines as long as they have guests who are willing to pay for "forbidden food." It certailly ought to be somebody's business to enquire into this matter and find out where the chicken partridges come from. In spite of the efforts of all true sportsmen these infractions of the game laws are becoming too frequent. A correspondent writes us from Monmouth county, New Jersey, that there are parties there who boast of having killed from fifty to seventy five wood cock before the fourth of July; that one person confesses to have killed four early in the Spring while shooting snipe, and after mentioning several others, names one prominent official of this city who was shooting there in June

It is impossible to expect private individuals to take up such cases. It is for this object that sportsmen's clubs are organized, that the onus of prosecution may be removed from the shoulders of one person to those of the many.
Yet it is the duty of every person to whom a knowledge of these unlawful acts shall come, to obtain the evidence present the case to the nearest magistrate or Game Protective Society for proscention. We have always heard that Jersey justice was swift; although if there is any truth in the report published this week in a daily paper, to the effect that a gentleman who had seized the neis left on the border of his lake by poachers, was arrested for theft, we shall doubt the accuracy of its aim.

As for the Saratoga "chicken partridges," they may not all be partridges. We remember some years since at a hotel celebrated for its woodcock suppers, not a thousand miles from Richfield Springs, that a certain proportion of the woodcock had most unaccountably lost their heads. There was occasionally a strong flavor of squab, and the large number of pigeons kept by the proprietor confirmed the sus-picion. Perhaps the partridges were ouls.

HYBRID WILD DUCKS.

A FRIEND writes us that some weeks since he was in-A formed by an enthusiastic and experienced sportsman that hybrids between different species of wild ducks are now more numerous than they were formerly, and asks us if we can coulirm this observation by our own expericuce, or by that of our friends and correspondents. also adds, and very truthfully, that this is a most impor-tant fact in Natural History, and we shall be glad to have any high-inpon it that may be in the power of our readers

Hybridism with our native ducks is not common, ex-

Smithsonian, where the anatomy and plumage of the Dufila acuta predominated. With that exception we know of no anthentic testimony where hybridism has occurred with other species of our native ducks. We do not think water fowl produce hybrids any more now than they have done before; but sportsmen are studying up game birds more carefully, and of late several cases of hybridism among ducks have been brought to public notice through their researches. Sportsmen cannot be too eareful in identifying their birds. A well known naturalist informs us that he has had several old squaw, or long-tailed ducks sent to him in the Summer plumage, which were supposed to be hybrids or new species, by the parties who killed them, simply because they had only seen them with the white neck and back in Winter dress. Ducks, like Joseph, have costs of many colors, and if the sportsman does not observe them when breeding in a northern clime, he will meet them as strangers when found wounded in our have and lakes in Samuer plumage, and unable to go North to hreed with their succies.

WIMBLEDON.

FIFTEEN years ago, when the Indian mutiny and a war in China had taken all, or nearly all, of Great Britain's available forces out of the country, and when old ladies and timid gentlemen scarcely slept for fear that Nap. the Third would choose such a propitious minnent to avenge Waterloo and make a descent upon the shores of perfidious Albion, the Volunteer fever broke ont with anexampled fury. Not only did Mr. Paneli seize with avidity the excellent and almost inexhaustible fund of subjects offered for his inimitable pencil, but the Government wisely fostered the movement by all the resources within its power, thereby building up a bulwark for home defence, he importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. For, contrary to the usual result in movements of such sudden and rapid germination, this has outlived the mushroom period and settled down as a healthy plant of hardy growth. Fifteen years since Her Majesty, the Queen of that Dominion, pulled the silken string attached to the trigger of a Whitworth gan, and fired the first shat nigthe Wimbledon targets. Last week four thousand men, all belonging to the Volunteer force, were encomped on the plain, competing for the many and valuable prizes offered success of the movement. For year after year the spirit of emulation has been fostered and rivalry encouraged; eounty has been arrayed against county, Ireland pitted against Scotland, and England against both, until the analysis mulches are looked forward to with the greatest encourage and contents. nual inniches are looked forward to with the greatest cagerness, and every effort strained to achieve a victory.

That this same condition of affairs could obtain in this country is heyond a doubt. Our average militimman is the equal, if not the superior, to the English in physique, intelligence and drill; his inferiority, if it exist ut all, is in a skillful, practical knowledge of the use of his weapon. The State of New York-thanks to Creedmoor, the National Rifle Association, the Amateur Rifle Club, the American Rifle Association, and kindred organizations-hus taken lead in this matter which promises shortly to put its National Guard on a footing, as far as rifle practice is con-cerned, not inferior to that of any military organization, regular or volunteer, in the world. Still, more encourageregular or volunteer, in the world. Still, more encouragement is wanted to arouse the men to a greater interest, and this should come from both the general government and State authorities. The enthusiasm excited by the victory of the American team in Ireland is still warm all over the country, and now would be the time to strike not only in this State but in every State in the Uniou; and if one measure is to be free from the wretched incubus of political jobbery, let

It may not be generally known that an American rifleman visited England a century ago, but under rather different conditions than those who are now being so thoroughly lionized. The Boston Traveller publishes an extract from Mr. Frothingham's "History of the Siege of Boston," wherein is described a company of Southern riflemen who had marched from four to seven hundred miles to join the besieging army.

to join the besieging army.

"They were remarkably stalwart men, dressed in white frocks, or rific shirts, and round hats, and were skillful marksmen. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their halls into objects of seven inches diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines and became terrible to the British. The accounts of their prowess were circulated over England. One of them, taken prisoner, was carried there, and the pupers describe him minutely as a remarkable curiosity."

Their uniform, was a lumning shirt double caped over

Their uniform was a hunting shirt, double caped over the shoulders, made of brown Holland, or Osnahurghs, with the motto, "Liberty or Death," in capital letters on the breast.

But to return to Wimbledon: Never since the range was opened has the camp been visited by such a deluge of rain as on the present occasion. The Volunteers appealed to the commandant, and were allowed to go to the firing point hare legged. The Scotchmen were in their element, as they were ready for swimming at any time, and perhaps as they were ready for swimming at any time, and perhaps this accounts for the unusual number of prizes taken by them this year. This prize list of the British National Rifle Association would almost puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer until he had mastered its mysteries. The most important open match is that for the Queen's Prize. This is divided into two stages, the total aggregate value of the prizes in the first being £1,668, exclusive of medals and badges. Only the first stage are allowed to compate by cept with the Anas boschus (mallard), which has been known to breed with the introduced muscovy and native black duck. Prof. Baird showed us a hybrid duck at the the first slaty in the first stage are allowed to compete in

the second, in which the prize is £250, the gift of Her the second, in which the prize is £250, the gill of Her Majesty, the Queen, and the gold medal and gold badge of the National Rifle Association. The first prize in the first stage is the sum of £60 and the silver medal and silver ladge of the N. R. Association. The prizes in the next grade are fifty-nine in number, and consist of the N. R. A. badge and £12 each. The prizes of the third grade are of the value of £3 each, and are three hundred in number. The Alfred Prize is £350, divided into ninety-three prizes. The Alexandra Prize is £350, divided into ninety-three prizes. The Alexandra Prize is £800, divided into one hundred and eighty-eight prizes. In neither of these were the Americans permitted to shoot. Then there were other prizes, reaching in value from £50 to £400, all divided in a similar manner, and medals innumerable. The advantage of this mrangement is, that nearly every Volunteer carries away some memento of the occasion.

We have now the secret of Col. Gildersleeve's declining, on tabulate the team, to shoot against a mixed eight. It seems

behalf of the team, to shoot against a mixed eight. It seems that some days before the match at Dollymount he received a letter from some one in authority at Wimbledon, inviting the American tenm of eight to shoot at the same time with the English, Scotch, and Irish teams in the Elcho Shield match, the prize for the Americans, if they won, being the Lloyd Cup, as the Elcho Shield could not leave the United Kingdom. After being submitted to the team, this proposition was accepted and due notice sent to Wimbledon. But the ratification of the Council of the N. R. A. was wanting, and as the Council did not meet until after the Dollymonut match, the complexion of affairs had by that time become somewhat different, and the ratification denied. Col. Gildersleeve was perfectly right in declining the sop subsequently offered. However, it is all over now, and the Wimbledon meeting of 1875 a thing of the past. We hear of our rillemen as being at Woolwich Arsenal and present at lordly Goodwood during the races, where they probably divided attention with the beauties and grande dames on the lawn. Now they are in gay Paris, where good Americans are said to go when they die—if they ean't get there before. In a few days they will he homeward bound, and all that remains to be done on this to give them a hearty welcome, avoiding, if that is possible, too much buncombe and spread-cagleism, but making it as warm and sincere as they deserve.

PLY-FISHING FOR SALMON ON THE PACIFIC. - Lust 4th of July Hon. B. B. Redding, of Sacramento, Cal., eaught at the U.S. Fishery, McClond River, a salmon weighing 21 pounds, and another weighing 18 pounds, besides several smaller ones. They were both eaught with fine trout tackle, after a long struggle, the larger one making a brave fight of it from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. Capt. J. D. Farwell caught fifteen salmon in all, the largest two weighing 162 and 19 pounds. Mr. Wm! H. Wallace also caught a fine string, but of smaller size.

It used to be denied that the salmon of the Pacific would take a fly, but the ignorance on this subject arose princi-pally from the fact that strangers did not try them at the proper sensons and places, while the resident anglers, like our Iriend "Podgers," et al, who were in the linbit of taking them with flies, were altogether reticent on the subject. The files of Forest and Stream give all the informution necessary to an intelligent understanding of the matter, describing fly-fishing from Puget's Sound to San Francisco. Livingston Stone, Esq., of the U. S. Fish Commission, who is fully acquainted with the habits of the Pucific fish, sends us an exciting account of the capture of Mr. Redding's fish. His letter is written from the McCloud River, Cal., July 24th. We quote:—

of Mr. Redding's fish. His letter is written from the Mc-Cloud River, Cal., July 24th. We quote:—

"Mr. Redding's fishing was done just in front of our house, and his contest with the inventy-pound salmon was watched with great Interest. He used a light himbor rod and a fine trout line with such skill that for six hours the powerful fish was unable to get the advantage of him. Mr. Redding was a puzzle to the Imilians. They could not comprehend why a man that wore such good clothes should work six boars in the hot son to catch a lish that they would self him for twenty-five ceuts. They thinglif he ought to be able to curn more money doing something else. The Indians are not, as a rule, very economical of their Ilms, as they have nothing to do, but one of them, who had settled down into a comfortable shidy scut to see the thing out, after watching Mr. Redding for two hours, concluded that his time was worth more than the white man's, and went home. The rest of its collected about seventeon times at the waiter's edge, resolved to be in at the death, but we were not equid to the occursion, and, after admiring Mr. Redding's perseverance awhile, retired each time in search of a couler spot. The contest was as well malnialned on both sides that we hardly knew which to admire the most, the angler or the fish. Some of Mr. Redding's rival anglers go so far as lo say that the salmon was finally sublined by a rifle ball from some one on the shore, but Mr. Redding's friends lesist that this is only a malichus slander, circulated to fletreat from the glory of his explot. They do not deny, however, that there was a strange looking hole through the lish, remarkably like what a rifle ball might have made if he had heen shot at. They admif also that some one armed with a rifle was seen drawing up to the fish us if toget a shot; but here the case rests. It cannot be denied, at any raie, that tho fish, by whatever means conquered at last, was a handsmine apectation of a salmon, and he fatry turned the secile at twenty pounds and t

A NEW WEAPON.-The new revolver, comprising the recent inventions and improvements of Colonel S. A., is probably the most perfect weapon of the kind in use in any service. The army pattern is a seven inch barrel, 45 calibre and weighs two and a half pounds. The cylimler is chambered for six charges and the mechanism for extracting and replacing cartridges, very perfect. The Smith and Wesson Company are now manufacturing them at Springfield. 3,000 have just been delivered and 3,000 more have been ordered by the United States Government, it being the intention to equip ten regiments of cavalry With them.

Archeological—A Most Valuable Collection.—Dr. H. C. Yarrow, of the U. S. Geological Survey, has recently returned from his explorations in Southern California, where be was rewarded with most gratifying succe nsuccess which would justify a more fulsome dourish of self glorification than is contained in the following modest announcement, conveyed to the Editor of the Forest and

STREAM in a private letter, under dute us follows:—

U. S. Engineer Oppier, Ogoonaphical Expeniations and Sunyeys West of the liken Memiar.

Washington, D. C., July 20th, 1875.

Washington, D. C., July 28th, 1869. 1

Dran Sin: I am sure you will be glad to know that I have made a magnificent collection of archeological material from the grave mounds of the coast of Southern California. The collection consists of large sheutite or soap stone pots, stone morears, and implements of all kinds, pipes, spear-heads and arrows, and last, though not least, of about 125 cranta. The entire collection takes up 48% entire feet of space, and will probably weigh twenty or iblirty time. It is the biggest hard ever made in this country. With kind regards, very truly yours,

H. C. Yarnow.

Our readers have long been indebted to Dr. Yarrow for many valued contributions, and it is possible that they will presently be favored with details of his California researches, as referred to above.

EDITORIAL NOTES FROM THE THOU-SAND ISLANDS:

ALEXANDRIA BAY, July 31, 1875.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :-

Those who have never visited the Thousand Islands are little aware of the manifold attractions they present. Not even those who have threaded their intricate passages upon the steamers that daily traverse this most attractive route Summer travel have any conception of the pleasure to be derived from a fortnight or a months' visit at some one the hotels at Clayton, Fisher's Island, or Alexandria Bay. Here, in years gone by, before these most luxurious honses of entertainment offered their comforts to the tourist, fishermen of the old school used to resort-gentlemen who had n high pulitieal, commercial and ecclesiastical record, as well as a Waltonian fame—Dr. Bethane, Martin and John Van Buren, Gen. Spinner, Gov. Seymour, Dr. Berrian, Gov. Seward, and Bishop Hughes. In those days, some of them as long as 27 years ago, the "Crossmon House" at Alexandria Bure had a managed of the limited Security. dria Bay, had a monopoly of the limited Summer travel. It was a homely structure, though almost princely for that epoch, and entertained well. It had no modern improvements, as now; and none of the attractions of the place were artificial. There were only the beautiful Isles pure sparkling water, the vivifying air, and the multitudes of fish that rewarded the daily efforts of the princely anglers. Nearly all of the old habitues have by this time gone the way of the earth, though the venerable proprietor survives, and the ancient house is supplemented by an elegant, modern structure, with piazzas and grand pianos, and the days are devoted to fishing and the nights to flaunting, fliring and flippancy, though to a fur less degree than at most fashionable watering places. The plain, common sense routine of pastime and personal attire gives the place a charm which sensible people value much.

a charin which sensible people value much.

There is another magnificent house near by, called the "Tbousand Island House," which is much given to string bands and nightly hops, the proprietor whereof is surnamed Staples; wherefore it has been flippantly remarked that "the chief Staples of Alexandria Bay is hops and fish."

Here, among the Thousand Islands, one-half the ludies

Here, among the Thousand Islands, one-half the ladies breakfast at 6 o'clock, and go forth in their fishing boats to troll for muscalonge and blooming health, camping at noon on some unoecupied island, to cook and ent the fish that they have caught, or they vary the daily programme by calls upon their fortunate friends who have Summer cottages on the islands; and all day long miniature steamers ply around the labyrinth of woods and placid water, flags flaunt from staffs on rocky peaks, and the air is redolent with balsam balm and vocal with joyous sounds.

Verily, it is pleasant to sojourn at Alexandria Buy: to

contemplate your pail of minnows in the morning, which you buy at a cent a piece for bait; to sit in your cushioned chair, with trolling rod in hand, and be rowed about by your boatman at \$3.00 per day; and to count your trophies of pickerel and bass at night before envious and admiring erowds. Even old ladies grow enthusiastic when the moon shines on the veranilah at evening and sing with their squeaky gum falsetto:

Ohl come wish me in my little canoo, Where'ser sheo ish calm an' zhe shky ish bluo; Oh! come wish me, for I long to go To zhe isles where'ser mango appleszhe grow."

It is pleasant to renew these quiescent experiences each day, for a month, and to do nothing but rest and recuper-But there are those whose duties do not permit this indulgence, and the writer is one of them. away, and make my devoirs and adieus to the kind proprietors, (father, mother, and son,) of this very domestic Crossmon House, and tackly wish that my stay could have been longer than a week.

Bass fishing with fly is now at its best, and we have many experts here to try their hands at it. Sincerely.

If correspondents will write legibly-especially when using scientific terms and proper names—they will have less occasion to complain of errors. It is impossible for the most expert printers and proof renders to give illegible manuscript the exact significance the author intended to Some of our most valued correspondents seem convey. Some of our most valued correspondents seem to have learned chirography in the school of the heathen

The Rifle.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

WE have received the fallowing letter from Mr. John VV Rigby, correcting some errors which appeared to our telegraphic report of the late match. The statements to which Mr. Rigby takes exception, it must be borne in mind, were telegraphed from the ground during the progress of the match, and were included in all of the reports published in this city at the time. It is possible that the eporters labored under as much as, or more excitement than the spectators, and as due allowance is always made for reports on such occasions, Mr. Righy has exaggerated the effect produced upon the friends of the tenm, or the public generally in this country. We can assure him that their ple generally in this country. We can assure him that their subsequent splendid shooting in Ireland, and the magnificent shooting at Wimbledon, has only confirmed the excellent shooting at Wimbledon, has only confirmed the excellent opinion entertained before of their qualities, both as riflemen and gentlemen. Indeed, in greeting their victory in the match for the Eleho Shield, it seemed almost as one gained by our own men, and was so received.

Dublin, July 15th, 1874.

gained by our own men, and was so received.

Entrue Forest and Stream:—Dublin, July 13th, 1873.

I have just read the particulars of the international rifle match in yours of the lat of July, and am sure you will regred as much as I do that statements are made therein for which there was an foundation, and which are calculated to give much pain to many on this shie who are your friends. I know that the fault hes with some one here who has telegraphed misstatements and exagerations in the American press, and I only report that the contradiction must come so bing after their public cutton that I fear It will avail first to remove the secong impression they are calculated to produce. This true that the crowd which assembled to white-set the risk match exceeded anything we calculated on, and the arrangements for keeping the ground proved, cumoquently, inadequate, but matching could exceed the good humor of the people; nor was there a single collision between the police and the peculiar, or a binw struck, is a policeman's basin drawn during the entire day. Informaticy, the formation of the ground gives but a narrow frontage destination where ange—that one on the right, or Trich side, reaching laws thirds of the way in the targets, while on the left or American fluid the line was much shorter. These lines bud a constant tendency to advance, and so at the conclusion of the Lixu yard shooting this, I must, however, give a distinct and categorical deathd to the shorters much more trying than it would otherwise have been, and the outside Irish against was most severely tried in this respect. Admining this, I must, however, give a distinct and categorical deathd to the slatements that there was affected and may also at the same nurmaned noise that they are constituted that they are decreased to proceed much order was restored, "or that "a pance of thirty-five minutes resulted," at la absolutely untrue. No such interroption took place, and, with the exception of a pais of a few minute hostitudes who saw the same men, (at l

without making onters. Rift men are aware that on the first-class target an onter, which counts two, is often a worse shot than a miss, which counts nothing.

The last contradiction I will trouble you with its that "before Fulton and Bodine fired their last shots the erowd formed two lines with entry two targets visible at the end," and that "the roar was almost deafcuing." All this is a pure fabrication. The crowd did not advance outil every shot was fired, and I remained alming with General Dakin's ride on one of the firing points for several minutes afterward until he and his friends had packed up their sights and apparatus and were ready to move off. I can further say that although the majority of the lower order among the spectators lost money by the result, they appeared animated by a sincere desire that your countrymen should have fair play, and the front ranks kept the grained clear as well as it was possible for them to divide when subjected to so heavy a pressure from those behind.

As the remarks I have objected to are unfair to the spectators and to the Irish team, so are the closing ones of the report to Mr. Millier His anishaps doubtless contributed more in the defeat of his side than the amount by which his score was below his proper average, but it is not correct to say that he has been engaged." He has twice shot in the Irish team at Wimbledon, and been first on one occasion and second on allother. Lust year he won the Abercorn Cup; made first secone in Irish learn at Wimbledon, and been first on one occasion and second on allother. Lust year he won the Abercorn Cup; made first score in Irish learn at Wimbledon, and been first on one occasion and second on allother. Lust year he won the Abercorn Cup; made first score in Irish learn to mich was more his misforme than his fault, and I have no doubt he will yet be heard of whenever his coolness, steadiness, and judgment have a fair field for their exercise.

Permit me to say before concluding that I do not in any remarks I have made desire to detr

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN ABROAD.—The American team, with Maj. Gen. McMurdo, visited Woolwich Assend on the 28th alt. They were received by Col. F. A. Campbell, the retiring Superintendent; Col. Younghusband, his successor; Deputy Assistant Superintendent, R. S. Frazer, inventor of the heavy guns, and Cols. Lyons, Field and Hordon, who accompanied them through the works. The visitors had an opportunity of witnessing the manufacture of eighty ton gnus. Every facility and courtesy was shown them by the officers of the institution.

THE WELCOME TO THE RIFLEMEN.—The joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club having in hand the matter of the reception of the Tenno on their return, met un Monday at the ruoms of the former ossociation. General Shaler was in the chair and the meeting was well attended. Communications were asknowledged from the Ninth and Sixty-math Regiments,

knowledged from the Ninth and Sixty-muth Regiments, offering their services as escorts, which were accepted and referred to the Procession Committee. The following resolution was offered by Capt. Casey, and adopted:

Resolved. That all organizations, millions or eige, which desire to perfect the interception to the American tent of rubence the Informed that the Committee on Processions will need on Wednesday, the 11th and an 3.F. M., at No. 24. Nassay street, for the purpose of assigning positions to such organizations in the column, and the purpose of assigning the moduling offer is of such organizations. He required to urport to said committee at the hoar manned.

Gen. McMahom. From the communities appointed.

McMabon, from the committee appointed to confer with Messrs, Sheridan Shook and P. S. Gilmorr, of the Hippodrome Garden, reported that it was proposed to give a semi-military concert at the Hippodrome to which the Team would be invited.

CREEDMOOR.

—The ranges during the just week have been given up principally to National Gunral practice, the most important "club" match being the competition between the members of the Separate Troop Cavulry Ritle Club for a gold budge on Weiluesday last. The shooting commenced at the early hour of seven o'clock, and was complaided at eleven. The conditions of the match were-regulation earlines, five sighting shots at 250 and 300 yards. The following is a record of the leading scores:--

Names	250 Yan Is	T'lal.	SID ARDIS TERM, GRID	
Llent, M. Heldt.	.3 3 5 5 1	54		34
Corporal J. Felion.	3 2 4 5 3	17	まちおと 511	31
Private J. Weggold	53148		4 4 4 8 3 - 15	-81
Major George Arry	.03418	11i	25224 18	29
Capt. Karl Klein	41342	. 07	2 3 2 0 3 1,14	27
Private J. Klein .	28444		22223 11	217
Surgeon C. A. Nugel	. 13132		32102 11	28
Cidor Sergt Schwerd	1 .533211	13	3 3 2 2 313	214
Private C. Stocky	62355		03304 (0	- 85
Private G. Epple	3 2 2 4 2	13	2 (20)	24
Quartermaster E. Mil	Jur 2 3 4 2 2	13	83102 01	-21
Private P. Merckel.	22348	11	2 0 2 4 0 8	2.2
Private F Bocker	. 21031	1.3	0.0202 7	201
Private A. Werner		111	3 3 4 3 0 9	19

During the current month a number of interesting matches will be shot at Creedmoor, and on each Saturday visitors to the ranges may rely upon seeing some remarks bly fine marksmanship. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club holds four contests during the month—on the 7th and 21st for the "shells," and on the 9th and 23d for the "rifles." Shooting each they rommeners at 3 P. M. On Siturday of this week will be held the second competition. Solurday of this week will be used the Second competition for the badge known as the Bullseye Badge, presented by George Crouch, Esq., to be shut for by members of the Amateur Rifle Club, bullseyes only searing. On the following Saturday—the 14th inst—the new Tarf, Field and Farm Badge will also be shot for for the second time. The conditions of this match are—200 yards, standing, open to members of the National Rifle Association. On Saturday, 21st, the Luther Badge open only to members of the Amateur Rifle Club will be shot for. On the 28th, the Remington Diamond Radge will be the prize, open to members of the National Rifle Association.

of the National Rifle Association.

The "Kellingg" Badge, competed for on Tuesday last by members of Co. A, Twenty-third Regiment, Captain J. Story, commanding, was wou by Lient. J. II. Earle, his score being 38 out of a possible 50. At a recent arreting of the Veteran Association of this command it was desided to offer for expensition as guid model valued at \$250. cided to offer for competition a gold medal valued at \$50, to be presented to the member of the regimental team making the best score in the Second Division untch at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association.

United Schehler Assorbation.—This tille organiza-tion bolds a meeting at the park, Union Hill, New Jersey, on the first and third Thursday of each month. The shooting is free to all comers, upon payment of a small fee, and the prizes are all cash. The targets are in the "ring" principle, being arranged in twenty-four rings, the centre one, or bullseye, counting twenty-five, and the oth-crs according to position. At the last competition the tol-lowing scores were made, the highest possible being 250.

10 th tag 1 control to the control t	men deling win.
H. Ratchzen	
John Rarchen	198
F. P. Rathjen 217 Ernst Crether	
J. Acerbiach	183
Th. Klein	
A. Hellwig 166 F Haosen	160

Forest and Stream Badge.—The lifth competition for this trophy of short range shooting was held an Wednesday last, at the gallery of J. S. Conlin, No. 950 Broadway. A fair number of "off-handrest" were in attendance, but owing probably to the extreme heat, the shooting was not so good as on previous occasions. The following are the scores made:—

Geo. W. Hamllion 14	H L. Beckeyith	23
A. G. Hellwig 15-2	⊟8 - P. C. Levotos	24
T. C. Noone	-8 17. F Orvie,	25 4-16
F Ressler 15	J Il Unrelay	,29
M P. Lennon18 1	5-16, R. Stc Feeley	35, 3-16
F. Hyde 19 8	-It [A. F. Wilson	314
F Bulllek	-16 F Clarke	52 1-16
J. J O'Kelly 21	G. Watson	31
A. T Thomas 214	M Esstman	418.
J. P. Richards 24	E. Brasmil	36
11 C Conke 22	IWm Have-	Stall Backmann

The hadge has been won once by G. W. Yale, once by John Tragesser, twice by Win. Hayes, and once by G. W.

-The American Off-hand flille club auction Monday eve ning at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and resolved to have a tournament at Union Ifill, N. J., to morrow, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The German Schenizen Association kindly giving the use of their range for the mecasion. Any gentlemen interested in rule practice and invi-

-We are imbelited to the secretary-although at rather a late day-for the scores made at rille shouting by the members of the Wordester Sportsmen's club on the 17th July The shouting took place on the club grounds, near Luke Quinsignmuml; ranges, 200 and 300 yards, off-hand; seven

	200 Yards.	300 Yards	Total.
4c. W = Holppap		12	37
A la Rice		15	211
Stedami, Clark		- 11	91
G d. Hugg		20	58
A. G. Maini		lii	89
A. A. Parker		łi	23
W. d. McFarland		12	31
A E. Grindes		16	34
Frank Wessen		15	26
15 B. Hoffen		10	85
1 P R Smith		9	66
W. Botomly		ű	17
F & Adams	4	5	5
A. P. Cuting		15	41

Of the contestants, Messrs, Ifolman, Rice, Clurk, Me-Farland, Grimes, Wesson, Ifolmen, Smith, Bottomly, and Adams used the Frank Wesson rifle; Rugg, the C. B. Hol-den rifle; Maan and Catting, the Alexander Henry rifle, and Parker the C. H. Ballurd rifle.

The second of the competitive trials of this club took The second of the competitive trials of this circ took place on the same grounds on Saturday, the 31st all. The writher was not favorable for high scores, the wind blowing in gusts across the range. The scores, however, show an improvement on the previous week's practice, some of them at 400 yards being first class. Stedman Clark, scoretary, acted as scorer, and B. M. Harrington, marker. Farh member was allowed seven—shots, with a possible score of 35. The following is the score:—

	0		
		400 yards without	
	300 yards off hand.	artificial rest.	Total.
A. L. Rleit	15	29	41
E T Smitte	171	45	35
1 41, Butes Smith	0	27	36
 W. Bigglov. 	15	19	34
G J Rugg	18	25	35
A. G. Mann	110	28	41
G. Hall	10	15	29
A. E. Grimes .	. 10	207	86
W S. McFarland	. 21	3.5	53
A. P. Cutting	21	31	2/2
Stellman Clark		31	41
L. W. Hohman		18	21
Frank Wesson	19	80	49
Nathan Wushburn		3.1	50

In a subsequent sweepstakes at 500 yards, five shots each, without artificial rest, the following scores were numle, Mr. Frank Wesson scoring 24 out a possible 25, and two of the contesbuts uniking four hallseyes each:

A. P. Cuttuig,	. 21
Frank Wesson	14
A 6 Matta	
Nathme Washburo B. A. E. Grimes	11)
Stodiusu Clark 18.64 H Mail	0.1

The first prize was awarded to Frank Wesson, second to G. If. Ifall, third to I. C. Bates Smith. The third trial will take place Saturday, August 14th.

-Two rifle teams have been formed in the borough of Mount Washington, near Pittsburgh, Pa. They use the Remington and Winchester rifles. They begun practice at five hundred yards, and a match between the two teams is already talked of.

-The annual competition of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association, is to take place in Fredericton this year, and the matches will probably begin about the 24th of this month.

-The Emperor William, of Germany, has telegraphed from Gasticu that he will contribute a prize of honor, to be competed for in the German National Rifle meeting, uow in progress at Stuttgart.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Snipe Ray birds. Finnated grouse, Tetra cupido.

Financial groups, or "prafric chicken," are in season in Missurd, illinois, and Indiana. August 15th; Wisconsin and Iows, August 20th; Obio, Malue, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania. September 1st; Connecticut and Kentucky, October 1st. In Massachusetts the season is close built 1876, and in New Jersey until 1880.

-Accounts from almost every quarter indicate Hut quail and rulled and pinnated grouse will be unusually abundant the coming Autumn, notwithstanding the last severe Winter and late Spring. We could publish a column of extracts from private letters, giving corrollorative evidence.

—We took a run through the Province of Ontario, Canada, last month, and along the St. Lawrence border, and found the woodcock shooting fair, averaging perhaps a half dozen brace to a gnn, with exceptional larger haga in favored localities. Bob Cochrane, of this city, has done some good shooting in Jefferson county, N. Y., in the vicinity of Alexandria Bay.

-Canadian sportsmen are preparing for the first flight of ducks which takes place annually in the latter part of August. Rice Lake, and the Thousaul Isles, are well known and deservedly popular resorts, both for ducks and sportsmen. The rice on the back lakes is not yet quite strong enough to stand, but will soon afford feed and

New Jersey—Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J., Aug. 2d.—The bay sulpe are now coming in in considerable number, although they are very wild and do not decay well, so that most of the hirds have to be killed at long distances. This is especially the case with curlew. A party consisting of Mr. B—d, of Philadelphia; Mr. F—x, of ditto, and the writer, went to the Court House on Friday, the 30th ult., and under the guidance of Mr. A. fl. Foster, of that place, we succeeded in bagging 94 birds, among which

were 11 carlew. These birds were all shot outside of Burdecoys, and postly at single shots. We have previously been out twice in the sounds near here with Mr. Cubeh Warner, the best gunner to be had at the island, and one day Mr. B——d and myself bagged 51 birds.

MARYLAND

Markland
Wisconsin.—The prospects for grouse in this Sinta invery encouraging, as the young broods are well grown, and will be full fledged at the opening of the senson. August 15th. The covies are uniorrous and the "Bulger" sports, men will in all probability enjoy line shioting in the marshes and stubble fields. In this becality, (Montella, the chief resorts of pionnted grouse are the marsbes and low hands, and the stabble fields the not produce nearly su much sport. Quality will as usual be very senare, and it is doubtful if Wisconsin ever produces as many qualit as it doubtful if Wisconsin ever produces as many qualit as it did a few years since, when the Winters were more mild and the sensons propitions. Water fowl will likely he as pleuty as formerly, and many are hooking farward to September 1st with engerness. The wood or summer duck, ought only to be protected by law until August 15th, as by September 1st hearly all are gone southward. Finar

THE CHAMPION ACRUAD. -On the 14th of list munth The Champion Armondo.—On the 14th of last munth Captain Bogardus shot a match with Mr. A. Stevens, a crick English pigeon shot, at the Welsh Harp, Highlian, the scene of his first exhibition for England. The conditions were to shoot at thirty birds each, the Captain conceiling his oppournt four yards. The contest throughout was close and interesting, and at the fluish of the thirtieth round a tic was declared. It was then decided to shout at five birds more, and Capt. Bogardus killed four in succession to Mr. A. Stevens's two and wantle match. Capt. cession to Mr. A. Stevens's two, and worthe match. Capt. A. Bogardus shot with his usual gan—a 12 cholor hore, by W. and C. Scott & Son, Premier Gan Works, Birmingham.

shooting because he uses such large charges of powder, and suggests a match wherein the contestants use the some gun. It neglects to state, however, that the privilege of using noy charge of powder is open to both parties, or to give a renson why it is not availed of.

give a renson why it is not availed of.

SKANEATKLES, N. Y., July 28, 1875.—A pigemeshaot was held here to-day, under the anispices of the Skaneathers Spotsmen's Club. Spotsmen were present from neighboring places in good numbers, and a general 'good linne' was experienced. The first thing on the programme was the contest for the Skaneateles Club 'Pitcher' between S. M. Sheperd, holder, and Sam. Allen, challenger. By shooting 6 out of 10 to his oppaments 5, the latter gentleman won the pitcher. A sweepstakes followed, shooting of the Central Club of Synicase wan the first prize, and Mr. ff. Lewis, the second. A second sweepstakes when shot, at five single birds, same distance, and Mr. Hulson again won the first prize, he killing all his hinds. Mr. A. D. Lewis was awarded the second prize, he killing four of his birds. At 2 P. M., a third sweepstakes was called, with twenty-six entries, shooting at the single hirds at twenty one yards, eighty yards boundary, resulted in the following score:

minowing score:	
Ed. 11ad on	10 W. S. Barring,
R. B. Strong	10 R. B. Harman
Win, Sainson	16 M. Barbes
Chas. Suith	PA. D. Lewis
Dr. Kennedy	9D A. Sherry
Ed. Wheadon	918am Tuylor
R. H. Usut	9.Wm. Fage.
C. 11. Parker	9 Geo Bowline
C. McKinley	S'D. Wadswirth
R. Lewie	8 W. U. Graves.
A. Shtner	844. C. Cele.
T. Klimber, Jr	8.W II Croster,
11 R Steven	8136 Shortened

C. R. Sieves. R. S. Sheppind 4
In shooting off ties, Ed. Hudson, of the Central City
Club, won the first prize, Dr. Kennedy, of Authorn, the
second, W. S. Barnam, of Syracuse, the third, A. D. Lewis,
of Jordan, the fourth, and Wm. Fage, of Syracuse, the
fifth. At the close of this shoot another swrepsinkes was
called, at five single hirds, usual distance. J. H. Emil, of
Skaneateles, won the first prize, and R. B. flarman, of the
Central City Club of Syracuse, won the second prize. Rox.

A number of sweepstakes followed, Thomas Kinher, dr., taking first money in one, and Messes. Parker and Me-Kinley dividing in the second.

Homosassa, Pla , July 17th, 1875

Hombassa, Fla., July 17th, 1875.

Mr. Jenkins, of this pince, killed a very targe and fat hoor a tow days ago. He stood under his porch and shot him at alimit lifter passes. Frank went up and helped bith to dress it. They estimated the weight at 500 pounds. The signs of bears are all about. The door come take the fields near the binase so thick that the grainal looks as though it had been penned with them as you would herd entite, and I maked this morning that it running and playing among the room they had knowled down a great many hony sisliks. Thirds are plenty, and very some The birds on the reefs (St. Martin's Kry, opposite mouth of thompassa River) are laying up to present that I thrue not visited the Islambourself, but the "turtellers" tell me they keep themselves suched with eggs and squabs.

I received copy of Fireest and Stream, and I must say that the account of Homosassa was so flattering that I fear wa shall not be able to inced the expectations of those who may do us the honor of a Whiter visit, but assure you we will do all ln our power to make any and all comfortable who may be our gnesses.

A 18-3,

JOHN CHENEY AND THE BEAR.

NEW YORK, July 19th, 1875.

PHINABELPDIA, July 9th, 1875.

Button Poinest and Stineau.—

There were several articles in Funest and Stineau condending the Jiftiour powder.—I have not had very much experience with it, but what little I have find his devir very ratisfactury. I had a small sample sent me by Mr. Diffiniar, which I tried he a Maynard rifle and a 12-tore server mid at half powed breech booting shot gun. With three and a powder drachms (measured) he shut gun there was very littly noise and marked and little at no recall, while with the same charge of arrange dark powder the recoil was servible. With the wood powher the shells were quite as good after the discharge, If not better, that after using black pawder, My sample gave out, so that I could not test that lang range. At hirrly yards I put 270 pellets of No. 7 out of onnce in a thirty inche circle. The number of sample was 15. United to get a supply, when I will make a more thorough jest and let you know the result. If my next experiments are as satisfactory as those I have made so for, I will bid farewell to black powder.

G.W. II.

Duchting and Bouting.

All communications train Secretaries and friends should be mailed un later than Monday in each week.

HIGH WATER. WIR THE WEEK,

	Date.																	Binton,			New	CA	Charleston.						
Ang Ang	å																				15. 2 2	ਮ ਹ 37		- 11	м. 18	- 1		99 87	
Ang. Ang	7 8.																				- §	91 11j 30j	1	1110	1. - 1. - 1:	1	ĺ	11) 20 10)	
Ang. Vog. Vog.	В Пл																			ł	4 5 6	48 88 81	l	1 2 3	29 21 12		1	3V 31	

The Long Island Yacht Clob —This club will bold their admil regulto on the 18th inst. The club has been in existence but there years, but numbers some inventy-five yachis. The offlers ore: George Farley, commodere; Ira Smith, vice commodere; Lames Lennox, president; George Crolius, secretary; Funix Boies, treosurer; E. Bond, assistant secretary; Henry Smedley, measurer; trustees, M. McMahon, J. Sweeney, George Grolius, F. Bates, and E. Bonet; committee on monther on monteship, J. Farley, R. Baham, and H. Smedley; regulta committee, Ira Smith, H. Smedley, J. Sweeney, F. Bates, and S. Smedley.

New York Yacht Cleb—The minual cruise of this club will commone to day, Beet Captain Brad traying issued orders for a rendezyons of Glen Core on Weilnesday, when the empirius are to report on board the flagship Alarm. A large squantron is expected to assemble, and it is proposed to extend the cruise os far East as Porthand if possible.

—Ou Sourday last a race was sailed off the Isles of

Alirin. A little spinistron is expected to assemble, and it is proposed to extend the cruise as far. East as Portland if possible.

—On Soturday last a rane was sailed off the Isles of Shouls between General Builler's tamons yneht America and the Resolute, of the Nov York Yncht Club, owned by Mr. Rofus Buich. The course was from Star Island round White and Boom islands and rotura, being a distance of thirty-nine uniles. The Resolute must have been remarkably well handled, as she came in first, although the America won the race on time allowance, the Resolute's time being 3h. 47m. 59s. and the America's 3h. 53m. 48s., but on allowance the latter won by 2m. 18s.

We learn by felegraph from Portsmouth (the mail not having come to lunal as we go to press) of the result of the race on Monday between these two yachts for the Oceanic Cup. The course was from Star Island around Boom Island Ledges and Light, a distance of thirty-eight miles. There was no time allowance. The Resolute started at 11:39:38 o'clock and the America at 11:49:38 o'clock and the America at 11:49:41 o'clock. The wind was east northeast. At 3:30 the America was well aliend, beating to whatward—her best point of sailing. The triemls of the Resolute expected her to make ap her loss on the return, free before the wind. At midnight a fisharman has just arrived from the Isles of Shouls, pulling a whalebout twelves miles single-banded. He reports that the America won the race, beating the Resolute by four minutes larty-two seconds. The sailing time is not given. Mr. Hatch has cladificaged Gen. Builter to sail the America man the Resolute six days in the week for six weeks from September 1st for \$1,000 a day, over the New York Yacht Club course, the yachts to carry their regular crows.—The steam yacht Grocie, belonging to Mr. Fred, Massey, of Brooklyn, arrived at Alexandria Bny, St. Lawrence River, on July 31st, reaching flort point via Huison River to Albany and Eric Canal to Urien and Oswego. She was a charge of Mr. Gilson and four sailors. Mr. Massey

anily are at the Crossmou House, Alexandrin Bny.

—There is a miniature steam yacht at Gloneester, Mass, of which the Cape Ann Advertiser snys:—

"Her length is 17 feet, with 42 inch beam, and her hull weighs but 100 pounds. Annilships is the boiler, made of strel, weighing 48 pounds, 18 inches high by 8 inches in diameter, and hos sixty-one live eighth inch lubes, all made from rifte burrels. It has a 14 inch cylinder, with 24 inch stroke. The propeller is four bluded, 12 Inches in diameter, with 24 inch pitch, and is placed under the bout, two feet from the stern. One gallon of water fills the boiler, and as it condenses it is only necessary to supply the waste. Her steam whistle is made of two gun cartridge tubes. Wood is used for fuel, and a supply for quite a long cruise can be carried. The boot draws 24 inches in water, which entries her propeller clear. She was built by her owner, S. H. Roper, of Boston Highlands, who is bound to the lakes of Shoals. The hoat, all completed, cost about \$500, and is rated at Iralf a horse power,"

On the 10th and 14th insts, the second named regoths of the Grand Haven and Spring Lake (Mich.) Association will be held on Grand River and Spring Lake. The programme comprises single, thouble, four and six-dared eners. Large delegations are expected from the Northwest Annabur Roying As ociation of Taledo, as well as Chicaga. Mr. R. B. Bainbridge and Frank E. Yoles, who resently pulled a roce on the Harlem, are expected to row, and a double sent quatch is boked for between Curtis and Yates and Bainbridge and Smith. Western cursuen would be pleased to receive a visit from some of our Eastern clubs, and in fact as they were represented here by Curtis and Yates at our regulas, it would seem but right for some of our leading clubs to send a crew or grows West.

—While there is no sport productive of more enjoyment.

than bout suiting, there is yet no more fruitful source of accident and lost of life. And yet much could be avoided if a few simple rules are followed, or if inexperienced persons would be content to accept the services of those more familiar with bonts until they had acquired some experience. The following pertinent remarks on this subject we take from the Cope Ann Aberriser, and commend them to DILL remlers:-

take from the Chipe Ann Altertiser, and commend them to our readers:—

11 One great source of danger is the habit of making sheets first when sailing in squally weather. The flaov cames in an instant, quick as lightning's flash, and strikes the sails, which no mode fast, and ere they can be toosed the daming is those, with the bont nearly tilled with water or capsizal and snak, jeopardizing the lives of those on board. Always have the sheets in your own or some reliable person's hand, when sailing in squally reather, as they need as much care as the helm, if not more.

Another source is carrying too much sail. Most of the small yachts' sails are made too large for sailing when there is a stiff breeze. There seems to be a recklessness in this respect which we offentimes wonder does not result more disastronsly. Then again these venturesome persons carry sail too long, deeming it a weakness to reef and make things sing and safe. They had rather run the risk, and many of them pay the penalty with their lives.

The large majority of these sailing accidents could be avoided, if persons would only exercise a little common sense. The first and most essential thing for those who wish to sail a bout is to learn the principles from some experienced limit and to practice sailing, taking such persons out with them and practically experimenting. Then let them in some comporatively safe place practice above mutil they become personally fundian with these principles. A clear head and constant watching is required, and if these hints are attended to, the casualities would some be realized to a very small per centage, and one of the keenest enjoyments would be constant, which are superiorly. In this connection it may not be imapropried to publish the following directions for restoring persons apparently deal from drowning, which ore issued by the Hamana esseciety of the Commonwooth of Massachusetts. The list of lenths from this cause obreatly this season is feightfully large, and maprestimably many might have been saved if pers

to be taken on such occasions. The following are the rules:—

1. Lose no time. Carry and these directions on the spot.

2. Remove the frath and mayns from the mouth and mostils.

3. Roll the body, for a few seconds only, with the head imaging down, so that the water may row only of the limes and windippe.

4. Loses of light articles of elotting about the neck and closet.

5. See that the tongue is palled forward if it falls book into the floont. By mking hold of it with a bundkerchief it will not slip.

6. If the areathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the close with the hands, in initiation of the natural breathing; foreity expeding ine oil from the langs, and ollawing it to re-emerand expand them by the elasticity of the fibs. Reneaber that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, my the presum of his back, with a cash of, pillow, or since the lover hat of the brosst four at the upper person of the abdence, keeping my o regular repetition and rehixation of present with the state of the light with the body warm.

Rub the lights with the body warm.

Rub the lights with the body warm.

8. As soon of the person can swallow give a inblespoonful of spirits in hot woler, or some warm cuffee or tea.

9. Wink deliberabily. Do not give up too quickly. Success has remarded the efforts of nours.

maried the efforts of hours.

The O'Neit, Engelhautt Marra.—An agreement has been entered into between James O'Neil and George Engelhart to riow a three mile race at Saratoga on Tuesday, September 21st, providing the lake is smooth. The match is for \$1,000 a side, and Dr. Russell Withers has been chosen referee, or in the event of his declining, Mr. E. R. Craft will be invited to not. O'Neil has never rowed a professional race, but is credited with having made the fusiest three-mile time on record, viz. 21m. 194s. He was defeated by Engelhart at Troy in October 1872, when both winner and luser beat the best time, professional or amateur, on record, which up to that time had been dames 11. Mills 22m. 26s. Engelhart making 22m. 214s. and O₁Neil 22m, 26s.

—Charles Askins of Brooklyn and Thomas Jones of this eity, rowed a three-mile straight away race on the Harlem River on Saturday, the course being from Gates' Lumber Dock to Norris' Dock. Jones won by nearly a minute in

Dock to Norths' Dock. Jones won by hearty a minute in 26m, 40s.

On the same day the second semi-monthly race, two miles straight-nway, for the challenge medal of the Gramercy Boat Club was rowed, H. R. Mills, R. Weisner and Frank Winne being the contestants. Mills was the orinner after a sharp struggle with Winne. Weisner broke his stretcher and was disabled.

—The Rough and Rendy crew of Glen Cove and the Lorelei of Sea Cliff, rowed a race of the latter place ou Saturdny. The Rough and Ready won easily in 21m. 30s., the distance being somewhat under three miles.

-Pitision, Pa., is to have a bont club. Seven bundred dollars in money has already been subscribed, and an organization effected. The fine reach of the Susquehanna at this point will afford a splembid course.

at this point will alford a splembid course.

—The Schuylkill Navy Regatta has been fixed for Saturday, Sept. 18. There will be in addition to the regular challenge hags of the navy, special lings for the winning hours, and individual prizes for the winning crews. There will be races for four-oared shells, one and one-hull miles straightaway National Cruise, and for 60 barges, 40 gigs, Parts doubles and singles. One mile and return from Rockland, up and back. The date is made one week earlier than last year, to meet the date of the Crickel Tournament.

FREST AND STREAM PRIZE RACES -- We have the falhowing telegram from the Thousand Isles, river St.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, July 29th.—The heat regain for the Folkest and Stream maney prizes offered by the publishers of that journal through Mr. Charles Hallack, of New York, mown guest of the Crossmon House, same off this evening. There were seven entries. The first prize was token by Fitz Hout; second by Hurvey Ellint; U. H. Hout third. The distance rowed was allow one nile and a half, and the winner's time was nior minutes. First prize \$10; second \$50; third, subscription to Forest and Stream for one year.

Entrin Powert and Strram:

Busting has been so "duil" here since the Jone regular that, like a similar in a simily piace, came the house opening and regaria of the Junker Pay lidage Plob on Timersday last, 20th lint. They called it the seventeenth animal regatin. Perhaps it was, but we don't remember that they have had a regatin every year. Never mind, it's limitateral. The new wing of their house has been completed, and that avoilable room almost doubled. Very londsome is the haptovoment and very handsome was their externament, albeit the shortest were so frequent that the members who dodged the drops to be entertained were not symmetries as the utilist deserved.

First came a single scall race between J. D. Melleath, Frank Renderson, Gea. W. Parket and Oscar F. West. Their course was from just above Tortle Rock to their bont house; out of courtesy we will say half a nide. Parket showed them the may down, winning alongly by a length risar, white McBeatt came so non-being second that his bone was under Homlerson's vortrigger. West, lioding he couldn't win, pulled off to one sine to hook at the race.

nbove Tortle Rock to their bont hause; out of courtesy we will say half a ndie. Parker showed them the way down, wounding alealy by a length riest, which McBeath came so near being second that his bony was under Homlerson's vortrigger. West, lioding be couldn't win, publied off to one salie to hook at the race.

The next race was between two four oared shells:—Camilla—C. R. Adams, stroke; F. Henderson, 2; P. Whso, 3; Sam. R. Stincon, how Qundor Chy—J. D. McBeath, stroke; Geo. Parker, 2; J. D. Ferguson, 3; D. F. West, how. This course was from throat Bridge down, and was enquarier of a mile longer than the single scall race it was not mill the boats and passed the Undine club house that betting roce at all safe, when Adams pushed his crew to the front, and kept them there by a little over a length.

The double-scall race proved very interesting, evan for sa short a race flieting from the bridge flown;)—Sanshinv—F. R. Adams, stroke; O. F. West, how; Monodine—F. Hemberson, stroke; S. B. Stinson, how Upon rounding Turtle Rock the Sanshine "had it by all odds," being at least built a beingth clear, but held by high they were scillpsed, and at the faish they had the pleasure of joining to the cheer obled greeted thin well-carned built a beingth clear, but hear by high they were scillpsed, and at the faish they had the pleasure of joining to the cheer obled greeted thin well-carned built a began as a stroke; 2. Who, 2, J. D. Ferguson, 3; 4. Verterline, 4; J. Waitaker, 5; A. E. Roberts, 6; S. B. Sthism, coxysmin. Stranger, C. R. Adams, stroke; 0. F. West, 2; J. Waison, 3; 4. Verterline, 4; J. Waitaker, 5; A. E. Roberts, 6; S. B. Sthism, coxysmin, and those they crossed the line they combit house of a local net more than three feet. Stinson, in his exclience), let lie boat mere a nice diving hydrogen mere fire the first home of the ling— the survivors than three feet. Stinson, in his exclience), let lie boat mere a nice divined boat in the propose and the fire fire most mere bid of for him, will not be firegotter by the

Acw Unblications.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

WALLACE'S ADMONDAUR COIDE. - We had occasion, last WALLACE'S ADIRONDALE GOIDE, —We had occasion, last year, to notice most favorably this valuable book, which was then incorporated in a large rolling entitled "Balies in the Whole." It has slace been reissaed, as we fly analysis, in a separate work, whereby it has been made more portible and more available in the thoris) and sportsman, and the price considerably chempened. It is now capiously illustrated, and contains a most incoming map of the eather Adirondack region. Much valuable instruction has been indeed, and taken, all it all, it seems marrelous that so much of the very information which spurismon need should be compressed moreometed in so small a crimpass. Every query which would naturally alies is live annicipated in minutest detail, and so far as we can theern, nothing is lacking as to beights and depthe, distances, localities, sporting grounds, ralloud and willdeness rootes, botels, outliss, expenses, and all other points of instruction, by which both novices and old stagers may profit, it is butrissically perfect in its entirety. Soliboy the American News Company 119 Nassor street, New York, at \$2, which is but little more than the original cost of the map which it contaios.

Southern and Southeastern Neyada.—. We are in-

original cost of the map which it cominos.

Southern and Southeastern Nevada.—We are indefined to Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Engineer Corps, United States Army, for a copy of the Preliminary Report, which embraces the results of the recommissince made by him through Southern and Southeastern Nevada. It contains me outline of the geographical and minerealogical peculiarities of the country traversed, including the funous Winter Pine and other mining districts, and a list of the game and fish found by the Sinte. This report, or its principal features, will be embedded in Volume 1 of Lieut. Wheeler's northeoming report of geographical explorations and surveys west of the face Handredth Meridian.

The Let Stark Decembra Paralletin Religious propositions in a malification in

The Pet Slock, Pryeon and Poultry Bulletin is published in this city, at No. 20 Courtland: street, by the Associated Fawtiers. It contains all the poultry news, and is conducted Independent of any society or cityee. The importance and dimensions to which his subject is rapidly attaining demands that it shall be represented by such a journal as this, fearlies in exposing frand and open for the discussion of such subjects as may come within its scope.

Rod and Gun newspaper has passed into the Messrs, T. C. Banks, Wm. Humphreys, and S. —The Rod and Gen newspaper has passed info the hands of Messrs. T. C. Banks, Wm. Humphreys, and S. H. Turrell, of Chicago, and is now published at 31 Park Row, New York city. The serious illness of Wilam F. Porker, its late editor, we understand was the primary cause of the change. Our Connecticut friends will find it expensive to print a paper in the metropolis, but we have no doubt that they will be as successful in the future as they have been in the past.

-They have a very unsportsmanlike way of catching bass in the Monongahela, called "dipping." A skill is pushed swiftly near the shore, and when the water is rising the fish will jump out of the water, in three cases out of four "flopping" into the boat. At least so says the Morgantown Post, which mentions enteless of from thirty to fifty fine bass taken in one night in this way

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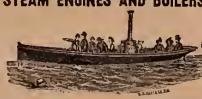
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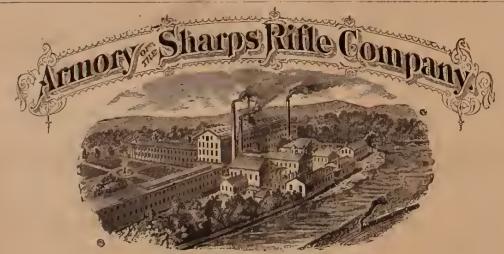
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